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HISTORY

OF

YORK COUNTY

PENNSYLVANIA,

From the Earliest Period to the Present Time, Divided into General,
Special, Township and Borough Histories, with a
Biographical Department
Appended.

v. 1

JOHN GIBSON, HISTORICAL EDITOR.

ILLUSTRATED.

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ERRATA.

Springetsbury Manor, page 88, for line 35, and also European Title, page 43, for lines 7 and 8, second column, read "The father of Springet Penn was not the eldest son of the founder. His eldest son was Springet, who died unmarried. His second son, William, was the father of Springet, after whom the manor was named, and he was the youngest child of the founder by his first wife."—F. D. Stone, librarian, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

On page 78, first column, line 24, read "1874," instead of "1774." The survey by Thomas G. Cross, Esq., was made for contestants of land within fifteen years past.

Springetsbury Manor, page 93, read "Blunstone's Licenses" instead "Blumstone's Licenses."

On page 106, line 20, first column read "dictator."

On page 113, second column, line 33, for "saying," read "saving."

The Revolution, page 117, second column, first line, read "at the Court House, York."

The Revolution, page 120, first line, second column, after the word "colonies" read "And whereas it appears absolutely irreconcilable to reason and good conscience for the people of these colonies, now," etc.

On page 128: "Aid to Baltimore;" on line 21 read "Harford County" instead of "Harvard County."

On page 128, the note citing "Purviance's Narrative" should be placed at the foot of the second column after the letters which are taken from that book.

On page 147, second column, line 15, read "First, Second and Third Pennsylvania Regiments."

On page 147, second column, line 47, strike out the letter "d" in Capt. McClellan's name; also strike out lines 49 and 50, they refer to company of Capt. Joseph McClellan.

On page 152, line 26, second column, read "York County" instead of "Yale County."

On page 155, "Major Denny's Journal," line 41, read "it was designed with that view."

On page 156, in line 45, strike out the word "of" and read "convention prisoners."

In "Pennsylvania Germans," on page 231, second column, next to last line, read "its" for "is."

Page 234, first column, sixth line, read "Katzenellenbogen" for "Katzeneilenbegen."

Page 238, second column, eighth line, read "above" for "below."

Page 240, second column, seventh line from bottom, read "Farmers'" for "farmers."

Page 245, second column, read "R. F." for "B." F. Strayer.

Page 256, first column, read "Schindel" for "Schinidel."

Page 267, second column, sixth line from bottom, read "assertions" for "aspirations."

Page 273, second column, lines 36 and 37 from top, read "as" for "an" and "in" for "is."

On page 377 the last word in line 28 should be "now."

On page 382 the word "topography" occurs instead of "typography," in thirteenth line from top, first column.

In "Biographies—Bench and Bar," page 448, add "Thomas C. Hambly died on Saturday, September 5, 1885."

On page 463, in foot note, read "*Docteur es-Sciences,*" instead of "*Docteures-Sciences.*"

On page 465, first line of second paragraph, read "Quaternary," instead of "Quatenary."

On page 467, eighth and ninth lines, from top, first column, read "they are frequently in close proximity to," instead of "they are very generally in close proximity with."

On page 467, thirty-fourth line from top, first column, read "abound on the slope" instead of "abounds," etc.

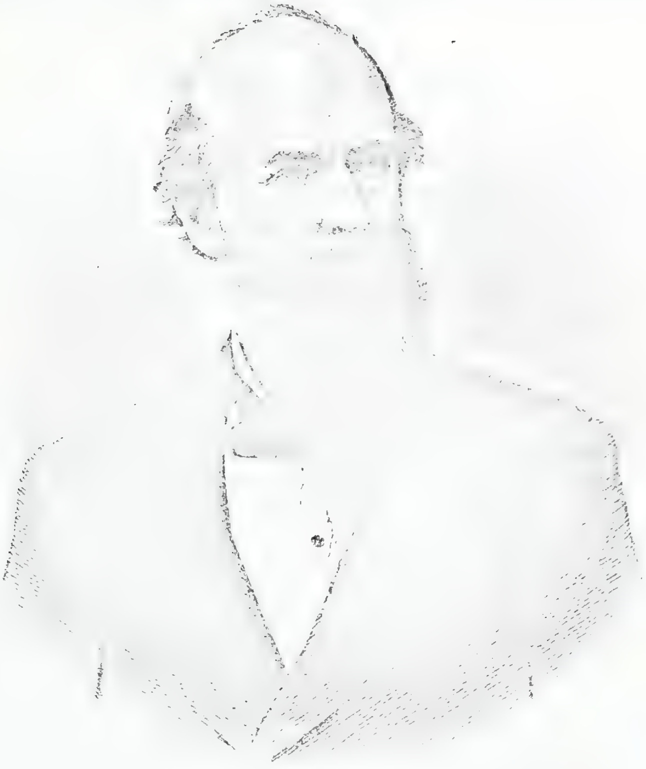
On page 469, first and second lines of last paragraph, first column, read "We are forced to look to other counties," instead of "We are forced to look to other parts of the county."

On page 471, second column, first and second lines, under head of "The Mesozoic Rocks," etc., read "None of the numerous measures of Mesozoic age," instead of "None of the numerous members of Mesozoic rocks."

In the foot note read "I have shown that, calculating by the ordinary method the beds exposed in Prof. H. D. Rogers' Yarleyville section, * * * their thickness would appear to be 51,500 feet," etc.

On page 473, thirteenth line from top, second column, read "may have been suggested," instead of "seems to have been suggested," etc. On same page, read "Detweiler," instead of "Detwieler." The foot note, second column, should be on page 474.

PART I.



John Gibson

GENERAL HISTORY.

BY JOHN GIBSON.

THE EARLY SETTLERS—THE ABORIGINES—INDIAN TITLE—EUROPEAN TITLE—BORDER TROUBLES—THE BOUNDARY LINE—SPRINGETSBURY MANOR—THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR—THE REVOLUTION—CONGRESS—CONTINENTAL TROOPS—SUBSEQUENT MILITARY HISTORY—WAR FOR THE UNION—ETC., ETC., ETC.

INTRODUCTORY.

THERE is no portion of the territory of the United States in which there is centered more of historic interest than that occupied by the county of York in the State of Pennsylvania. The town of York, in the words of LaFayette, was "the seat of the American Union in our most gloomy times." In its cemeteries lie buried the remains of two of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. But not only during, but before and after, that great event, the American Revolution, the incidents of our history are full of interest. The county was organized 136 years ago. Its earliest settlements were made some twenty years before. Throughout the whole period of time since then its progress has been steady and its development commensurate with the growth of the American nation. It is the purpose of this history to trace that progress and to study that development. As a portion of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, York County is largely identified with its early settlement and its social and political progress.

Many of our citizens have had interest enough in the subject to search out for themselves from available sources, such as the Colonial Records and Pennsylvania Archives, and the collections of the Historical Society, the matters that pertain to our early history. The historians of Lancaster County have furnished some material, inasmuch as the original settlement of our territory was made while it was a part of that county. Such are the works of I. Daniel Rupp and Rev. D. Mumbert—the former of whom also published a history of York County in connection with that of Lancaster. A complete history, however, to its time, was written by Adam J. Glossbrenner, who was assisted in the compilation of the work by W. C. Carter, fifty years since—a work well known to the citizens of the borough of York, but copies of which are now scarce. The great amount of information contained in it, the accuracy of its details of facts, and the pleasing style of its composition, as well as the curious nature of its contents, have made it a noted literary production. and it is now, as the Italians say, *rococo* in its character. The editor of this book takes pleasure in saying that that history has been to a large extent embodied in this work, with its proper credit. This it well deserved. Wherever available the words of that history have been used, instead of taking the carefully compiled information therein afforded and molding it into other language. Every subsequent attempt to portray the early history of this county has been indebted largely to that book. Rupp's History and Day's Annals give it credit for material. The work, therefore, ought to be perpetuated for the benefit of our people. A history of the county was written, some years since, by M. O. Smith, editor of the Hanover *Herald*, and published by him in his newspaper by weekly installments. That history faithfully collates facts from all

sources, and evidences a very patient investigation of the original records and ancient documents, while the simple style of the narrative makes the work attractive. The editor is indebted to that work for many points and data. He also takes occasion to say that he has embodied in this history, wherever available, his own historical sketch of the county, delivered on the 4th of July, 1876, and which was published at the time by O. Stuck & Son.

The first chapter of the present work shows what people came here to settle and under what auspices, and the form and character of government to which they were accustomed when the responsibilities of self-government fell upon them as upon the rest of the people of America. The dealings with the Indians are of interest to us as the descendants of those who purchased from them, or contended with them, for the possession of this domain. That remarkable race of men, their manners, their nature, their religion and polity, have so impressed the minds of our people, that societies for the perpetuation of their rites and ceremonies, accompanied with moral teachings derived from their customs, are prevalent in the land, somewhat after the order of speculative Masonry. They are indeed a part of our history.

As hunters and traders in skins, they are more particularly associated with the territory of York County.

The great contest between the Penns and Lord Baltimore involved intricate questions, which diplomacy on a larger scale has hardly ever grappled with. It was a controversy which concerned our people almost exclusively, many of whose titles to their lands depended upon its determination, and the border troubles arising from which were unparalleled in history anywhere. It was a coarse age, that of the period of the settlement of this county—it was so in England and on the continent of Europe, as contemporary history shows, and roughness of manners and disregard of the claims of others are not worse in their details here than in older countries. The efforts to establish a boundary line between the provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and to fix the status of the settlements on this side of the Susquehanna River, the peculiar jurisdiction arising from the royal attempt to quiet the disturbances by the running of the temporary line with its *salvos* to the respective proprietors, created curious complications. This is the only locality to which at the time of its impotration the royal order of 1738 was applicable. It concerned our people alone of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, and the establishment of the final boundary line by the agreement of the proprietaries alone determined who were to be Pennsylvanians and who were to be Marylanders. This was the celebrated Mason and Dixon's line, famous once as the line of sectional division of North and South. But for us it constitutes the entire southern boundary of the county, and fixed the domicile of those persons who lived upon the border.

The manor of Springetsbury, which comprises within its limits the city of York, involved in its surveys and settlement many interesting questions of title, passed upon by the highest tribunals of Pennsylvania and of the United States. The origin of this manor and its bounds was at one time a matter of great importance, for after the Revolution, the right to the lands was contested by the Commonwealth itself.

The part taken by our people in the great wars of the nation was common to the people of the United States, and the narrative shows that we were not behind any in devotion to our country. The period of the Revolution as its events centered around York, is rife with incidents of the deepest interest. For the greater part of those extracts from contemporary memoirs and chronicles, which so enliven the scenes that were enacted here, the editor is indebted to Martin S. Eichelberger, Esq., of York, who has evinced great zeal in the collection and preservation of historical incidents and events connected with our local history.

In the war for the maintenance of the Union, as in the war of the Revolution, the borough and county of York contributed to all branches of the service their full complement, while the events that took place here have made it a center of more than ordinary historic interest. To this branch of the general history, as well as to other portions of the same which claimed special notice, complementary and entertaining papers have been contributed by competent writers—as also biographies of those worthies who are inseparable from our history.

The fashion of late has been to compose what are called popular histories, that is, of the people, to tell what that once unknown factor has done toward the development of the national prosperity. This work is intended to be such, and its entire scope must therefore be taken together. The agricultural, mechanical and mercantile progress of our people, and all the pursuits of ordinary life, are combined to present a bright page in the general history of the nation.

THE EARLY SETTLERS.

THE English, who came over to this continent with William Penn, came from a spirit of adventure. Indeed, the conditions or concessions as to grants of land in the province were agreed upon between the proprietary and those who were styled "adventurers and purchasers." The immediate followers of William Penn came on a mission of good will to man, and to found a mighty empire, guided by that inner light, which is the foundation of all true liberty and government—a government not of forms made for the people, but by the people for themselves. The language of the proprietaries was: "We lay a foundation for after ages to understand their liberty as Christians and as men, that they may not be brought into bondage but by their own consent; for we put THE POWER IN THE PEOPLE."[*] The belief in spiritual guidance and the religious fervor of the society of Friends, made not simply an enthusiast, but an apostle, of the great founder of this commonwealth. He sought out those who were oppressed for conscience' sake. A few years before he obtained his charter he had visited that portion of the continent of Europe which to many of our people is most dear and famous, the Palatinate upon the Rhine. He sympathized with the Swiss reformers and others who had taken refuge there; and when that fertile country was made the scene of devastating wars, when their Elector, Frederick V, could not maintain his principality, and the armies of Louis XIV, under Marshal Turenne, caused the people to experience the worst calamities of fire and sword, and were compelled to flee from their homes, they found an asylum by his invitation on these shores. A number of Mennonites went to England in 1707 and made an agreement with William Penn, at London, for taking up lands.[†] Thus commenced that great German emigration that made the English fear that their new land would be possessed by aliens; but which added to the stability of the province and became the means of its agricultural wealth.

The forests disappeared before that people, and, as has been said, like the lichens and mosses of nature, they fastened themselves to the fertile soil where they were planted, and the agricultural regions of this commonwealth where they settled are the boast of Pennsylvanians. They seem to have paid little attention at first to the political features of their new home. They accepted the freedom they enjoyed as a means of exercising their industry, and of practicing their thrift. They seemed to dwell apart from others, and formed, as it were, a separate population, and in many portions of the State, to this day, they are distinguishable from their fellow citizens, maintaining a language peculiarly their own. For a long time, with conversation and books in German, they and their children were ignorant of the English tongue. They preserved their usages, and held among themselves the superstitions of the peasantry of the land from which they came.[*] The howl of the dog, the hoot of the owl, the croak of the raven were to them prognostics of evil. They believed in dreams, love spells and charms, and in incantations for the relief of aches and hemorrhages. Sorcery and witchcraft were as much matters of reality to them as to the New Englander. The horse-shoe nailed to the door was fatal to the witch, and the tail or ear of the black cat or young dog would counteract the machinations of the sorcerer.[†] Some of these superstitions in a modified form linger amongst their descendants in these days of education.

Yet, with all this, they were firm in their religious faith. Their preachers came with them, taught in the schools of the Reformers. Churches were established at once, and it required no laws, like the Blue Laws, to compel their attendance on the services. They were Lutherans and German Reformed, and among them were Mennonites and Amish. The latter had come over in the first immigration and remained where they had settled in the territory now comprising the counties of Berks, Lancaster, and Lebanon. Those who subsequently crossed over into what is now York County, were generally orthodox followers of Luther and Zwingli. The impress of their worship and theology has a permanent hold here that cannot be displaced.

When licenses to settle opened the rich regions of Codorus and Kreutz Creeks to them, they at once occupied the choice places, extending their settlements toward the site of the present borough of Hanover The names of the beautiful cities of Mannheim and Heidelberg, capitals of the country from which they principally came, are remembered in the townships bearing these names. Manheim is one of the original townships of the county. The Rhenish Palatinate, and places adjacent, have furnished the ancestors of many of those citizens of York County who now

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[*] Bancroft.

[†] III Col. Rec. 374. Rupp's Hist. Lanc. Co. p. 74.

[*] Introductory Memoir to Braddock's Expedition. Hist. Soc.

[†] Ibid.

constitute its principal families in wealth and culture. If one visits that section of Europe, he will find those same idioms of speech which are the peculiar features of the celebrated Pennsylvania Dutch language, except so far as they may have been corrupted by Germanized Anglicisms or Americanisms.

On the 2d of January, 1738, Gov. Thomas, in a message to the General Assembly, said: "This province has been for some years the asylum of distressed Protestants of the Palatinate, and other parts of Germany, and I believe it may with truth be said, that the present flourishing condition of it is in a great measure owing to the industry of those people; and should any discouragement divert their coming hither, it may well be apprehended that the value of your lands will fall, and your advances to wealth be much slower, for it is not altogether the goodness of the soil, but the number and industry of the people that make a flourishing country." To which the Assembly replied: "We are of opinion with the Governor that the flourishing condition of this province is in part owing to the importation of Germans, and other foreigners; but we beg leave to say, that it is chiefly to be ascribed to the lenity of our government, and to the sobriety and industry of the first settlers of this country, and of the other British subjects inhabiting the same." *

The jealousy of foreigners expressed by the English settlers was soon diverted by another class of immigrants, whose antagonism to the views of the Friends was more to be apprehended than the aggregation of Germans. This was the Scotch-Irish, a people of peculiarly marked character. They were the descendants of the Scotch and perhaps English, who had been settled a century before in the province of Ulster, in the north of Ireland. James I had parceled out that part of Ireland to Scottish and English settlers in the early part of the seventeenth century, which is known in history as the plantation of Ulster. And later, after the Restoration, when Charles II attempted to introduce Episcopacy into Scotland, many of the Covenanters took refuge in the north of Ireland. And still later, when the Union was formed between the kingdoms of England and Scotland in 1707, in the reign of Queen Anne, † the dissatisfied seceders took refuge in the same country. The province of Ulster became a flourishing and enlightened part of the "Green Isle," where the Presbyterians obtained control. From thence the more adventurous sought a more secure asylum here. Of the counties of the province of Ulster, Monaghan is the only name which is fixed in the county of York, being one of the original townships; while in that portion of the county which was afterward made the county of Adams, are the names Menallen, Tyrone and Strabane. The Scotch-Irish were a hardy and brave race. They are described as hotheaded, excitable, invincible in prejudices, warmly attached to friends, and bitter antagonists to enemies; the hand opened as impetuously to the one as it clenched against the other. They were Calvinistic in faith, and haters of prelacy, as they venerated Calvin and Knox. They lost none of these characteristics here. They did not respect the Quakers and they hated the Indians.*

Their ancestors had experienced persecution on the hills of Scotland, and the world owes much to those barren heights and to the sturdy Covenanters who came from them, and passed through many trials for freedom and the rights of man. This people, in their settlements, did not locate on the rich limestone lands, which it was said were liable to frost and heavily wooded, but found their way to the barrens and red lands, to which they were accustomed, and which their sturdy industry has made fertile. They have been the progenitors of statesmen and of lawyers of distinction and influence, who have been the peers of any in the world, and whose intellect and energy have molded the free institutions of America. Such men as James Smith, James Ross, Hugh H. Breckenridge, James Buchanan and Jeremiah S. Black are numbered among them.

From these two peoples, the Germans and the Scotch-Irish, are descended the larger portion of the inhabitants of this county. At the time of its settlement, the population of Pennsylvania by immigration, principally from Germany and the north of Ireland, was increasing at the rate of 5,000 or 6,000 a year. That of the Scoth-Irish began about 1715, and the number annually increased to such an extent that the Provincial Secretary, in writing to the proprietaries, says: "It looks as if Ireland is to send all her inhabitants, for last week not less than six ships arrived, and every day two or three arrive also. The common fear is that they crowd where they are not wanted." So the Scotch-Irish possibly thought of the Germans. By reason of feuds, in 1749, between the Germans and Irish in York County, the proprietaries

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* IV. Col. Rec. 315, 316.

† Knight's Hist. Eng., Vol. V., pp. 311—328.

* Introductory Memoir-supra.

instructed their agents, in order to prevent further difficulties and disturbances, not to sell any more lands in York County to the Irish, but to hold out strong inducements by advantageous overtures to settle in the north, in the Kittaning Valley.*

We must not overlook the fact that the peculiar people to whom the colonization of Pennsylvania is due, had some settlers here. The hills of Newberry were found by the Friends, who came from Chester and planted themselves on that land known as Sir William Keith's Tract. There still linger among the inhabitants of that section and the surrounding region of country some of their peculiar marks. One is that of affirmations in courts of justice instead of the oath on the Book.

These people were peacemakers and were opposed to war. Yet their descendants could not long maintain their peaceful attitude, for that section of country was subject in some degree to incursions of the Indian. That race, whom the followers of Penn had made friendly, appeared in fierce and deadly array as the allies of the French, and the Friends here upon the border imbibed to some extent the martial spirit of their fellow-citizens. But there will be occasion hereafter to note, in passing, the embarrassments of the province on account of the anti-belligerent principles of the Friends, as well as of large bodies of Germans, whose religious faith contained the same doctrines regarding war.

It seems strange to us, of the present day, that the religious peculiarities of the original settlers upon the soil of Pennsylvania should be so expressly noted. But the history of the seventeenth century, in which the colony of Pennsylvania was planted, was that of struggles for religious freedom. In England, dissenters of all kinds had boldly proclaimed their opinions and had been subjected to punishment for them, and the Covenanters of Scotland had been hunted in their recesses by the armies of the king. While the greater struggles around monarchical thrones were carried on by Catholic and Protestant, the quiet religionists like the Quakers and the Anabaptists were securely working their way among the peasantry. A sympathetic feeling extended itself from land to land, and hence, when the colonization of this great commonwealth began, immigration was opened to those peasants, to a country where they could worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and enabled them to become that power in political life known as the People. Religious toleration became at once in Pennsylvania a fundamental principle, and that, rather than political freedom, had been the real object of its first settlement. The wars that devastated Europe so many years had been religious wars. They had ceased at the time when this history begins. There was the dawn of a new era. The political rights of the individual had begun to clamor for recognition. The opening of the eighteenth century had already changed the aspect of affairs. The treaty of Utrecht had ended the war of the Spanish succession, which placed Philip V on the throne of Spain. Louis XIV, the grand *monarque*, had calmly passed from earth, and from the State of which he had declared himself the impersonation. Charles XII of Sweden had fallen by the fatal cannon ball in Norway, soon after,

> "On dread Pultowa's awful day,
> When fortune left the royal Swede."

Peter the Great had founded his mighty empire, and hitherto barbarous Russia had taken its place among the powers of Europe. The Scottish and English union had been formed, constituting the kingdom of Great Britain. The second king of the House of Hanover, George II, had ascended the throne. There was a period of peace on the continent of Europe, and democratic ideas had begun their advance—an advance which before the close of the century secured the independence of the American colonies and plunged a great nation on the continent of Europe into a state of anarchy—a nation, which, after successive periods of democratic and monarchical rule, has at length become an established republic. Even as a monarchy, France had helped our people to republican freedom.

The government of Pennsylvania had been established on a purely democratic basis. It had been instituted by William Penn, with the advice of one of the noblest and wisest of men, Algernon Sidney. The right of popular representation was enjoyed to some extent in all the other colonies, but the system of Penn was a holy experiment—the experiment of a commonwealth in which the whole power lay with the people, the trial of a pure democracy, to bear witness to the world that there is in human nature virtue sufficient for self government.* The great founder had died in 1718, some years before the first settlers crossed the Susquehanna River into our territory. They came on this side of the river with his principles of government fixed for them in their new homes. An account of the organization of the government of the province will show how speedily

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*Egle's Hist. Penn., Cumb. Co., p. 615. Gordon's Pa. 241-2.

*Dixon's Life of Penn.

the hold of the people on its administration was secured. On the 4th of March, 1681, Charles II had constituted William Penn proprietary of the land in America, which the monarch himself named Pennsylvania. In 1682 Penn visited the country, landing at Newcastle on the 27th of October. He called an assembly of the freemen. which met at Chester on the 4th day of December, and which though it continued in session but four days, passed laws for the government of the province. He then divided the territory into three counties, namely, Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester. Writs were issued for the election of members of the Council and Assembly provided by the charter—three from each county for the Council and nine for the Assembly. This Council and Assembly met for the first time on the 10th of March, 1683, and over the Council the proprietary himself presided, giving personal assent to its transactions. These representatives soon manifested jealousy of their rights. The Frame of Government under the charter had provided for a number not exceeding seventy-two for the Provincial Council and 200 for the Assembly. This included the three lower counties, as they were called, namely, Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, which had been annexed as Territories to the Province. It was supposed that the seventy-two chosen by the writs issued had the power of the whole freemen of the Province and Territories and so were capable of serving as a Provincial Council and General Assembly and thus hinder the people from the benefit of the charter. The Governor answered "that they might amend, alter or add for the public good, and that he was ready to settle such foundations as might be for their happiness and good of their posterities according to ye powers vested in him."[*] The number was to be increased by the governor, council and freemen, in Provincial Council and Assembly met. A new charter of privileges was granted by the proprietary in 1701, which was approved and agreed to by the Assembly and Council. This allows four members out of each county for the Assembly. The three lower counties did not accept the charter and separated themselves from the province, hence the representation was increased to eight members from each county. The Assembly had by the last charter been given the right to sit upon its own adjournments, and could not be dissolved during the term for which it was elected. It passed bills of every character, took upon itself the reorganization of the judiciary, refused to vote supplies or not, at its pleasure, and claimed the right generally to meddle with the affairs of state, and assuming full legislative power, the government virtually fell under its control.[*] Settlers in all parts of the province were thus, from the start, accustomed to the right of suffrage, not alone for the purpose of representation, for the right had also been extended to the choice of sheriff and coroners in each county, at least to name the persons from among whom these officers should be selected, a century and a half in advance of the mother country, which has not even yet attained to popular suffrage in representation. The great Reform Bill did partially relieve the people of Great Britain from the oppressions of government, but the property qualifications still exist. There was no test here for holding office but a belief in Christianity. The Friends held the wealth of the province and the control of the Assembly. The Episcopalians were the next in influence, though not numerous.[†] In addition to the religious denominations of Germans already mentioned, the Moravians claimed consideration, and there afterward sprang up the sect of the Dunkers and the Menists.

The very first law passed by the General Assembly of the Province was "The Law concerning Liberty of Conscience," and though repealed by the Council, there was a similar law passed on the 14th of October, 1705. So when the first Roman Catholic Church was built on Walnut Street, Philadelphia, in 1734, and Gov. Gordon objected that it was contrary to the laws of England, passed in the reign of William III, the Council doubted whether the act of 1705, passed in the fourth year of Queen Anne, was repealed. Besides, it was contended that there was warrant for the provincial law in the charter of privileges. The church therefore remained.[‡] "This" says Hildreth, "was the only Catholic Church allowed in any Anglo-American colony prior to the Revolution." The act of William and Mary seems to have been in force in Maryland; though by a law of 1704, chapels were allowed in private houses, or where they were under a common roof.[§]

It will thus be seen how religious and political freedom had been already established in the province, at the time of the commencement of our history. Before any authorized settlements were made on the west side of the Susquehanna, the county of Lancaster had

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[*] I. Col. Rec. p. 2.

[*] Dixon.

[†] Hildreth's History, U. S.

[‡] III. Col. Rec., page 563.

[§] Hist. of Balt. Sharf.

been organized in the year 1729. In the spring of that same year the first settlements were made, under the authority of the government, in what is now called York County. During the interval of time from 1729 to its organization in 1749, our people had their representation in the Assembly as citizens of Lancaster County. Among the Delegates during that period were John Wright and Samuel Blunston, who were Quakers, and who are so well known in the history of the province and of this county, as foremost men in Indian affairs and in resistance of Maryland encroachments. The history of that period of time on our soil is of the most intense interest, and forms a very considerable part of the trials of the early settlers. John Wright and Samuel Blunston were in the commission of the peace, and were by virtue of their office Justices of the Courts of Quarter Sessions. In pursuance of an act of Assembly in 1739, providing for the division of Lancaster County into districts, the first district was constituted of Hempfield, Lancaster and Hellam Townships.* This last named appears to have been the first township formed in the territory now York County, and was the seat of the fiercest border contests. In 1741 the town of York was laid off on the Codorus Creek, within Springetsbury Manor, and became a center of renown and enterprise. During this same interval of time, namely, between the time of the first settlement and the county organization, there were born men who were destined to take conspicuous part in the affairs of the county and of our country's history. James Ewing was born in Manor Township, Lancaster County, in 1736. Henry Miller was born in Lancaster City in 1741. Thomas Hartley was born near Reading in 1748. John Clark was born in Lancaster in 1751, just two years after the formation of the county of York. The names of these patriots suggest reflections upon the spirit-stirring times in which they lived and acted. York took a very prominent part in the transactions of those days, as will be seen hereafter. The Revolution occurred scarcely forty years after the settlement of the county, and the eloquence of that period does not alone belong to the Roundheads and Cavaliers of Massachusetts and Virginia. The Scotch-Irish of Pennsylvannia seconded with voice and pen the great struggle for freedom, and the rolls of honor contain numerously the names of their descendants, as also of those of Palatine ancestors.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The following interesting account of the early settlers is copied from Glossbrenner's History of York County, 1834:

"*Kreutz Creek.*—The first settlements in this county were made on Kreutz Creek* and in the neighborhood where Hanover now stands. Before the erection of the county of Lancaster in 1729, a number of persons resided on tracts of land lying on the west side of the Susquehanna, within the bounds of what is now York County. These persons remained, however, but a short time on the lands they occupied—were not allowed to warm in the nests on which they had squatted—and may not be looked upon as the progenitors of the present possessors of the soil of York County. They were known only as "Maryland intruders," and were removed in the latter end of the year 1728, by order of the Deputy-Governor and Council, at the request of the Indians, and in conformity with their existing treaties.

In the spring of 1729 John and James Hendricks, under the authority of Government, made the first authorized settlements in what is now called York County. They occupied the ground from which some families of squatters had been removed, somewhere about the bank of Kreutz Creek. They were soon followed by other families, who settled at a distance of about ten or twelve miles west and southwest of them.

"The earliest settlers were English: these were, however, succeeded by vast numbers of German emigrants. It is a remarkable fact, that, when the first settlements were made in this county, the greater portion of the lands in the eastern and southeastern part of it were destitute of large timber. In sections where now the finest forests of large timber stand, miles might then have been traversed without the discovery of any vegetable production of greater magnitude than scrub-oak; and in many places even that diminutive representative of the mighty monarch of the forest was not to be found. This nakedness of the country was generally, andwe have no doubt correctly, attributed to a custom which prevailed among the aboriginal owners of the soil, of annually or biennially destroying by fire all vegetation in particular sections of

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* Rupp, 274.

* Some persons say that the proper name of this creek is Kreis' Creek, from an early settler near its mouth, whose name was George Kreis. But others with greater appearance of truth say that the common name is the correct one. It is called Kreutz Creek not from a man of the same name, as some assert, but on account of the union of two streams, and thereby the formation of what the Germans call a Kreutz, i. e. a cross. In the return of a survey made in 1722, it is called the "White Oak Branch." It had, however, no certain name until about the year 1736, when numerous German settlements were made on its banks.

the country for the purpose of increasing the facilities of hunting.

"Most of the German emigrants settled in the neighborhood of Kreutz Creek, while the English located themselves in the neighborhood of the Pigeon Hills. In the whole of what was called the 'Kruetz Creek Settlement,' (if we except Wrightsville) there was but one English family, that of William Morgan.

"The early inhabitants of the Kreutz Creek region were clothed, for some years, altogether in tow cloth, as wool was an article not to be obtained. Their dress was simple, consisting of a shirt, trowsers and a frock. During the heat of summer, a shirt and trowsers of tow formed the only raiment of the inhabitants. In the fall the tow frock was superadded. When the cold of winter was before the door, and Boreas came rushing from the north, the dress was adapted to the season by increasing the number of frocks, so that in the coldest part of the winter some of the sturdy settlers were wrapped in four, five or even more frocks, which were bound closely about their loins, usually with a string of the same material as the garments.

"But man ever progresses, and when sheep were introduced, a mixture of tow and wool was considered an article of luxury. But tow was shortly afterward succeeded by cotton, and then linsey-woolsey was a piece of the wildest extravagance. If these simple, plain and honest worthies could look down upon their descendants of the present day, they would wonder and weep at the change of men and things. If a party of them could be spectators at a ball of these times in the borough of York and see silks and crapes, and jewels, and gold, in lieu of tow frocks and linsey-woolsey finery, they would scarcely recognize their descendants in the costly and splendid dresses before them; but would, no doubt, be ready to imagine that the nobles and princes of the earth were assembled at a royal bridal. But these honest progenitors of ours have passed away, and left many of us, we fear, with nothing but the names they bore to mark us their descendants.

"But all of good did not die with them. If they would find cause of regret at the departure from their simplicity and frugality, they would find much to admire in the improved aspect of the country, the rapid march of improvement in the soil of their adoption. Where they left unoccupied land, they would find valuable plantations, and thriving villages, and temples dedicated to the worship of the God of the Christians. Where they left a field covered with brushwood, they would find a flourishing and populous town. The Codorus, whose power was scantily used to propel a few inconsiderable mills, they would see with its banks lined with large and valuable grist-mills, saw-mills and fulling-mills; they would find the power of its water used in the manufacture of paper and wire, and they would find immense arks of lumber and coal floating on its bosom from the Susquehanna to the very doors of the citizens of a town whose existence commenced after their departure from toil and from the earth.

"But to return to the situation of these early settlers. For some time after these early settlements were made, there was neither a shoemaker nor a tanner, in any part of what is now York County. A supply of shoes for family use was annually obtained from Philadelphia; itinerant cobblers, traveling from one farm-house to another, earned a livelihood by mending shoes. These cobblers carried with them such a quantity of leather as they thought would be wanted in the district of their temporary visit. The first settled and established shoe-maker in the county was Samuel Landys, who had his shop somewhere on Kreutz Creek. The first, and for a long time the only tailor, was Valentine Heyer, who made clothes for men and women. The first blacksmith was Peter Gardner. The first schoolmaster was known by no other name than that of 'Der Dicke Schulmeister.' The first dwelling houses of the earliest settlers were of wood; and for some years no other material was used in the construction. But about the year 1735 John and Martin Shultz each built a stone dwelling house on Kreutz Creek, and in a few years the example was numerously followed." Glossbrenner's History gives us the further information of the time it was written, in regard to the early settlements.

"*Settlements of 'The Barrens.'*—For several years after the settlements were made in the neighborhood of Pigeon Hills, and on Kreutz Creek, the inhabitants of those regions were the only whites in the county. But about the years 1734, 1735, 1736, a number of families from Ireland and Scotland settled in the southeastern part of the county, in what is now known as the 'York Barrens.' These families consisted principally of the better order of peasantry—were a sober, industrious, moral, and intelligent people—and were for the most part rigid Presbyterians. Their manner partook of that simplicity, kindness and hospitality which is so characteristic of the class to which they belonged in their native countries.

"The descendants of these people still retain the lands which their respectable progenitors chose upon their arrival in York County. And we are happy to add, that the present inhabitants of the inappropriately named 'Barrens' inherited, with the lands of their forefathers, the sobriety, industry, intelligence, morality and hospitable kindness of their predecessors.

"The townships comprised in the 'Barrens' are Chanceford, Fawn, Peach Bottom, Hopewell, and part of Windsor, and from the improvements which have of late years been made in the agriculture of these townships, the soil is beginning to present an appearance which is entirely at variance with the idea a stranger would be induced to form of a section of country bearing the unpromising name of 'Barrens.'

"Before the commencement of the improvements in farming recently introduced, the mode of tilling which generally prevailed was ruinous. Having abundance of woodland, the practice was to clear a field every season. Wheat was uniformly the first crop, of which the yield was from eighteen to twenty bushels per acre. The second crop was rye, then corn, then oats. After going through this course, it was left for a year or two, and then the course began again; this was continued until the soil would produce nothing. But most of the farmers have, as we have said, much ameliorated the condition of their lands, by the adoption of a better system of culture.

"Having introduced the first settlers of the 'Barrens,' we shall defer further remark upon this section of country, while we return to 'olden time,' and look after the early settlers of other parts of the county. We have now settled the eastern, southeastern and southwestern parts of the county, and leave the settlers 'hard at it,' while we take a view of the north and northwest.

"SETTLEMENT OF NEWBERRY AND THE ADJOINING TOWNSHIPS.

"About the same time that the 'Barrens' were settled by Irish and Scottish emigrants, Newberry Township and the circumjacent region was settled by a number of families from Chester County, who, under the auspicious influence of that spirit of peace and amity which had been spread abroad by the wise and excellent proprietary of Pennsylvania, sate themselves down here and there in a few rudely constructed cabins, surrounded on all sides by the still more rude wigwams of their aboriginal neighbors. Thomas Hall, John McFesson, Joseph Bennet, John Rankin and Ellis Lewis were the first persons to visit this section of the county; and having selected the valley in which the borough of Lewisberry is situated, they gave it the name of the 'Red Lands,' from the color of the soil, and 'red rock,' on which it is based. By this name it was principally known to them and their eastern friends for many years. It was by a descendant of Ellis Lewis that Lewisberry was laid out—and it is from Joseph Bennet that the main stream which winds its devious way through the valley derives its name of 'Bennet's Run.'

"An anecdote is related of Bennet, Rankin and Lewis, connected with their first visit to the 'Red Lands.' Having arrived at the eastern bank of the Susquehanna River, and there being no other kind of craft than canoes to cross in, they fastened two together and, placing their horses with their hinder feet in one and their fore feet in the other, thus paddled to the shore, at the imminent peril of their lives.

"This section of the country, naturally productive, had suffered a material deterioration of quality, and was indeed almost 'worn out' by a hard system of tillage, when the introduction of clover and plaster, in the year 1800, established a new era in the husbandry of the neighborhood, and gradually produced a considerable amelioration of the soil. At present the spirit of 'liming' is gaining ground rapidly in Newberry and the adjoining townships, and promises very fairly to effect a material increase of productiveness. There is also a great change of system in the husbandry of this section which is doing much for the land. Formerly the farmer depended mainly upon keeping a large stock, and enriching his land by the manure which he would be thus enabled to make, at the expense of all the hay and grass on the farm. At present he keeps a comparatively small stock, except where there are extensive meadows, and depends more upon plowing down a clover lay and liming. It is to be remarked also that this quantity of manure is not lessened by this curtailment of the stock of his farm; but with care may in fact thus be increased, and his land greatly benefited. For instead of putting all his hay and straw into them, he turns some under with the plow, leaves some to shade the ground, and saves a goodly portion to put under them.

"We have now fairly settled those parts of the county which were the first to be inhabited by the whites. Those parts of which we have made no mention in noticing the early settlements were not in fact taken up by the immigrants to York County; but be

came populated from the stock which we have introduced to our readers. In the course of time the Kreutz Creek settlement increased in population, and gave inhabitants to a large tract of country surrounding it, including parts of Hellam, Spring Garden, York and Shrewsbury Townships. The few early settlers of the region in which Hanover stands gave population to several townships in that quarter of the county. The number of families in the 'Red Lands' and thereabout was for some time annually augmented by fresh emigrants from Chester County, the small portion of territory at first chosen became too small for the increased population, and the whole northern division of the county, comprising Newberry, Fairview, Monaghan, Warrington, Franklin and Washington Townships, were partially settled as early as 1740–50."[*]

"Mills there were none for the first few years—the people being obliged to cross the Susquehanna for their flour and meal. Even from the Conowago settlement, Digges' choice (now Hanover) the long journey was made. Andrew Schriver, an early settler in that neighborhood, (whose first dwelling in this county, by the way, was a haystack), used to relate to wondering auditors, in his old age, how he tied his clothes on the top of his head, lighted his pipe and forded the Susquehanna. Roads being almost unknown, wagons and carriages were not much used, journeys being made on horse-back. While the Indians were generally peaceable, great caution was used to avoid injury from the drunken or vicious among the sons of the forest, while away from home on these journeys."[†]

"It did not take long to build a house in those days. Logs were felled and hewed of the proper length, and arranged with a friendly aid into the frame work of a one-roomed log-cabin. A roof of puncheons rudely shaped with the broad axe was placed upon it, and an outside chimney of stone and sticks, filled in with clay, adorned one end of the edifice. The interstices between the logs were then plastered up with mud and moss, a door, and an aperture for a window added, and, if the building were a luxurious one, a puncheon floor, and the house was done. A block or two served for stools; a broad slab of timber for a table; a rude frame work for a couch. Here in one chamber would sleep all the family; here was their kitchen; here did they eat. In some more elegant establishments, a double cabin or even a loft was to be found. A few wooden bowls and trenchers, some spoons carved from a horn, a calabash and an iron pot, with two or three forks and knives, completed the simple furniture. China or even ordinary delf ware was unknown in those times; a few pack horses in their annual journey were the only means of communication with the seaboard. For food, the chief reliance was upon the product of the chase, the corn, pumpkins and potatoes which were cultivated upon the little farm and the invariable dish of pork. No settler was without his drove of swine, and 'hog and hominy' is still a proverbial expression for Western fare. Their cows yielded them milk: and corn meal either ground by hand or pounded in a wooden mortar, furnished their only bread."[*]

"The most important feature of a new settlement, was, however, its fort. This was simply a place of resort for the people when the Indians were expected, and consisted of a range of contiguous log-cabins, protected by a stockade and perhaps a block-house or two. It was chiefly in the summer and fall that the approach of the savage was to be dreaded. Families would move into the fort. Panics would crowd the inland towns."[†]

THE ABORIGINES.

WHEN William Penn visited the province in 1682, the great treaty of amity and peace was made with the nations of the Lenni Lenape Indians, at Shakamaxon, under the historic elm, marked now by a monument within the limits of the city of Philadelphia. In the spring of 1683, he visited the interior of the province, going as far west as the Susquehanna, where he contemplated founding a great city. This conception was almost realized when Wright's Ferry was nearly determined upon as the site for the National Capital, and possibly it has been fully realized in the opinion of the present inhabitants of the State Capital. During the period of his second visit to the province, he formed a treaty of amity and trade with the tribes on the Susquehanna, from whom he had already obtained grants of land, through Col. Dongan, of New York. This treaty, which opened the way for settlements as far as the Susquehanna, was made by William Penn in person, at Philadelphia, on the 23d of April, 1701, with the Indians inhabiting upon and

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[*] Glossbrenner.

[†] Smith's History of York County.

[*] Introductory Memoir to Braddock's Expedition.

[†] Ibid.

about that river, and an ambassador from the Five Nations. By this last mentioned treaty, the parties were to be hereafter "as one head and heart, and live in true friendship and amity as one people." The articles confirmed the friendship of the parties, and a firm and lasting peace between them, and bound each never to injure the other. The kings and chiefs were to be subject to the laws of the government of the province, and not to aid or abet its enemies; to give notice of all designs of hostile Indians, and not to admit strange Indians to settle in the province. William Penn, for himself and his successors, agreed not to permit any person to trade or converse with any of the Indians, except upon approval under his hand and seal. No skins or furs were to be sold out of the province, and the treaty otherwise regulated their trade. The Indians confirmed the sales, already made, of lands lying near and about the Susquehanna. In confirmation of these articles, the parties made mutual presents to each other of skins, on the part of the Indians, and of articles of merchandise, on the part of the English, "as a binding pledge of the promises never to be broken or violated."[*]

The treaty of Shakamaxon is altogether traditional, and though the theme of art and story, is, by many, deemed mythical, but this treaty with the Susquehanna tribes is in writing, under hand and seal, and is lodged among the archives of the province. The record states that the kings and chiefs had arrived in town two days ago, with their great men and Indian Harry as their interpreter, with some of their young people, women and children, to the number of about forty, and that after a treaty and several speeches, the articles were solemnly agreed on.[†] At the time of the treaty of April 23, 1701, according to the minutes of the Provincial Council, the representatives present of the several tribes are named as follows: Connodaghtoh, King of the Susquehanna, Minguay or Conestogoe Indians; Wopaththa (alias Opessah), King of the Shawanese; Weewhinjough, chief of the Ganawese, inhabiting at the head of the Patowmeck; also, Ahoakassough, brother to the Emperor or Great King of the Onondagoes of the Five Nations. The first named are further described in the articles of agreement as Indians inhabiting upon and about the River Susquehanna. There was a tribe known to the early colonists as Susquehannas, who occupied the territory along that river to its source, for some hundreds of years. They are said to have been a powerful nation and considerably advanced in the arts of civilization and war, which is evidenced by the mounds and fortifications existing where they inhabited.[*] They had terrible wars with the Five Nations, and were not only conquered by the latter, but, according to the authorities, utterly exterminated.[†] The lands along the river fell under the control of the Five Nations just about the time of the first visit of William Penn to his province. The Five Nations consisted of the Mohawks, the Oneidas, the Onondagoes, the Cayugas and the Senecas, and afterward became the Six Nations, by the addition of the Tuscaroroes. These nations were sometimes called Mengwes, otherwise spelled Minguays. Hence, as in the treaty, the name Minguay-Susquehanna Indians. In documents of the period we also find those settled at Conestogoe styled Seneca-Susquehanna Indians.[‡] At this same treaty of 1701, an ambassador of the Emperor of the Five Nations, a king of the Onondagos, was present. Therefore, the settlement at Conestogoe was evidently planted by the Five Nations after their conquest of the Susquehannas. The names of all the tribes of that confederacy are mentioned, more or less, by contemporaries, as applying to the Indians settled there, but they were known in a body as the Conestogoe Indians.

The Shawanese mentioned in the treaty were some three or four score of families, who came from Carolina in 1698, and applied for leave of the Conestogoe Indians and of William Penn to settle in Pennsylvania, and leave was granted them. They promised to live in peace and friendship, and the Conestogoes became sureties for their good behavior to the Government.[§] Others of this people subsequently settled at Conestogoe and some about Wyoming. About 1738 they were estimated at 700 fighting braves, and turned out to be among the fiercest of those tribes whose savage treachery is so well known in the sad history of that valley. The Ganawese, as is mentioned in the treaty, inhabited in and about the northern part of the river Potomac. They had come into the province by leave and were once known as Piscataway Indians. Having been reduced to a small number by sickness they applied for leave to settle at Conestogoe, with the proprietary's consent, and for them also the Conestogoes became guarantees in a treaty of friendship.[‖] The tribe of Shawanese is

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[*] Arch. I. 144.

[†] II Col. Rec. 15.

[*] History of Wyoming.

[†] Ibid.

[‡] Dougan's Deed, *infra*.

[§] I Archives 228.

II Col. Rec. 191.

mentioned some years subsequently in a letter of Gov. Gordon, as consisting of a thousand fierce fellows, and had become a source of apprehension.* A tribe called the Conoys had settled in the same vicinity, who afterward removed to the Juniata, and whose name became a terror. There were also some of the Delaware Indians settled at Conestogoe. All of these tribes, except the Conestogoes, became in after years formidable enemies of the English, but during the period now treated they were all friendly and disposed to maintain a permanent peace.

William Penn's great treaty at Shakamaxon was made with the Delaware Indians, who are named the Lenni Lenape, and the several tribes of Indians already mentioned, other than the Five Nations, were branches of that people. Lenni Lenapi means original people, but this race were not the original occupants of the country where they were found. Their own accounts brought them from the land of the setting sun. They were named Delawares by the colonists, from their settlements being in proximity to the river of that name. The name is not Indian, but was given to the bay and river in honor of Lord De la War, who is said to have first entered it with a fleet. The Delawares were once a warlike people, and came in conflict with the Five Nations, who were also called the Iroquois. History relates that they were conquered and were compelled to put on petticoats and acknowledge themselves women.* They frequently admitted their feebleness. As late as 1742, in the presence of the Provincial Council at Philadelphia, a chief of the Six Nations, Cannasatego, turning to the Delawares, holding a belt of wampum in his hand, spoke to them after this fashion: "Let this belt of wampum serve to chastise you; you ought to be taken by the hair of the head and shaken severely till you recover your senses and become sober; you don't know what ground you stand on. We have seen with our eyes a deed signed by nine of your ancestors about fifty years ago for this very land, and release signed not many years since by some of yourselves and chiefs now living to the number of fifteen or upward. But how came you to take upon you to sell land at all? We conquered you, we made women of you, you know you are women, and can no more sell land than women. We charge you to remove instantly. We don't give you the liberty to think about it. This string of wampum serves to forbid you, your children and grandchildren to the latest posterity, for ever meddling in land affairs."*

An explanation is given by the Delawares for this singular subjugation. The women were the peacemakers among the Indians, as the warriors would not deign even to propose peace, and the prayers and appeals of the weaker sex led to the burying of the tomahawk. In order to effect reconciliation it was necessary that one of the powerful tribes should act the part of the peacemaker and assume the garb of the woman. Confiding in the sincerity of the Iroquois, in an unfortunate moment, the Delawares yielded and assumed the petticoat. They were disarmed, and the Iroquois took such absolute control over them, that, as in the instance just related, when European adventurers had fraudulently deprived them of their land, by cunning leagues made with the chiefs of their conquerors, they were obliged to relinquish their claims and were silenced by the command not to speak, as they were women.† But the Delawares did not rest under the ban imposed upon them. Though they were prevented for many years from recovering by force of arms and numbers their original superiority, on account of the rapid settlements of the Europeans encroaching upon them, they did at length throw off the yoke, and at Tioga, in 1756, Tledyuscung extorted from the Iroquois chiefs an acknowledgment of their independence.‡ The Delawares became the most formidable of the hostile Indian tribes, and appeared in a terrible attitude in those dreadful incursions that made the settlements on our frontiers scenes of devastation and massacre. At the period of the settlement of this county they had largely deserted the eastern parts of Pennsylvania and moved westward with the fiercer tribes. The Indians who remained were peaceful and in complete harmony with the proprietary government. It appears that it was difficult for those Indians who remained in this region to maintain themselves, even in the necessaries of life. They had periodical fits of hunting, but they were waylaid by traders and plied with rum, for which they parted with their valuable furs. The warlike ones had wandered to other parts, leaving the feeble behind them.

It is this mixture of feebleness and ferocity, that has made the American Indian at once an object of pity and of dread; that has caused him to be despised and his nobler qualities overlooked. Unable to cope with

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*I Archives 324.

*Day's Annals p. 7.

*IV Col. Rec. 579.

†Day's Annals, p. 7. Heckenwelder.

‡Day, 7.

the cunning of traders, and realizing the deception practiced upon him for gain, drawn backward by a power against which he is helpless to contend, he instinctively burns for revenge. His nature is such that he cannot embrace civilization. Though possessed by some intuitive promptings of nature of a species of liberality in gifts and a lofty idea of peace and its blessings, the firm sentiments of generosity, benevolence and goodness were wanting. This has been declared to be so by those most familiar with the Indian character. William Penn and his followers came among the Delawares in a spirit of peace and brotherly love, to which they seemed to respond, but they succeeded no better than the Puritans in changing their habits and character, nor could the missionaries, Catholic or Protestant, or Edwards or Brainerd, or any other of the great teachers who went among them. They were morally inflexible, and adhered to their hereditary customs and manners. The Indian child soon discovers a propensity for the habits of his ancestors. This is displayed in their wild and fitful hunting, and indolence, and in their manner of warfare. Their war parties consisted of volunteers for special expeditions, surprising the enemy and taking their scalps. They would follow each other singly and in silence. They would hide and dash upon the unwary.[*] It is this that made the frontiers tremble.

Much learning has been exhausted in accounting for their appearance on this continent. William Penn, in his letter to the Free Society of Traders of the Province at London, in 1683,[†] accepts without question the theory that they were the remnants of the lost tribes of Israel. He writes: "For their origin, I am ready to believe them of the Jewish race; I mean of the stock of the ten tribes; and that for the following reasons: first, they were to go to a 'land not planted, nor known;' which to be sure, Asia and Africa were, if not Europe; and He that intended that extraordinary judgment upon them might make the passage not uneasy to them, as it is not impossible in itself, from the easternmost parts of Asia, to the westernmost of America. In the next place I find them of the like countenance and their children of so lively resemblance, that a man would think himself in Duke's place or Berry street, in London, when he seeth them. But this is not all: they agree in rites; they reckon by moons; they offer their first fruits, they have a kind of feast of tabernacles; they are said to lay their altar upon twelve stones; their mourning a year; their customs of women, with many other things that do not now occur." He also says about them, "their eyes, little and black not unlike a straight looked Jew." "Their language is lofty yet narrow; but like the Hebrew in signification full; like shorthand writing, one word serveth in the place of three, and the rest are supplied by the understanding of the hearer; imperfect in their tenses, wanting in their moods, participles, adverbs, conjunctions, interjections; I know not a language spoken in Europe, that hath words of more sweetness, or greatness in accent and emphasis than theirs." From many other sources we learn that their language was as perfect in its way as taught by nature, and governed by rules and methods just as the bee builds its cells regularly without the recognition of the laws of geometry.

The religious ideas of the aborigines have been a matter of much comment, as well as how far they possessed a knowledge of a Supreme Being. William Penn, in his letter, already quoted, writes thus: "They say there is a Great King that made them, who dwells in a glorious country to the southward of them, and that the souls of the good shall go thither where they live again." "Their worship, "he says, "consists of two parts, sacrifice and cantico. Their sacrifice is their first fruits. The first and fatted buck they kill goeth to the fire, where he is all burnt with a mournful ditty of him, that performeth the ceremony, but with such marvelous fervency and labor of body, that he will even sweat to a foam. The other part is the cantico performed by round dances, sometimes words, sometimes songs, then shouts; two being in the middle that begin; and by singing and drumming on a board direct the chorus." "Their diet is maize, or Indian corn divers ways prepared; sometimes roasted in the ashes; sometimes beaten and boiled with water, which they call homine; they also make cakes, not unpleasant to eat. They have likewise several sorts of beans and pease, that are good nourishment; and the woods and rivers are their larder." "If any European comes to see them or calls for lodging at their house, or wigwam, they give him the best place and first cut. If they come to visit us, they salute us with an Itah: which is as much as to say, good be to you, and set them down; which is mostly on the ground close to their heels; their legs upright; it may be they speak not a word, but observe all passages. If you give them anything to eat or drink, well; for they will not

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[*] Bancroft's Hist. U. S. Vol. XI, Chap. 37, 38. Indians.

[†] Proud's Hist. of Penna.

ask; and be it little or much, if it be with kindness, they are well pleased, else they go away sullen but say nothing."* "They are great concealers of their own resentment; brought to it by the revenge that hath been practiced among them." "But in liberality they excel; nothing is too good for their friend. Give them a fine gun, coat or other thing, it may pass twenty hands before it sticks; light of heart, strong affections, but soon spent. The most merry creatures that live, feast and dance perpetually. They never have much nor want much. Wealth circulateth like blood; all parts partake, and though none shall want what another hath; yet exact observers of property. Some kings have sold, others presented me with several parcels of land: the pay or presents I made them were not hoarded by the particular owners; but the neighboring kings, and their clans being present, when the goods were brought out, the parties chiefly concerned, consulted on what, and to whom, they should give them. To every king, then, by the hands of a person for that work appointed is a proportion sent, so sorted and folded and with that gravity that is admirable. Then that king subdivideth it in like manner; they hardly leaving themselves an equal share with one of their subjects." "And be it on such occasions as festivals, or after their common meals, the kings distribute, and to themselves last. They care for little because they want but little, and the reason is, a little contents them. In this they are sufficiently revenged on us; if they are ignorant of our pleasures, they are also free from our pains. They are not disquieted with bills of lading and exchange, nor perplexed with chancery suits, and exchequer reckonings. We sweat and toil to live: their pleasure feeds them; I mean their hunting, fishing and fowling, and their table is spread everywhere. They eat twice a day, morning and evening, their seats and table the ground."

"In the fall, when the corn cometh in, they begin to feast one another. There have been two great festivals already; to which all come that will. I was at one myself—their entertainment was a great seat by a spring under some shady trees, and twenty bucks, with hot cakes of new corn, both wheat and beans; which they make up in a square form, in the leaves of the stem, and bake them in the ashes; and after that they fall to a dance. But they that go must carry a small present, in their money; it may be sixpence, which is made of the bone of a fish; the black is with them as gold; the white silver; they call it all wampum." He also says: "The justice they have is pecuniary; in case of any wrong or evil fact, be it murder itself, they atone by feasts, and presents of their wampum, which is proportioned to the quality of the offence or person injured." "It is rare that they fall out, if sober; and if drunk, they forgive it, saying 'it was the drink and not the man that abused them.'" "Since the Europeans came into these parts, they have grown great lovers of strong liquors, rum especially; and for it exchange the richest of their skins and furs. If they are heated with liquors, they are restless till they have enough to sleep; that is their cry, 'some more, and I will go to sleep;' but when drunk one of the most wretched spectacles in the world." Well did William Penn say: "The worst is that they are the worse for the Christians; who have propagated their vices and yielded them tradition for ill and not for good things." . . . . "It were miserable indeed for us to fall under the just censure of the poor Indian conscience, while we make profession of things so far transcending."

He further says: "Their government was by kings, which they called sachems, and those by succession always of the mother's side. For instance, the children of him who is now king will not succeed him, but his brother by his mother, or the son of his sister, and after them the children of her daughter, but no woman inherits. Every king had his council, consisting of all the old and wise men of his nation. War, peace, selling of land, or traffic, were only undertaken after advising with them, and also with the young men. The king sat in the middle of a half moon, and had his council of the old and wise men on each hand; behind them, or at a little distance, sat the younger fry in the same figure." "Having consulted and resolved their business, the king ordered one of them to speak to me; he stood up, came to me, and, in the name of the king, saluted me; then took me by the hand, and told me he was ordered by the king to speak to me, and that now it was not he, but the king, that spoke, because what he should say was the king's mind. He first prayed me, To excuse them, that they had not complied with me the last time; he feared there might be some fault in the interpretation, being neither Indian nor English; besides it was the Indian custom to deliberate and take up much time in council, before they resolve; and that if the young people and owners of the land, had been as ready as he, I had not met with so much delay.

Having thus introduced his matter, he fell to the bounds of the land they had agreed to dispose of, and the price, which now is little and dear; that which would have bought twenty miles not buying now two." "During the time that this person spoke, not a man of them was observed to whisper or smile; the old, grave; the young, reverent in their deportment. They speak little, but fervently and with elegance. I have never seen more natural sagacity, considering them without the help (I was going to say the spoil) of tradition; and he will deserve the name of wise, that outwits them in any treaty, about a thing they understand."

"When the purchase was agreed, great promises passed between us of kindness and good neighborhood, and that the Indians and English must live in love as long as the sun gave light; which done, another made a speech to the Indians, in the name of all the sachamakers or kings, just to tell them what was done, next to charge and command them 'to love the Christians, and particularly to live in peace with me, and the people under my government; that many governors had been in the river; but that no governor had come himself to live and stay here before; and having now such an one, that had treated them well, they should never do him or his any wrong.' At every sentence of which they shouted and said Amen, in their way."

If their personal appearance and language indicated such resemblances as tend to prove an Eastern origin, there are, on the other hand, certain things, for which the Eastern races are proverbial, and of which the American Indians knew nothing. Of all races of mankind, they alone were ignorant of the pastoral state. They kept neither sheep nor kine. They knew nothing of the use of the milk of animals for food. They had no wax, nor oil, and no iron.* They had no idea of government or of trial and condemnation. Retaliation was the only law of punishment.* Everything, to their conception, was material in its character. They had some sort of a genius that was an object of veneration and fear, called the Manitou. This was represented by a bird, a buffalo, a bear, a feather, a skin; but, in no case, a man. Each Indian appears to have had his Manitou, and any evil that happened to him was attributed to its anger. They buried with the warrior his Manitou, his pipe, his tomahawk, his quiver and bow, and his apparel—placed by his side his bowl of maize and his vension for his long journey to the country of his ancestors.* With many manly qualities and an evident respect for each other as warriors, and admiration for powers of endurance in the midst of tortures, and delight in the *eclat* of success, there was no reverence for man as such, no matter what an individual's fame might be. The apotheosis of the Aryan race had no place among them, or the Semitic reverential awe of the prophet. His fellow man was not adored, nor was homage paid to the dead.* Long before William Penn landed on the shore of this continent, Christians had been at work among the Indians, and it is difficult to say what ideas by that time had been implanted among them of a Great Spirit, or any spirit of poetic fancy, that inhabited the woods, the water, the stars or the sea.

The Indians have been described as being well formed, straight, and having no deformity among them. Their color, reddish brown or copper color, as distinguished from olive, with dark, straight hair and no beards; their cheek bones prominent, with projecting jaws, and an expression of indolent insensibility, and with no flexibility of feature, so that when the Indian depicted his passions, it was by strong contortions and a kindling of the eye, that seemed ready to burst from its socket. Their clothing was made of the skins of the bear, fox, and beaver, and moccasins of deer skin, without a sole, ornamented on the upper side.* Their wigwams were made with long poles fixed in the ground, covered with bark, having no door but a loose skin, and having an opening in the roof for a chimney, and were about the height of a man. In one of them the whole clan huddle together, men, women, and children, with weeds or grass on the ground for a floor. In traveling they would lie around great fires.*

The pipe of peace was reverenced by them. The person of him who traveled with it was sacred. Each village had its calumet, which was adorned by the chief with eagle feathers and which was consecrated by the nation. This, together with the ceremonies attending its acceptance, has served to throw a charm around the savage nature, and is remembered by its figurative use in our language. "The envoys from those desiring peace or an alliance, would come within a short distance of the town, and uttering a cry, throw themselves on the ground." The great chief, bearing the peace pipe of his tribe, with its mouth pointing to the skies, goes forth to meet them, accompanied by a long procession of his clansmen, chanting the hymn of peace. The stranger rises to receive them, singing also a song to put away

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*Bancroft.

*Bancroft.

all wars and bury all revenge. As they meet, each party smokes the pipe of the other, and peace is ratified."* With all this commendable decorum, worthy of imitation in our own public councils, the imposing scene was accompanied by features that may be considered inimitable. "Some had the nose tipped with blue, the eyebrows, eyes and cheeks tinged with black, and the rest of the face red; others had black, red and blue stripes drawn from the ears to the mouth; others had a broad, black band, like a ribbon, drawn from ear to ear across the eyes, with smaller bands on the cheeks. When they made visits, and when they assembled in council, they painted themselves gloriously, delighting especially in vermilion."*

Their frequent councils with the English were attended with the same ceremonies and gifts to which they had been accustomed among themselves. "Their delight was in assembling together and listening to messengers from abroad. Seated in a semi-circle on the ground, in double or triple rows, with the knees almost meeting the face; the painted and tattooed chiefs, adorned with skins and plumes, with the beaks of the red-bird and claws of the bear; each listener, perhaps, with a pipe in his mouth, and preserving deep silence, they would give solemn attention to the speaker, who, with great action and energy of language, delivered and brought the message; and if his eloquence pleased, they esteemed him as a god. Decorum was never broken, there were never two speakers struggling to anticipate each other; they did not express their spleen by blows;they restrained passionate invective; the debate was never disturbed by an uproar; questions of order were unknown."*

"The art of public speaking was in high esteem among the Indians, and much studied. They were extremely fond of method, and displeased with an irregular harangue, because it is difficult to be remembered. Their speeches were short, and the sense conveyed by strong metaphors; in conversation, they were sprightly,but solemn and serious in their messages relating to public affairs. Their speakers delivered themselves with surprising force and great propriety of gesture. The fierceness of their countenances, the flowing blanket, elevated tone, naked arm, and erect stature, with a half circle of auditors seated on the ground, cannot but impress on the mind a lively idea of the ancient orators of Greece and Rome."†

Wampum is described to be belts of cloth of some kind on which are fastened beads made of pieces of shell, cut and polished, some white and some of purple color, the latter being the more valuable. Each belt was called a fathom. At every treaty belts of wampum were presented, and in this way their annals were kept. During these treaties, at every clause of speech ratifying or creating a covenant, a belt was given. These belts were about four inches wide and thirty in length, and were treasured and kept as records of the nation, and were had recourse to on subsequent occasions, which ceremony being omitted, all they said passed for nothing.* Belts of wampum were also used as money. The use of these beads or pieces of bone, in the nature of coin, was, probably, derived from intercourse with the Europeans, and existed among the Delawares in the locality where the scenes were enacted which Willim Penn describes.

THE CONESTOGOE INDIANS.

Between the town of Lancaster and the Susquehanna River, there was a very large town and settlement of Indians called Conestogoe, which appears to have been a chief place of councils, and gave the name to such Indians as inhabited there and in that vicinity. The Conestogoe Indians were a friendly and peaceable people, long settled among the whites.

The resident Indians complained of settlers and traders interfering with their hunting, and it was to accommodate them that Springetsbury Manor, as will hereafter be related, was laid out, though on the part of Pennsylvania, it was designed to prevent Maryland encroachments. These Indians are therefore intimately associated with the events surrounding our early settlements. Our territory was on their way to their hunting grounds, and they desired that it should be free to them. The only Indian town mentioned, on the west side of the river was a place called Conedoughela,† further south than Conestogoe. Frequent visits were made by Indians to the government at Philadelphia, and frequent councils were also held at Conestogoe, where the governors of the province attended, and belts of wampum were given, and gifts of personal goods and skins were exchanged in testimony of confirmed friendship. The minutes of the provincial council will show the nature of these interviews, and the condition of the Indians and their relations to the whites, just previous to the time of the settlements west of the Susquehanna.

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*Bancroft.

†Smith's History of New York. Proud.

*Proud.

†III Archives, p. 395. (Possibly Conelochly now.)

At a meeting of the Provincial Council held at Philadelphia, June 6, 1706, James Logan, Secretary, gave an account of his visit, with others of the council, to the Indians at Conestogoe the preceding October, when he told them, "That he was come from the Governor of Pennsylvania, who had always been a friend to all the Indians within the bounds of it. That Gov. William Penn, since first he came into this country, with all those under him, had always inviolably maintained a perfect friendship with all the natives of this country that he found possessed of it at his first arrival. That when he was last in the country he visited those at that place, and his son upon his arrival did the same, in order to cultivate the ancient friendship between them, that he and his posterity might, after his father's example, maintain peace and good understanding with them and theirs. That they should take great care in giving ear to malicious reports spread and carried by ill men, for that we heard they had been alarmed at the Christians putting themselves in arms in all these parts and mustering; the reason of this was the war with the French, and was designed rather to help them than to hurt them, but as they and we are brethren, each must be assistant to the other, and therefore the English took up arms to defend themselves, and the Indians also, against both their enemies." The Secretary further added, that "among the Shawanois, with whom their chief abode was, he had also held a treaty to the same purpose with that at Conestogoe." "That he had made a journey among the Ganawese, settled some miles above Conestogoe, at a place called Connejaghera, above the fort, and had conferences with them, which seemed wholly to compose all their apprehensions, and that he had reason to believe he left all these three nations in a perfect good understanding with us."* There were present at this conference chiefs of the Conestogoe, Shawanese, and Ganawese Indians upon Susquehanna, being come to town, in order to confer with the Government, about public affairs relating to them, and were all seated in the council chamber. Andaggyjunquagh, the chief of those of Conestogoe, (whose name appears in the deeds for the lands upon the Susquehanna,) laid before the Governor a very large wampum belt of twenty-one rows, with three hands wrought in it in black, the rest white, which belt he said was a pledge of peace, formerly delivered by the Onondagoe Indians, one of the Five Nations, to the Nantikokes, when they made them tributaries; that the Nantikokes, being lately under some apprehensions of danger from the Five Nations, some of them had this spring come up, and brought this belt with them, and that they had another of the same also at Conestogoe to show to those of the Five Nations that were expected shortly to come down to receive the Nantikokes' tribute." This belt had been taken to Philadelphia, that it might be shown to those of the Five Nations who might come down that way, as evidence that there was peace with them and that the English were at peace with the neighboring Indians. The Shawanese also owned themselves under some apprehensions from the Five Nations. The Nantikokes were a Maryland tribe or nation. Gov. Evans, with several persons, visited the Indians, and among others met the Nantikokes, and while among them, one of them took into his hands a belt of wampum from a line whereon there hung nineteen others, and several strings of beads, and said, "they had been given to understand the Queen had sent orders that the Indians should live in peace with one another, and that they were sent to give some of these belts in behalf of the Governor of Maryland, and themselves, to the Five Nations. Governor.—How long have you been at peace with these nations? Nantikoke.—Twenty-seven years. Governor. What is the reason then of so many belts of wampum and strings of beads? Nantikoke.—We send them as tribute."

At a meeting of the Council, June 16, 1706, the Indians were informed that a law had been enacted that no person should trade with them, but such as should first have a license from the Governor. They desired that only two persons should be allowed to trade with them; but it was answered that they would be the more subject to be imposed on, the fewer should trade with them. They further desired that none might be suffered to go up into the country beyond their towns to meet the Indians returning from hunting, for they sustain great damage by that practice, by being made drunk at their return before they got home to their wives, and so were imposed on and cheated by the traders of the fruits of all their labors. Upon this they were desired to take care among themselves that none of their people should sell anything to the traders till they came home to their own towns. And in licenses that should be given for the future, the Governor would take care to oblige them not to go any higher into the country than the noted Indian towns, and to trade nowhere else.* On the

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* II Col. Rec. 244.

*II Col. Rec. 248.

23d of July, 1712, several Indians being arrived from Conestogoe on business of importance, met the Council. Tagodrancy or Civility, a war captain and chief with Tanyahtickahungh, the old speaker, Knawonhunt and Soachkoat, two brothers, and some others being sate, they first presented a bundle of deerskins, and by Indian Harry, their interpreter, said: "That the Proprietor, Gov. Penn, had, at his first coming amongst them, made an agreement with them that they should always live as friends and brothers, and be as one body, one heart, one mind, and as one eye and ear, and that what one saw the other should see, and what the one heard, the other should hear, and that there should be nothing but love and friendship between them and us forever." They presented a small bundle of furs and said, that on their part they had always kept up to this agreement, and should constantly observe it in all respects; that if anything came to their knowledge relating to us they would always, like brothers and friends, acquaint us with it, and if, at any time, any foreigners or strangers came among them they would give notice of it immediately at Philadelphia, and in all things would acquit themselves according to what they had promised and engaged. They presented two bundles of skins together, and said that on our part we had promised them to regulate the trade that was carried on with them at Conestogoe and had spoken of licenses to be given to the traders, by which means all abuses were to be rectified. But that since licenses were granted they found themselves worse dealt by than ever; they received less for the goods they sold the traders; were worse treated and suffered more injuries, which they desired the Council to inquire into and know why it was so and cause it to be redressed. They presented a fifth bundle, and said that the cattle the traders kept, hurt and destroyed their corn. The Council having taken into consideration the complaints of the Indians, ordered that the traders whose cattle had done damage should be forthwith obliged to make compensation, and that they should remove to a greater distance and not be allowed on any terms to keep any cattle or horses than what are for their immediate service, unless they should live on purchased land.*

Sir William Keith, whose name is associated with the first surveys made in the territory now comprising the county of York, arrived from England, on the 31st of May, 1717, with a commission from the Proprietor and the Royal Approbation, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the province. On the 15th of July* he informed the Provincial Council that he intended to set out for Conestogoe the next morning, and goods to the value of £20 were provided as presents for the Indians. A number of the members of the Council accompanied him, and on the 8th of July the chiefs and others of the Conestogoe or Mingoe Indians, the Delawares, the Shawanese and the Ganawese, all inhabitants upon or near the banks of the Susquehanna, met them. The Governor told the Indians that he had lately been sent over by their great and good friend and brother, William Penn, to act in his place and stead in affairs of government, while he himself was absent near the great King and Emperor of the English. That the Governor and his Council had come to inquire what new matter had befallen them, and to give them all necessary assistance. The Mingoes, or Indians of Conestogoe, answered that they wanted to know what Christians had settled back in the woods behind Virginia and Carolina. The Governor answered that the settlements of Maryland, Virginia and Carolina, to the southward, were subject to the same great King of England and had nations of Indians under their protection. It was then related that the son of a chief of the Delawares had been killed by a large company made up of Christians and Indians, while hunting. During the same conference complaint came from Virginia of the killing of some Catawba Indians by the Senecas. It was then said to them that to hurt or molest the Indians who were in friendship with any English government was a breach of the league of friendship. And thereupon a treaty was made.

First, for their strict observance of all former contracts of friendship made between them and the government of Pennsylvania. Secondly, That they must never molest or disturb any of the English governments, nor make war upon any Indians whatsoever, who are in friendship with and under the protection of the English. Thirdly, That in all cases of suspicion or danger they must advise and consult with this government, before they undertook or determined anything. Fourthly, That if through accident any mischief of any sort should happen to be done by the Indians to the English, or by the English to them, then both parties should meet with hearty intention of good will to obtain an acknowledgment of the mistake, as well as to give or receive reasonable satisfaction. Fifthly, That upon these terms and conditions the Governor did, in the name of their

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*II Col. Rec. 553.

*II Col. Rec. 19.

great and good friend William Penn, take them and their people under the same protection and in the same friendship with this Government, as William Penn himself had formerly done and would do now if he were present. To which the several chiefs and their great men assented, it being agreed that in testimony thereof they should rise up and take the Governor by the hand, which accordingly they did with all possible marks of friendship on their countenance and behavior.*

In the war with the southern Indians the Conestogoes had lost their king, and at the meeting of the Council, June 16, 1718, they presented a new one, by the name of Oneshanayan, "who had an English heart and great love for the Christians."†

At this conference, Tagotalessa or Civility chief or captain of the Conestogoe Indians, with other chiefs of the same nation, a chief of the Shawanese above Conestogoe, George, an Indian sent to represent the Gawanese, and a chief of the Delawares, formerly on Brandywine, all then inhabitants on the Susquehanna, came from their respective habitations to pay a visit to the government, and waited on the Governor and Council, and John Cartlidge and James Hendricks, being interpreters, both skilled in the Delaware tongue. After stating that they came only on a friendly visit, and to renew the old league of friendship and presenting a bundle of skins, Civility, among other things, said "that he with some of the young men had this last spring some inclination to go out to war toward the southward, but being put in mind that it would not be agreeable to this government, and afterward receiving the Governor's letter forbidding them to proceed, they desisted; that they intend to go out this next winter a-hunting that way, and think it proper to acquaint this government therewith, for that they bear such a respect to the government, and know that we have always been so ready to protect and assist them, that they are agreed not to do anything which will be disagreeable to us; that they look upon themselves but like children, rather to be directed by this government, than fit to offer anything more on this head. But they must crave leave to add one thing further, viz.: that they have reason to think that the authority of this government is not duly observed, for that notwithstanding all our former agreements, that rum should not be brought among them, it is still carried in great quantities. They have been doubtful with themselves whether they should mention this, because if they were supplied with none from hence, they would be from Maryland, which would be a means of carrying off their peltry thither, but there have been such quantities of that liquor carried of late amongst them by loose persons who have no fixed settlements, that they are apprehensive mischief may arise from it; that though they are perfectly well inclined when sober, yet they cannot answer for their people when drunk, and lest any inconveniences may ensue from thence to this government, whom they so much respect, as well as their own people, they desire this may be taken into consideration in order to be prevented and redressed by all proper measures." The Delaware chief, who was present, added that "the young men about Paxtan had been lately so generally debauched with rum, carried amongst them by strangers, that they now want all manner of clothing and necessaries to go a hunting, wherefore they wish it would be so ordered that no rum should be brought amongst them, by any except the traders who furnish them with all other necessaries, and who have been used to trust them, and encourage them in their hunting." The Governor on the next day replied, that "he could not take in good part their motions towards going to war last spring, considering they had engaged themselves to the contrary in their last treaty with him at Conestogoe, that they might draw powerful enemies upon them and engage their friends into their quarrels." That they had "too just cause to complain of loose idle fellows bringing quantities of rum amongst them to their great injury, and that this had not for some time past been sufficiently looked after, but he would speedily take care to have it in a great measure prevented. That they of their parts must endeavor to prevent their women and young people from coming to Philadelphia to purchase and carry up rum from hence, which too many were ready to deliver them privately for their skins, and that when they meet with any brought amongst them, they should stave it, as they had formerly been ordered and undertook to do."

In reference to the surveys of land, he said, "they cannot but be sensible of the care that has been taken of them; they had expressed a willingness to retire from Conestogoe, yet the government here had persuaded them to continue near us; we had run a line around them that none might come near them, and had fenced their cornfields by John Cartlidge's care, who alone being placed within those lines may be more capable of looking after the tract, and the bounds of it. It

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*II Col. Rec. 24.

†Ibid. 46.

is also further thought fit that lines should be run around the other Indian towns, as soon as conveniently may be to secure them the more effectually from encroachments. But while such care is taken of them, it is expected they shall in all cases on their parts show a due regard to this government, that they be aiding to all its officers in what may lie in their power, that they suffer no idle persons to spread rumors amongst them, or if they hear any such that they give no credit to them, that if they can discover any evil minded persons to have ill designs against this government, or any part of it, they must without delay disclose it to the Governor, or some person in authority under him." There were then provided for the Indians a few garments, with some powder and shot to kill venison, some tobacco and pipes, some bread, and a dram was provided for them when they went.*

After the death of William Penn, which occurred on the 30th July, 1718, Col. French, on behalf of the government, at Conestogoe in 1719, met the following representatives of tribes: Canatowba, Queen of the Mingoes; Sevana, King of the Shawanese; Wightomina, King of the Delawares; Wininchach, King of the Conowagoes. (This is the first mention of the tribe of the Conewagoes.) Captain Civility of Conestogoe was also present, being interpreter of the several nations represented. This Captain Civility was for many years the spokesman on behalf of the Indians at Conestogoe, whose name will be frequently met with, acting as interpreter, and corresponding with the government, and figuring much in councils. His influence was evidently very great with both sides. His Indian name has already been given as Tagotalessa, Tagodrancy, and others less pronouncable, and he is described as a "descendant of the ancient Susquehanna Indians, the old settlers of these parts, but also reputed of Iroquois descent."

Mutual complaints were made by the Indians of the respective provinces of Virginia and Pennsylvania to the government. The Indian chiefs at Conestogoe complained that their Indian hunters had been attacked near the head of the Potomac River by a considerable body of Southern Indians, come out to war against the Five Nations, and the settlements on the Susquehanna, and ten Mingoes had been killed. But at the same time there came official complaints from the Governor of Virginia. The Shawanese said that two of their men had been killed. James Logan asked if they had been abroad hunting. He was answered, No. They had gone out to war. He then demanded the reason why they should offer to go to war after their solemn promise to our Government to the contrary. The chief of the Shawanese replied that a dispute arising among some of their young men, who was the best man, to end it they resolved to make the trial by going out to war, that they could not be restrained, and went out with some of the Five Nations.*

A treaty made on the 6th of July, 1721,† by Gov. Keith, was published in the Philadelphia *Gazette* at the time, as "The Particulars of an Indian Treaty, at Conestogoe, between his Excellency, Sir William Keith, Bart., Governor of Pennsylvania, and the deputies of the Five Nations, and whereby appears the method of managing those people at that time." There had occurred a disagreement between the Pennsylvania and Virginia Indians, the same against whom the war feeling had existed, which demanded the attention of the government. The Governor visited Virginia that year. On the 5th of July he arrived at Conestogoe about noon, and in the evening went to Captain Civility's cabin, where four deputies of the Five Nations and a few more of their people came to see him. This was said to be the first time that the Five Nations had sent any of their chiefs to visit the Governor of Pennsylvania. The first branch of the treaty was with the Conestogoe Indians on account of the troubles with those of Virginia. The Governor said: "I am but just now returned from Virginia, where I wearied myself in a long journey, both by land and water, only to make peace for you, my children, that you may safely hunt in the woods without danger from Virginia and any Indian nations that are at peace with that government. But the Governor of Virginia expects that you will not hunt within the great mountains on the other side of the Potomac River, being it is a small tract of land which he keeps for the Virginia Indians to hunt in. And he promises that his Indians shall not any more come on this side of the Potomac, or behind the great mountain, this way to disturb your hunting, and this is the condition I have made for you, which I expect you will firmly keep, and not break it on any consideration whatsoever." The second branch of the treaty was with the Five Nations. As that celebrated confederacy owned the lands purchased for our people, their doings are of interest to us. In the course of the speech of Ghesaont on behalf of the Five Nations,

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*III Col. Rec. 49.

*III Col. Rec. 92.

†III Col. Rec. 123—Proud 132.

he said "though they cannot write, yet they retain everything said in their councils with all the nations they treat with, and preserve it carefully in their memories, as if it was committed in our method to writing. They complain that our traders carrying goods and liquors up Susquehanna River, sometimes meet with their young people going out to war, and treat them unkindly, not only refusing to give them a dram of liquor, but use them with ill language and call them dogs, etc. They take this unkindly because dogs have no sense or understanding, whereas they are men, and think that their brothers should not compare them to such creatures. That some of our traders calling their young men by these names, the young men answered If they were dogs, they might act as such, whereupon they seized a keg of liquor and ran away with it." N. B. This seems to be told in their artful way, to excuse some small robberies that had been committed by their young people.—*Gazette.*

"Then, laying down a belt of wampum upon the table, he proceeded and said that all their disorders arose from the use of rum and strong spirits, which took away their sense and memory; that they had no such liquors among themselves, but were hurt with what we furnished them, and therefore desired that no more of that sort might be sent amongst them." This speech of Ghesaont is a fine specimen of Indian eloquence, and now exhibits their force in the use of metaphor. "He presented a bundle of dressed skins, and said that the Five Nations faithfully remembered all their ancient treaties, and now desire that the chain of friendship between them and us may be made so strong as that none of the links can ever be broken. Presents another bundle of skins and observes that a chain may contract rust with lying and become weaker; wherefore he desires it may now be so well cleaned as to remain brighter and stronger than ever it was before. Presents another parcel of skins and says that as in the firmament, all clouds and darkness are removed from the face of the sun, so they desire that all misunderstandings may be fully done away. So that then when they who are now here shall be dead and gone, their whole people, with their children and posterity, may enjoy the clear sunshine of friendship with us forever, without anything to interpose and obscure it. Presents another bundle of skins and says that looking upon the Governor as if William Penn was present, they desire that in case any disorders should hereafter happen between their young people and ours, we should not be too hasty in resenting any such accident, until their council and ours should have some opportunity to treat amicably upon it, and so to adjust all matters as that the friendship between us may still be inviolably preserved. Presents a small bundle of dressed skins, and desires that we may now be together as one people, treating one another's children kindly and affectionately on all occasions. He proceeds and says that they consider themselves in this treaty as the full plenipotentiaries and representatives of the Five Nations, and they look upon the Governor as the great King of England's Representative, and therefore they expect that everything now stipulated will be made absolutely firm and good on both sides. Among other things, presenting a bundle of bear skins, he said that having now made a firm league with us, as becomes our brothers, they complain that they get too little for their skins and furs, so as they cannot live by their hunting; they desire us therefore to take compassion on them and contrive some way to help them in that particular."

On the 8th of July, the Governor and his Council, at the house of John Cartlidge, Esq., near Conestogoe, having advised upon and prepared a proper present, in return for that of the Indians, which consisted of a quantity of stroud match coats, gunpowder, lead, biscuit, pipes and tobacco, the Governor made his speech in reply to that of the Five Nations from which the following extract is made:* "As to what you have said of trade, I suppose the great distance at which you live from us prevented all commerce between us and your people; we believe those who go into the woods and spend all their time upon it endeavor to make the best bargains they can for themselves; so on your part you must take care to make the best bargain you can with them, but we hope our traders do not exact, for we think that a stroud coat or a pound of powder is now sold for no more buck-skins than formerly.†

The skins they delivered in the morning having been numbered and weighed as ordered, they were found to be,

38	summer Deer Skins in the hair, many of them ordinary, wt. 681. at 18d.,	£5.	2.	0
10	small Drest Deer Skins, wt. 181. at 3-6d,	2.	2.	0
1	Good Winter Buck in the hair,		6.	0
2	Bear Skins a 8 ps.		16.	0
		£8.	6.	0

What is prepared & was now Delivered them, are

8	Stroud Water Coats of the best sort, a 17-6d.	£7.	0.	0
10	lb. of Powder, a 20d.		16.	8
20	lb. Lead, a 3d,		5.	0

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*III Col. Rec. 123.

†Official trade in 1715.

6 pr. Stockings, pt. Blew & pt. Red, a 2-9d.	16.	6
1 Dozn. Tobacco Boxes, a	7.	0
1 Dozn. Tobacco Tongs, a	4.	6
12 lb. Tobacco, a 4d.,	4.	0
3 Dozn Pipes,	1.	0
1 Red Stroud to the Queen,	17.	6
£10.	12.	2

These being Delivered the Governour Gave them an Entertainment, and the Secretary was Ordered to provide for them as from the ffirst, all necessarys During their stay & for their Journey on their return home.

"Beaver is not of late much used in Europe, and therefore does not give so good a price, and we deal but very little in that commodity. But deer skins sell very well amongst us, and I shall always take care that the Indians be not wronged, but except other measures be taken to regulate the Indian trade everywhere the common methods used in trade will still be followed, and every man must take care of himself, for thus I must do myself, when I buy anything from our own people; if I do not give them their price, they will keep it, for we are a free people. I am sensible rum is very hurtful to the Indians; we have made laws that none should be carried amongst them, or if any were, that it should be staved and thrown upon the ground, and the Indians have been ordered to destroy all the rum that comes in their way. But they will not do it; they will have rum, and when we refuse it they will travel to the neighboring provinces and fetch it. Their own women go to purchase it, and then sell it amongst their own people, at excessive rates. I would gladly make any laws to prevent this that could be effectual, but the country is so wide, the woods are so dark and private, and so far out of my sight, that if the Indians themselves do not prohibit it, their own people, there is no other way to prevent it. For my part I shall readily join in any measures that can be proposed for so good a purpose."

These interviews between the provincial Governors and the Indians will serve to represent in some sort to our minds the political relations of each to the other, the manner of their social intercourse, and of the unhappy condition of the Indians, in this section of Pennsylvania, who, when free from liquor, were inoffensive, faithful and hospitable.[*] The Quakers treated them in an honorable manner. With the frontier settlers, the case was otherwise, when traders came among them, cheating them. Some of these were of a vile class, as will be seen by an act of Assembly of 1754. All sorts of people found their way into the province, and the Indians were subjected to the distresses so feelingly described in the journal of the great interpreter, Conrad Weiser.

These treaties serve an important historical purpose in showing the names of the tribes or nations who inhabited the country anywhere in this vicinity. There were no other tribes than those mentioned. else they would necessarily have been obliged, for their own protection, to join with the others in treaties. Even from a distance, from Maryland and New York, there appear the Nantikokes and the Six Nations, and there is mention of Virginia Indians. At one conference, there was present the King of the Conewagoes. As there is the stream of that name, we may guess either that the tribe took its name from that creek, or gave their name to it, and presumably they were resident near it. A letter from Thomas Cookson to Richard Peters, April 23, 1746, writing concerning a tract of land about three miles from York, says: "The land was settled by Adam Dickenson, who, it is said, has an entry on your books. by the proprietor's order, for settling the same on his obtaining license, from the Indians who lived there about."

Yet it was the Indians at Conestogoe who complained of the settlement of John Grist,[*] and of whatever tribes were those who inhabited here, they were represented before the Provincial Council by the Conestogoes. It appears, however, from all we can ascertain, that the Indians did not inhabit to any large extent the territory now comprising the county of York. It was, as it appears from the Indian complaints, preceding its settlement, a hunting ground, or in the way to hunting grounds, nearly all woods, and claimed by the Indians to have been expressly reserved for them by William Penn. The original settlers here found immense tracts of land entirely denuded of timber by the annual fires kindled by the Indians, for the purpose of improving their hunting grounds. Yet there is room for the exercise of the skill of the archæologist, from rude and scanty remains of the aborigines, such as weapons of stone found near the river in many localities, especially near the mouth of Conedaghly Creek and Cabin Creek, in Windsor Township. About the Devil's Cave in that locality tradition fixes one of their haunts. Relics have been found about Wrightsville.[†]

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[*] Proud.

[*] Infra.

[†] Some Indian relics were found here in 1835. "A brass medal has been left at this office"—says the editor of the Columbia Spy—"which, together with several other articles, and a human skull, was dug up a few days since, in Wrightsville, York Co., Penn. It bears on one side a head, with the inscription, 'George, King of Great Britain,' and on the other an Indian with his bow and arrow, in the act of shooting a deer. It appears to have been worn as an ornament for the nose or ear. There

The Indians and the English moved along in harmony, subject only to those occasional disorders and crimes incident to any community, especially in the intercourse between opposite races, or induced by a free supply of rum. The Indians at Conestogoe continued there until the settlement was abandoned in 1763, when the race in that section was virtually exterminated.

INDIAN TITLE.

THE first deed that appears in the chain of Indian title is dated January 3, 1696, in the eighth year of the reign of William III. "Thomas Dongan, late Governor of New York, and now of London, Esq., to William Penn, Governor of the province of Pennsylvania in America; for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred pounds, for all that tract of land, lying upon both sides of the river, commonly called or known by the name of the Susquehanna, and the lakes adjacent, in or near the province of Pennsylvania in America, beginning at the mountains or head of the said river, and running as far as and into the bay of Chesapeake, which the said Thomas Dongan lately purchased of or had given him by the Seneca-Susquehanna Indians: With warranty from the Seneca-Susquehanna Indians." This sale was effected by deeds of lease and release, on succeeding days, according to the approved English forms of conveyancing under the statute of uses. The Indian deed to Col. Dongan is not known now to exist, nor is there any trace of it in the public offices. It is known, however, that he was the agent of William Penn to make the purchase.* The time of the purchase of Col. Dongan is fixed by the relation of it, given in the treaty of July, 1721, at the council at Conestogoe, already referred to, with Sir William Keith, from which the following extract is made: "The discourse being continued they were told that it was now very near, viz.: within one moon of thirty-seven years since a great man of England, Governor of Virginia, called the Lord Effingham, together with Col. Dongan, Governor of New York, held a great treaty with them at Albany, of which we have the writings to this day. Ghesaont answered, they knew it well, and the subject of that treaty; it was, he said, about settling of lands. Being furthered told that in that treaty the Five Nations had given up all their right to all the lands of Susquehanna to the Duke of York, then brother to the King of England, he acknowledged this to be so and that William Penn since had the right to these lands. To which Civility, a descendant of the ancient Susquehanna Indians, the old settlers of these parts, but now reputed as of an Iroquois descent, added that he had been informed by their old men that they were troubled when they heard that their lands had been given up to a place so far distant as New York, and that they were overjoyed when they understood William Penn had brought them back again, and that they had confirmed all their right to him."* This would make the date of the Dongan deed in July, 1684. It was confirmed in 1700 by the following deed:

> We, Widaagh, *alias* Orytyagh, and Andaggy-junkquagh, Kings or Sachems of the Susquehannagh Indians, and of the river under that name, and lands lying on both sides thereof, doe declare that for and in consideration of a parcel of English Goods unto us given, by our friend and brother, William Penn, Proprietary and Governour of Pensilvania, and also in Consideration of the former much greater costs and Charges, the said William Penn hath been at intreating about and purchasing the Same; We doe hereby Give, Grant and Confirm unto the said William Penn, all of the said River Susquehannagh, and all the Islands therin and all the Lands, Situate, lying and being upon both sides of the said River, and adjoyning to ye same, extending to the utmost confines of the Lands which are, or formerly were, the Right of the People or Nation called the Susquehannagh Indians, or by what name soever they were called or known thereof, and also all Lakes, Rivers, Rivulets, Fountains, Streams, Trees, Woods, Underwoods, Mines, Royalties, and other Mines, Minerals, Quarries, Hawkings, Huntings, fishings, fowlings, and other Royalties, Privileges and Powers, whatsoever to them or any of them belonging, or by them enjoyed, as fully and amply in all respects as we or any of our Ancestors have, could, might or ought to have had, held, or enjoyed: And also all the Right, Title, Interest, Possession, Claim and Demand, which we or any of us, or the said Nation or any, in Right of the same, have, or hereafter can or may claim, to have in the same: And we do hereby ratifie and confirm unto the said William Penn, ye bargain and sale of the Said Lands, made unto Coll. Thomas Dongan, now Earl of Limerick, and formerly Govern'r of New York, whose Deed of sale to the sd. Govern'r Penn we have seen, To have and to hold the sd Rivers, Lands and Pr'misses, hereby granted and confirmed with their and every of their Rights, Members & Appurtenances unto ye sd Will. Penn, his heirs and assigns, to the only proper Use and behoof of the said Will. Penn, his Heirs and Assignees forever.

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were found also two others of similar description—a brass kettle, a string of white beads one yard and a half in length, some red paint, and twenty-five rings, one of which was dated 1716."—*Rupps Hist. of York County, page* 721

*II Smith's Laws 111 n.

*III Col. Rec. 129.

In Witness we'of, we have, for our Selves & Nation, hereunto set our Hands & Seals, the thirteenth day of September. 1700.

his
WIDAAGH X als ORYTYAGH.
mark.
his
ANDAGGY X JUNK-QUAH.
mark.

Sealed and delivered in presence of Ed. Antitt, Hen. Tregeny, Esq., Edward Singleton, David Powell, James Logan.*

The Conestogoe Indians complained of this deed at the treaty with Sir William Keith in 1722, alleging that William Penn, forty years before, got some person at New York to purchase the lands on Susquehanna from the Five Nations, who pretended a right to them, having conquered the people formerly settled there; and when the Conestogoes understood it they were sorry; and that William Penn took the parchment, and laid it upon the ground, saying to them: "It should be common amongst them, viz.: the English and Indians." The Governor answered: "I am very glad to find that you remember so perfectly the wise and kind expressions of the great and good William Penn toward you; and I know that the purchase which he made of the lands, on both sides of Susquehanna, is exactly true as you tell it, only I have heard further, that when he was so good to tell your people, that notwithstanding that purchase, the lands should still be in common between his people and them, you answered, that a very little land would serve you; and thereupon you fully confirmed his right, by your own consent and good will."†

" It is remarkable that the Indian deed to Col. Dongan was not produced, and it seemed to have been conceded that his purchase was from the Five Nations, who pretended right to the lands by conquest. The words "adjoining to ye same, extending to the utmost confines of the lands which are, or formerly were the Right of the People or Nation, called the Susquehannagh Indians by what name soever they were called or known thereof," were intended to embrace and confirm the title however derived, but did not include any extent of land and is left indefinite. The object of William Penn was to secure the river through the whole extent of the province, and although it was not designed for immediate settlement it was to secure the whole of the Susquehanna from the claims of adjoining colonies, as the charter bounds were not distinctly known." Accordingly by the articles of agreement of the 23d of April, 1701, already mentioned, between William Penn and Connodagtah, King of the Indians inhabiting upon and about the river Susquehanna, and chiefs of the same, and kings and chiefs of the Shawanese and Ganawese Indians, and an embassador of the Five Nations, the deed of the 13th of September, 1700, above set forth, was ratified in the following clause: "Item, the Indians of Conestogoe, and upon and about the River Susquehannah, and more especially the said Connodaghtah their king, doth fully agree to, And by these presents absolutely Ratifie the Bargain and Sale of Lands lying near and about the said River formerly made to the said William Penn his heirs & Successors, and since by Orytyagh & Andaggyjunquah, parties to these presents confirmed to the sd William Penn, his heirs & Successors by a Deed, bearing Date the 13th day of September, last, under the hands & Seals duly executed, and the said Connodaghtah doth for himself and his nation covenant and agree, that he will at all times be ready further to confirm and make good the said Sale, according to the tenure of the same."*

Some years afterward, in 1720, at a conference held with the Indians at Conestogoe, by James Logan, Secretary of the Provincial Council, Civility informed him that some of the Five Nations, especially the Cayugas, had at divers times expressed a dissatisfaction at the large settlements made by the English on the Susquehanna, and that they seemed to claim a property or right to those lands. The Secretary answered that he, Civility, and all the Indians were sensible of the contrary, and that the Five Nations had long since made over all their right to Susquehanna to the government of New York, and that Gov. Penn had purchased that right, with which they had been fully acquainted. Civility acknowledged the truth of this, but proceeded to say, "he thought it his duty to inform us of it, that we might the better prevent all misunderstanding." The Governor, when the Secretary had made his report, said that there was ground to apprehend that the Five Nations, and especially the Cayugas, did entertain some secret grudges against the advancing of our settlements upon the Susquehanna River, and he suspected they were spirited up by French agents from Canada or Mississippi to make those new and groundless claims.† After this report of Secretary Logan, Gov. Keith

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*Col. Thomas Dougan was appointed Governor of New York by the Duke of York, September, 1682, and arrived in the province August 26, 1683. He returned to Ireland in 1689, and succeeded to the Earldom of Limerick.—*Smith's Hist. of New York, published* 1756.

†II Smith's Laws, 112 note, *et seq.*

*II Col. Rec. 15.

†III Col. Rec. 96.

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on the 19th of July, 1720, wrote to the President of New York that some of the nation called Cayugas asserted that all the lands upon the Susquehanna River belonged to them, and that the English had no right to settle there, and intended to come down with their people in order to demand possession of those lands. He then writes: "When Gov. Penn first settled this country, he made it his chief care to cultivate a strict alliance and friendship with all the Indians, and condescended so far as to purchase his lands from them, but when he came to treat with the Indians on the Susquehanna, finding they accounted themselves a branch of the Mingoes or Five Nations, he prevailed with Col. Dongan, then Governor of New York, to treat with those nations in his behalf, and to purchase from them all their claims of right to the lands on both sides of the Susquehanna, which Col. Dongan did accordingly, and for a valuable consideration paid in sterling money, Col. Dongan by good deeds transferred or conveyed his said right purchased from the Five Nations to Gov. Penn and his heirs in due form of law. Upon Gov. Penn's last arrival here, about twenty years ago, he held a treaty with the Mingoes or Conestogoe Indians settled on Susquehanna, and their chiefs did not then only acknowledge the sale of those lands made to Col. Dongan as above, but as much as in them lay, did also renew and confirm the same to William Penn. Lastly, about nine or ten years ago, a considerable number of the Five Nations, not less than fifty, came to Conestogoe, and meeting there with Col. Gookin, late governor of this province, attended by several members of his council, Col. Dongan's purchase was mentioned to them, and they not only appeared to be fully satisfied therewith, but proceeded in a formal manner, without any hesitation, to confirm all of our treaties of friendship with them.[*]

MARYLAND INTRUSIONS.

During the administration of Sir William Keith, who was Lieutenant-Governor of the province from 1717 to 1726, those settlements began on the west side of the Susquehanna River that occasioned the complaints of the Indians, and those Maryland intrusions that led to authorized settlements on the part of Pennsylvania.

John Grist[†] had, in 1721, with other persons settled himself and family and taken up lands on the west side of the river, without any warrant from the commissioners of property or any other legal right, and continued in the possession of them in contempt and defiance of the repeated orders of the Secretary of the Province. Complaint was made by the Indians at Conestogoe to the Governor, in July, of abuses they had received from him. The Governor, with the advice of the Commissioners, judged it necessary, for the quiet of the Indians, and to prevent such audacious behavior for the time to come, by a warrant under his hand and seal directed to John Cartlidge, Esq., one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, residing at Conestogoe, to warn and admonish John Grist and his accomplices forthwith to relinquish the lands whereof they had taken possession. In case of their refusal the warrant required the Justice to raise the *posse comitatus* and to burn and destroy their dwelling houses and habitations. Notice was given, and they refused to remove themselves from off the lands, whereupon the Indians destroyed some of their cattle. John Grist came to complain to the Governor at Philadelphia, where, behaving himself in a very insolent and seditious manner, he was committed to gaol. The Council in compassion for his poor family, ordered that leave be given him to carry off his corn then in the ground. On the 21st of August, 1721, he entered into a recognizance in the sum of 200£ to be of good behavior for twelve months, and to remove himself and family from his late settlement within the space of one month, and being severly reprehended by the Governor for his past contumacy and admonished to behave civilly for the future, he was discharged upon paying his fees.[*]

In April, 1722, Gov. Keith informed the Council that the Indians were like to be disturbed by secret and underhand practices of persons, both from Maryland and Philadelphia, who, under the pretense of finding a copper mine, were about to survey and take up lands on the other side of the river, contrary to a former order of the government. He had gone to the upper parts of Chester County, himself, in order to locate a small quantity of land, to which he had purchased an original proprietary right. He understood upon the road that some persons were

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[*] III Col. Rec. 101.

[†] The following note is from Rupp's History: "The stream (Kreutz Creek) has its name from George Kreiss, an early settler on that creek, near the Susquehanna. Others calling to aid the union of the two streams, forming a cross, or Kreutz, in German; hence Kreutz Creek, by which name the settlement has been known since 1739. These are the views of Carter and Glossbrenner. May the stream not have derived its name from John Grist, who with divers other persons, settled himself and family, and had taken up land, as early as 1718, on the west side of the Susquehanna, as shown before? In a report of 1739, touching the location of a road from Wright's Ferry toward the Potomac, Grist Creek is mentioned.—*Rec. Q. S Lan. Co.*

[*] III Col. Rec. 137.

actually come with a Maryland right to survey lands fifteen miles above Conestogoe, and he arrived in time to prevent the execution of their design. The Surveyor-General was along with him, and part of his right was located and surveyed, namely, 500 acres upon that spot on the other side of the Susquehanna, which was like to prove a bone of contention and breed so much mischief. This survey was made April 14, 1722, and became known as Sir William Keith's tract of Newberry. On his way back the Governor learned that the young men of Conestogoe had made a famous war dance the night before, and that they were all going out to war immediately, and thereupon he appointed a council to be held with the Indians, the next morning in Civility's cabin. On the 15th of June, 1722, the Governor spoke as follows: "Last time I was with you at Conestogoe you showed me a parchment, which you had received from William Penn, containing many articles of friendship between him and you and between his children and your children. You then told me he desired you to remember it well for three generations, but I hope you and your children will never forget it. That parchment fully declared your consent to William Penn's purchase and right to the lands on both sides of the Susquehanna. But I find both you and we are likely to be disturbed by idle people from Maryland, and also by others who have presumed to survey lands on the banks of the Susquehanna, without any powers from William Penn, or his children, to whom they belong, and without so much as asking your consent." There had been certain stipulations between the governors and councils of Maryland and Pennsylvania, that no surveys or settlements should be made by any private persons whatever on the west side of the Susquehanna by rights from either province, and a commission was then issued to make diligent inquiry, and search after any person, who, under the pretense of land rights from either Maryland or Pennsylvania, should presume to survey or settle any lands within ten miles distance of Susquehanna to the westward and not only to forbid all persons to survey as aforesaid, but by force to restrain them.*

Commissioners of property had been appointed by William Penn from amongst his intimate friends here to superintend his landed concerns, who had authority to purchase lands and grant them for such sums and quit rents as to them, or any three of them, should seem just and reasonable, or as should be respectively agreed for. And whatever usages grew up in later times, in respect to acquiring lands by settlement, it would seem that no title was at first permitted without an office right.* It seems, however, that the manager of the land office had orders from the proprietary agents or commissioners of property to make a survey beyond the Susquehanna. This the Governor complained of as contempt of his authority, and that it might be of unhappy consequences with the Indians, as being contrary to what the Governor in his treaty two or three days before had stipulated with them. But being an affair of property, the council took no cognizance of the matter.†

On the 28th of May, 1722, Philip Syng, a silversmith, was committed to prison for surveying, under a Maryland warrant, on the west side of the Susquehanna. He said that the tract of land surveyed by William Keith, Governor, belonged to him, Philip Syng & Co., by a Maryland title, and was surveyed by his order and for his use by a surveyor from Maryland. He was charged with endeavoring to defraud the proprietor of Pennsylvania of his just rights, and to create a misunderstanding between the government and its good neighbors of Maryland, and to disturb the Indians settled upon the Susquehanna River, under this government, at that juncture, when it was requisite to give them all possible satisfaction. The Sheriff being ordered to attend with his prisoner, he was called in, and being examined upon the matters alleged against him, he made answer to the several interrogatories put to him as follows:

"Have you surveyed any lands by virtue of a Maryland right upon the west bank of the Susquehanna, viz.: That place known by the name of the Mine?"

"I have."

"How much land did you then survey?"

"Two hundred acres."

"By what surveyor?"

"John Dussey, a surveyor of Maryland."

"How came you to think that place was in Maryland?"

"I was informed so."

"When the Governor met you on the 4th of April, at Pattison's, had you then made this survey?"

"No."

"Did not the Governor then acquaint you that that place was not within the limits of Maryland, and that if you presumed to make any survey, then he would commit you?"

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*III Col. Rec. 161.

*Sergeant's Land Laws, p. 35.

†III Col. Rec. 161.

"I do remember that the Governor said if he had found us there it would have amounted to a severe fine, but as for the rest I have forgot."

He was committed for prosecution.*

On the 18th of July, 1722, Gov. Keith informed the council by letter from Conestogoe, that the Indians were very much alarmed with the noise of an intended survey from Maryland upon the banks of the Susquehanna, and proposed to them to cause a large tract of land to be surveyed on the other side of the river for the proprietors, to begin from the upper line of his new settlement, six miles back and extending downward upon the river as far as over against the mouth of the Conestogoe Creek. The Indians were exceedingly pleased with the proposition, and the Governor having heard that the Marylanders were to set out that day, proposed to begin the survey the next morning. He also directed a company of militia from Newcastle to march out and wait his orders, fully determined to run the old Octoraroe line as far west as the branches of the Potomac. The Governor considered this survey as the only effective method of preserving the peace. The Council, however, replied to the Governor on the 20th of June, 1722, that undoubtedly it would be of service to keep the nations of Indians right in relation to any encroachments made or intended by Maryland, but that it did not lie before them as a council of state to concern themselves with surveys of the proprietaries' lands. As to running a line line from the mouth of the Octoraroe westward to the Potomac, as it was a matter concerning the peace of the public, they must say, that could it be done by consent between the governors of both provinces, and fixed as a boundary by consent, not to be passed until such time as the division line would be settled by either side, it would contribute to the tranquility of the whole, but if that could not be done they apprehended the attempt would occasion further disturbances. But if that government should forcibly proceed to make such surveys, they ought to be diverted from it by all the methods justifiable among subjects to the same sovereign, but not other.† Three nations of Indians entered into this plan, the Conestogoes, the Shawanese, and the Ganawese. They were unwilling, however, to discourse particularly on the business of land, lest the Five Nations might reproach or blame them, and though the Five Nations had no right to these lands, they said and four do not pretend to any, yet the fifth, the Cayugas, were always claiming some right, and they suggested to the Governor to go to Albany and settle with the Cayugas. But they requested the Governor to cause the surveyor to come and lay out the land for Mr. Penn's grandson, to secure them.* Thus originated the warrant for the survey of the manor of Springetsbury.† Col. French, to whom the warrant of survey was directed, in which the true reasons and motives for such a procedure were amply and satisfactorily set forth, expressed "the opinion that the Governor had acted with great prudence and caution in pressing the only effectual measure which the present situation of affairs would allow, for quieting the minds of the Indians and preserving the public peace. And since the Honorable Springet Penn was, in his opinion, the late proprietor's heir at law, whatsoever turn the affairs of that family might take in order to resettle the property and dominion of this province, he did not see or comprehend how the Governor's having caused the lands to be surveyed, after the manner which is here returned, could be interpreted or deemed to the prejudice of a family for whose service it was so plainly meant and intended."‡

In the meanwhile, according to reports, the proprietor of Maryland was not idle on his part in making surveys of manors. In a letter from Gov. Keith to the Governor of Maryland, dated Newberry, on Susquehanna, June 23, 1722, he wrote that he had been informed that a warrant was issued for surveying a manor to my Lord Baltimore upon the banks of the Susquehanna above Conestogoe, including the settlement from whence he then wrote, and that an order had been issued by the Governor of Maryland to press men and horses for their service, and that they were to set out from Baltimore on Monday, viz.: next day, under the command of Capt. Dorsey. He says: "Knowing the weakness and former attempts of some of your people, of whom I have formerly complained to yourself, who justly bear the character of land pyrates, I was resolved to put it out of their power, upon this occasion, to embroil us by their ridiculous projects, and returning immediately to Conestogoe, where I indeed had left the Indians but two days before, much alarmed with general reports that the Marylanders were coming to survey the lands,

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*Lewis Michelle, a Swiss miner, came to America about the year 1703 or 1704 He was among the Indians in and about Conestogoe during 1706 and 1707, in search of some mineral or ore, and it is probable he may have been here, too, in search of gold. It is believed he and his associates had erected a fortress a few miles above Conestogoe—*Rupp.* III Col. Rec. 176.

†III Col. Rec. 179.

*III Col. Rec. 183.

†See chap. VII.

‡III Col. Rec. 184.

which no reasonable man could then believe. I now did at the earnest request of the Indians, order a survey to be forthwith made upon the banks of Susquehanna, right against our Indian towns. And you will find the reasons I had for it more fully set forth in a copy of the Warrant of the Survey here enclosed. As I found this absolutely necessary to be done for quieting the Indians, as well as to prevent the mischief which might happen upon any of your people's presuming to encroach upon what these Heathens call their own property; so likewise it appeared to me the only method I could take at this juncture for preventing our own people from taking up or settling lands on this side,* to disturb or hamper the Indians, unto whom this Province is bound by old treaties to give them a full scope and liberty in their settlements from the Christian inhabitants." He further said that the survey is twelve miles north of Philadelphia, and within the limits of this province without dispute.†

On the 29th of July, 1723, Charles Calvert, Governor of Maryland, wrote that he had received instructions from Right Honorable Charles, Lord Baltimore, absolute lord and proprietary of the Province of Maryland, forthwith to return to him the true limits and boundaries of the said province, in pursuance of a letter from the Right Honorable the Lord Commissioner for trade and plantations. That he, in obedience to his lordship's commands, intended on the 10th, 11th and 12th days of September next, on the west side of the Susquehanna, to take the fortieth degree of northerly latitude from the equinoctial, the better toward enabling him to answer the ends of His Majesty's service expressed in his lordship's letter. And that the Lord Baltimore had thought proper thus to make known the same to the Governor of Pennsylvania, lest he or some of the Pennsylvanians, our neighbors, might take umbrage or misconstrue their transactions. Gov. Keith in reply said, among other things, that if, under the pretense of executing any orders from my Lord Baltimore, or from the Lord Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, which have not been communicated to the Proprietor and Governor of this province, for the time being, it is in tended or designed to take any observation or run out any line whereby the proprietor of Pennsylvania may be hereafter excluded from, or in the least prejudiced in what will on a fair inquiry appear to be his just right, or if under any pretense whatsoever it be proposed that the officers of Maryland by themselves, and without the concurrence of the proprietor of this province, or of such as are lawfully empowered by him, shall take upon them to extend by any observation or survey the northern boundary of Maryland beyond the Octorarce line established (as he was ready to prove by incontestable evidence) above forty years ago by Charles, then Lord Baltimore, and second proprietor of that Province, who certainly was well acquainted with the measuring and construction of his own patent or grant from the crown, that in either of these cases his duty indispensably obliged him strenuously to oppose all observations or surveys made with any such inequitable and partial intent. That in the year 1719 he had received a letter from the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, which is believed to be much the same as that received of the part of Maryland, and that there was nothing there to direct or countenance them to discover the bounds of Maryland by astronomical rules and uncertain observations. "But if Mr. Secretary Lloyd, whom I know to be a very ingenious and inquisitive gentleman, must needs improve his skill in observations of that nature, he will do it to better purpose and more safely by consulting my Lord Baltimore's original patent or grant, which confines the province of Maryland on this side, in these words: To that part of Delaware Bay which lieth under the fortieth degree of northerly latitude," than by running up into the woods on the west side of Susquehanna River, without a sufficient authority and proper direction for that purpose."

To this Gov. Calvert responded: "That Gov. Keith's letter had been laid before the Council, and they were of opinion that he should strictly observe his lordship's instructions to take an observation on the west side of the Susquehanna, on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of September next, so that it is not a project or concert of Mr. Secretary Lloyd's."* He then gave notice by postscript that he intended to be upon the plantation of Robert West, called Maiden's Mount, in Baltimore County, but commonly known by the name of Bald Fryar, on Monday, the 9th day of September, in order there to begin to take observations. Gov. Keith then acquainted the Council at a meeting held on the 4th of September, 1723, that he proposed on the morrow to go to Conestogoe, whereupon they requested him to meet Col. Calvert upon Susquehanna, if he could conveniently. In the meantime, however, an agreement had been made in En-

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*This letter is written from the west side of the river.

†III Col. Rec. 184.

*III Col. Rec. 224

gland between Lord Baltimore and the widow of William Penn, and others interested, to the effect that until a boundary line was agreed upon, no land should be surveyed, taken up or granted near the boundaries claimed on either side. This had been made on the 17th of February, 1723.* And for the time the dispute was ended.

COMPLETION OF THE TITLE.

Delegations from the Five Nations frequently visited Conestogoe and Philadelphia, and in council had renewed and strengthened the leagues of friendship with the English by gifts of wampum and skins and receipt of merchandise in exchange. Gov. Keith visited Albany officially, in 1722, with some of the Provincial Council, taking with him presents of clothing, powder and lead, "to encourage their hunting, that they may grow rich and strong." The Governor received at his chamber ten chiefs of the Five Nations, being two from each, together with two others, said to be of the Tuscareroes. In their language, the word for pen was "onas," hence that was the name by which they called William Penn, and they were accustomed to address each of the Governors of this province as such. On this occasion they spoke as follows: "Brother Onas: We here now freely surrender to you all those lands about Conestogoe, which the Five Nations have claimed, and it is our desire that the same may be settled with the Christians. In token whereof we give this string of wampum." To which Gov. Keith responded: "Brethren: You know very well that the lands about Conestogoe, upon the river Susquehanna, belong to your old friend and kind brother, William Penn; nevertheless, I do here, in his name, kindly accept of the offer and surrender which you have made to me, because it will put an end to all other claims and disputes, if any should be made hereafter."†

Still later, on the 4th of July, 1727 Gov. Gordon was obliged to reiterate to the Indians, chiefly Cayugas, that Gov. Penn, that is Onas, took away none of their lands without purchasing them and paying for them, and that they had the deeds for all the lands on Susquehanna; that the Five Nations never since claimed these lands, though they had many visits from them hither for brightening the chain of friendship. "And five years since, when Sir William Keith and four gentlemen of the Council were at Albany, at a general meeting of all the Five Nations, the chiefs of themselves confirmed the former grant and absolutely released all pretentions to those lands. Our records show this, and those people who are now here cannot but be sensible of it."*

At a council held at Philadelphia, in the Great Meeting house, June 5, 1728, Mr. Logan spoke to the Indians to this effect: That their great friend, William Penn, had made it his constant rule never to suffer any lands to be settled by any of his people until they were first duly purchased from the Indians, and his commissioners, who acted for him during his absence, had as carefully used the same method, they never agreed to the settlement of any lands till the Indians were duly satisfied for them. That it was stipulated at the first settlement of this province, between the proprietor, William Penn, and the Indians that they should sell no lands to private persons or to any besides himself, or his commissioners, and afterward a law was enacted to the same purpose, that all of the purchases made of the Indians by any other than the proprietor or his agents should be entirely void, which law, he said, is still in force. That the commissioners had been strictly careful to avoid granting any lands that had not been first duly purchased of the Indians, and the Indians were not put off but suffered voluntarily to remove.†

In 1730 Capt. Civility wrote to Gov. Gordon, from Conestogoe, that at Lancaster he heard much talk that both Dutch and English were going to settle on the other side of the Susquehanna. That Mr. Wright and Mr. Blunston had surveyed a great deal of land and designed to dispose of it. That it was in their road to hunting and their young men might break the chain of friendship. That Mr. Wright had often said, when he first came to those parts, that no person should settle on that side of the river without the Indians' consent; that the Governor had desired, when with them at Conestogoe, that they should not hurt any of his people, which they carefully observed, and likewise that Edward Parnell, who was settled there, should go off, which he did. That they heard that one of William Penn's family was coming to this country and they would be glad to see any of his family. That they were then going out to hunt, and desired the Governor to suppress his people from settling there until they returned from their hunting, and then some of their chiefs would come down to him and have some further treaty about the matter.‡ Thomas Penn, one of the

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*III Col. Rec. 232.
†III Col. Rec., 202.

*III Col. Rec. 273.
†III Col. Rec. 329.
‡I Arch 271.

proprietaries, arrived on the 11th of August, and took control of the province.

At a meeting of the Provincial Council at Philadelphia, in 1735, representatives of the Conestogoes, Shawanese and Ganawese being present, Thomas Penn read over to the Indians the former treaties, reciting the deed of agreement of 1701, and the Indians present fully ratified and confirmed all the same between the government and the several nations in whose name and behalf they had come. At this council Civility said: "That when William Penn first came into this country, he called many of the Indians together and told them that the great king of England had given unto him a large tract of land, on which several nations of Indians were settled; that it was his desire to live in peace and good friendship with all those Indians, and therefore he would make purchases from them of those lands, before they should be possessed by the white people. That William Penn and the Indians agreed on other articles, of all which two papers were written; one of them their brother William Penn had, and the other they have brought with them to show that they preserve all these things carefully. That William Penn told the Indians this agreement was to continue for three generations."[*]

On the 11th of October, 1736, in the tenth year of the reign of King George the Second, a deed was executed by the Sachems or Chiefs of the nations of the Onondagoes, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas and the Tuscaroroes, to John, Thomas and Richard Penn, after reciting in the preamble as follows:

> WHEREAS, the late Proprietary of the Province of Pennsylvania, Wm. Penn, Esqr., soon after his first arrival in his said province, took measures to have the River Susquehanna, with all the Lands lying on both sides of the same, purchased for him and his heirs of those Indians of the ffive Nations, * * * and accordingly did purchase them of Coll. Thomas Dongan, & pay for the same, Notwithstanding which the Indians of the five Nations aforesaid, have continued to claim a Right in & to the said River and Land; nor have these claims been hitherto adjusted; whereupon the Sachems of Chiefs having with all the others of the said Nations met the last Summer at their great Council, held in ye Country of the said Onondagoes, did Resolve & Conclude that afinal Period and Conclusion should be put to all disputes that might possibly arise on that Occasion."

And having appointed the aforesaid sachems or chiefs as plenipotentiaries of all those nations to repair to Philadelphia, in order to confirm the several treaties of peace which have hitherto been concluded between them and the said province, and also to settle and adjust all demands and claims that have been heretofore made touching or concerning the aforesaid Susquehanna and the lands lying on both sides thereof: In consideration of the premises and "500 lbs. powder, 600 lbs. lead, 45 guns, 60 strouds water match coats, 100 blankets, 100 duffle match coats, 200 yds. of half thick, 100 shirts, 40 hats, 40 prs. of shoes and buckles, 40 prs. stockings, 100 hatchets, 500 knives, 100 houghs (hoes), 60 kettles, 100 tobacco tongs, 100 scissors, 500 awl blades, 120 combs, 2,000 needles, 1,000 flints, 24 looking-glasses, 2 lbs. vermillion, 100 tin pots, 200 lbs. tobacco, 25 glls. rum, 1,000 pipes, 24 dozen of gartering."

Conveyed to the said proprietaries, "all the said river Susquehanna, with the lands lying on both sides thereof, to extend eastwardly as far as the head of the branches or springs which run into the said Susquehanna, and all the lands lying on the west side of the said river to the setting of the sun, and to extend from the mouth of the said river northward, up the same to the hills or mountains called in the language of the said nations, the Tyannuntasacta, or endless hills, and by the Delaware Indians, the Kekkachtananin Hills."[*]

On the 25th of October, 1736, a release was executed by the several chiefs on behalf of the same nations, and also of the Mohawks, of the lands conveyed by the preceding deed, described more particularly as follows: Lands on both sides of the river Susquehanna, from the mouth thereof as far northward or up the said river as the ridge of hills called the Tyoninhasachta, or Endless Mountains, westward to the setting sun, and eastward to the furthest springs of the waters running into the said river. Releasing all right, claim and pretensions to all the lands lying within the bounds and limits of the government of Pennsylvania, beginning eastward on the river Delaware, as far northward as the said ridge or chain of endless mountains as they cross the country of Pennsylvania from eastward to the west. That neither they nor any in authority in their nations, would sell to any person, white men or Indians, other than the children of William Penn, or persons authorized by them, any lands within the limits of Pennsylvania. On this deed of release there is an endorsement of ratification, dated the 9th of July, 1754, signed by nine Indians.[†]

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[*] III Col. Rec. 598-9.

[*] III Col. Rec. 601-3.

[†] II Smith's Laws 115.

EUROPEAN TITLE.

THE European nations claimed the right by discovery to own and possess all countries inhabited by savages. It was a right they assumed to be inherent in them as Christians, for the conversion of the heathen, and between themselves the right was determined by prior discovery. A newly discovered country belonged to the nation whose people first discovered it. The grants by the Popes to the Spaniards were never doubted, and no other Christian prince intruded into the countries made theirs by discovery and conquest. The English acquired the title of first discoverers through Cabot's voyage along our coast in 1498. Yet, as the Delaware River was discovered by Henry Hudson, the right to the land upon it was claimed by the Dutch, because, at the time of discovery, he was in their service and under their flag. Cape May was named after a merchant of Amsterdam, Capt. Cornelius Jacobson May. The English, however, maintained their right, on the ground that Hudson was an Englishman by birth, and because Lord De La War entered the bay in 1610, giving his name to it; but the discovery made by Hudson was in 1609. There was enmity existing between the governments of New England and New Netherlands. Oliver Cromwell had been applied to by the New Englanders for aid, and after his death, Charles II, restored to the throne, determined to drive the Hollanders away. He granted to his brother, the Duke of York, in 1664, the territory possessed by the Dutch, namely, New York and New Jersey, and the land now comprised in the State of Delaware. War vessels were sent over and Newcastle reduced by an armed force. The whole province of New Netherlands was surrendered, and thus an English title was acquired by actual conquest. The Swedes, who had settled upon the Delaware, had come over under a charter from Gustavus Adolphus, but they came only as colonists, about the year 1626.

Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore, obtained his grant to Maryland from Charles I, in 1632, and the first settlement under it was at St. Mary's in 1634. He claimed, under his grant, the lands on the west side of the Delaware River included in the whole of the fortieth degree of latitude. This grant to Cecil Calvert was of land promised to his father, George Calvert, Secretary of State, and which had been named by the king, Maryland, in honor of his queen, Henrietta Maria. It was to the unoccupied part of Virginia, from the Potomac River northward, including lands both on the east and west side of Chesapeake Bay. Charles, the son of Cecil, procured a confirmation of the patent in 1661. The words of the grant are: "All that part of a Peninsula lying between the ocean on the east and the bay of Chesapeake on the west, and divided from the other part by a right line, drawn from the Cape, called Watkins Point, situated in the aforesaid bay near the river Wigbee on the west, unto the main ocean on the east, and between that bound on the south unto that part of Delaware Bay on the north, which lieth under the fortieth degree of north latitude from the equinoctial, and all that tract of land, from the aforesaid bay of Delaware, in a right line by the degree aforesaid, to the true meridian of the first fountain of the river Potomack, and from thence tending toward the south, to the further bank of the aforesaid river, and following the west and south side of it, to a certain place called Cinquach, situated near the mouth of said river, where it falls into the bay of Chesapeake, and from thence by a straight line to the aforesaid cape, called Watkins Point."

The extent of land contained in the fortieth degree of latitude, thus mentioned as the northern boundary of Maryland, was claimed by the proprietors of both provinces as lying entirely within their respective grants. That part of the peninsula bordering on Delaware Bay had been settled and was occupied by the Dutch and Swedes, over whom the Duke of York claimed sovereignty. The grant to Lord Baltimore was only of such lands as were "unplanted by any civilized nation", and hence the settled part would be excluded from his charter. The grant to the Duke of York was of all lands occupied by the Dutch from the west side of Connecticut River to the east side of Delaware Bay. Before the grant to the Duke of York, Lord Baltimore had claimed all the lands between the 38th and 40th degrees of latitude from sea to sea. The charters of both Virginia and New England had no certain boundaries, and the geographical position of the degrees of latitude mentioned were equally uncertain. Therefore, when William Penn conceived the idea of securing a tract of land in America for his purposes, he made his application for land lying north of Maryland on the east bounded by Delaware River, on the west limited as Maryland, and northward to extend as far as plantable.[*] To this application objections were made by the Duke of York and Lord Baltimore. William Penn, in his own

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[*] Proud. Anderson's History of Commerce.

account of the application, says he petitioned the king for five degrees, when it was urged that Lord Baltimore had but two degrees. "Upon which the Lord Baltimore, turning his head to me, at whose chair I stood, said, 'Mr. Penn, will not three degrees serve your turn?' I answered, 'I submit both the when and how to the honorable warden".

The charter of Charles II to William Penn, Proprietary and Governor of the province of Pennsylvania, is dated at Westminster, the fourth day of March, 1681, in the thirty-third year of that monarch. The land granted to him is described as follows: "All that tract or parcel of land in America, with the islands therein contained, as the same is bounded on the east by the Delaware River from twelve miles distance northward of Newcastletown, unto the three and fortieth degree of northern latitude, if the said river doth extend so far northward, but if the said river shall not extend so far northward, then by the said river, so far as it doth extend, and from the head of the said river, the eastern bounds are to be determined by a meridian line, to be drawn from the head of said river, unto the said forty-third degree. The said land to extend westward five degrees in longitude, to be computed from the said eastern bounds and the said lands to be bounded on the north by the beginning of the three and fortieth degree of northern latitude, and on the south by a circle, drawn at twelve miles distance from Newcastle, northward and westward, unto the beginning of the fortieth degree of northern latitude and then by a straight line westward to the limits of the longitude above mentioned."*

Newcastle was a town that had been settled by the Dutch, and called Nueue Amstel, and changed to Newcastle by the Duke of York, being the place now of that name, and situate within the fortieth degree of latitude. The land bordering on the Delaware River and Bay, settled by the Dutch and granted to the Duke of York, comprises what is now the State of Delaware. This land William Penn obtained of the Duke of York, by deed of release, dated the 21st day of August, 1682. And by deeds of feoffment, dated the 24th of the same month, he procured from the Duke all his right, title and interest in the land, after known as the three lower counties on the Delaware, extending from the south boundary of the province of Pennsylvania, and situate on the western side of Delaware River and Bay, to Cape Henlopen. The first deed was for the town of Newcastle and a district of twelve miles around it as far as the Delaware River. In the second was comprehended that tract of land from twelve miles south of Newcastle to Cape Henlopen.*

Proud, in his history of Pennsylvania, says: "By the first section of the charter, the extent and boundary of the province are expressed in such plain terms that it might reasonably be supposed they could not well or easily be misunderstood; three degrees of latitude included and bounded between the beginning of the fortieth and the beginning of forty-third degree of north latitude, equal to about two hundred and eight English statute miles, north and south, with five degrees of longitude westward from Delaware River, which, in the parallel of forty-one degrees, are equal to nearly two hundred and sixty-five miles east and west, are as clearly and manifestly expressed to be granted to the proprietary of Pennsylvania as words can do it; and we are otherwise sufficiently certified that the same space or quantity of land was intended by the king to be included in the said grant, yet the dispute between the proprietaries of Maryland and Pennsylvania, on this point, was afterwards remarkable and of many years' continuance, occasioned by each of the respective proprietaries claiming to himself the whole space or extent of land contained in the fortieth degree of latitude, which was the north boundary of Maryland by patent of that province, and which though prior to that of Pennsylvania, specifies or assigns no particular part of the said degree for the boundary as the Pennsylvania grant doth, which space or degree, containing nearly seventy English miles in breadth, north and south, and in length westward, so far as Maryland extends, was no small matter to occasion a dispute. But notwithstanding the clearness of the terms by which the boundary between the said provinces is expressed in their respective charters, as above mentioned, yet this dispute was at length, in the year 1732, finally settled chiefly in favor of Maryland by fixing the said boundary between the two provinces only fifteen miles due south of the most southerly part of Philadelphia, or in the parallel of thirty-nine degrees, forty-four minutes, nearly, instead of 39 degrees, or at the beginning of the fortieth degree, as mentioned and intended by charter, which renders the real extent of Pennsylvania north and south only about 155 miles, instead of 208, and makes the square miles in the province about 41,000, and the number of acres 26,288,000, or near twenty-six millions." When William Penn visited the province, in 1682, he had an interview with

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*I Col. Rec.

*Proud.

Lord Baltimore in regard to the matter, in which he presented a letter from the king, that Lord Baltimore should measure his degrees at sixty miles to a degree, his lordship said that the king was mistaken, and that the letter could not avoid his patent. William Penn says that the proprietor of Maryland treated him with great civility, but in all of their interviews he could never get him to arrange definitely their respective boundaries. *

James, Duke of York, succeeded to the throne on the death of his brother, Charles, in 1684. A petition of Lord Baltimore to the late king had been referred to the Committee of Trade and Plantations, and the Committee after many hearings on behalf of both parties, made their report to King James II, and he, in November, 1685, by advice of the council, ordered a division of the land between the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays, from the latitude of Cape Henlopen to the south boundary of Pennsylvania, into two equal parts, the Delaware side to be the king's, and the Chesapeake side to be Lord Baltimore's, on the ground that the lands granted by the patent of Lord Baltimore were inhabited only by savages, and the part in dispute was inhabited and planted by Christians before the date of the patent. This dividing line terminated on the north at a parallel of about fifteen miles due south of Philadelphia, touching the arc of a circle drawn at twelve miles distant from Newcastle to the river Delaware. James II, by the revolution of 1688, lost his throne and William and Mary succeeded. During this period of revolution, William Penn was under a cloud of suspicion, having been charged with being a Jesuit in disguise. It resulted in his being deprived of the government of his province, by William and Mary, which was placed under the control of Benjamin Fletcher, Governor of New York. The affairs of the province went on much as usual, William Markham, the first agent of William Penn, having been appointed deputy. In 1693 the government was restored to him. The same fate overtook the rival proprietary. Cecil Calvert died in 1675, when Charles became proprietor, and in 1691 the king took the government in his own hands until 1715, when the province was restored to the heir, then a Protestant.†

It was at the time of William Penn's second visit to the province, and after his restoration to the government of it in 1693, that the purchase through Gov. Dougan, of New York, was effected from the Indians. This was done in 1696. After the proprietary's return home, the treachery of a trusted friend of his own sect threw him into financial embarrassments, occasioned his imprisonment and the rest of his life was a series of trials and sufferings, mental and physical, until his death, in 1718. His eldest son, by his first wife, died a year or two after his father, leaving a son, Springet Penn. This grandson was the heir at law. The grandfather, however, had made a will by which the government of the province was devised in trust to dispose of to the crown or otherwise. The soil, rents or other profits of Pennsylvania he bequeathed to trustees, to lay out 40,000 acres for Guli Springet's descendants (his first wife's family), and to sell as much land as would pay of the whole of his debts, and then divide the remainder among the children of his second wife, with a pension to his widow out of the profits, making his wife sole executrix. The rights of the devisees were disputed and a tedious suit in the Exchequer Court resulted. He had made his will six years before his death, and after it was made, he had agreed to sell the province to the crown and had received a part of the money. Before the making of his will he had mortgaged the province to secure some borrowed money, with power to sell. This mortgage was unsatisfied at the time of his death.

It will be remembered that, at this time (1723) the intention of Gov. Calvert, communicated to Gov. Keith, was to take an observation on the west side of the Susquehanna to ascertain the fortieth degree of northerly latitude from the equinoctial. Thus commenced the troubles regarding the boundary line under the claim of Lord Baltimore to the lands west of the Susquehanna, and which, if sustained, to the fortieth degree of latitude, would have placed the territory we now occupy in the State of Maryland. It will be remembered, too, that Gov. Keith, in his letter to Gov. Calvert, objects to the extension of the northern boundary of Maryland beyond the Octararoe line, established above forty years before. With regard to this, Gov. Gordon made subsequently the following statement: "King Charles the First, granted to Lord Baltimore the province of Maryland, extending northward to the fortieth degree of northern latitude, in the manner expressed in his patent, at a time when the true latitude of those parts was not well understood, but it can be incontestably made to appear that the grantee himself claimed by his grant no higher than the head of Chesapeake Bay. In the year 1680,

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*Hildreth.

†Hist. of Maryland.

Charles II granted to Mr. Penn, the province of Pensylvania, bounded southward by a circle of twelve miles round Newcastle and to the westward of that circle by the same fortieth degree. Mr. Penn, coming over in 1682 with great numbers of people to settle this province, the then Lord Baltimore, son to the first grantee, being at the same time in Maryland, and willing to fix his northern boundary, came up not long after, in person, to the mouth of the Octoraroe Creek, on Susquehanna, causing Col. Talbot to begin there and run a line from thence eastward to Delaware; after this was done he, in 1683, sent the same gentleman, Col. Talbot, at two different times, with two several commissioners to this government, to demand the possession of all the lands lying on the west side of the Delaware to the southward of that line, leaving both times authentic copies of his commissions, and no further settlement being then made, from that time the mouth of Octoraroe was reputed by the inhabitants of those parts on both sides to give the northern limits of the one and the southern limits of the other province."*

The Maryland encroachments, as they were called by the Pennsylvanians, were founded upon this claim of Lord Baltimore to the territory wherein he authorized settlements to be made. It does not appear that there were any difficulties between the two provinces, from the city of Philadelphia to the Susquehanna River. But west of the Susquehanna River Lord Baltimore issued his warrants under his claims to the fortieth parallel of latitude, even pending the litigation between him and the Penns, evidently surmising that the right to it under his grant might be ultimately acknowledged.

On the 17th day of February, 1724, there was an agreement made between the right honorable Charles, Lord Baltimore, proprietor of Maryland, and Hannah Penn, widow and executrix of William Penn, Esq., late proprietor of Pennsylvania, and Joshua Gee and Henry Gouldney, of London, in behalf of themselves and the rest of the mortgagees of the province of Pennsylvania, as follows: "Whereas there are disputes depending between the respective proprietors of the provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania touching the limits or boundaries of the said provinces where they are contiguous to each other. And whereas both parties are at this time sincerely inclined to enter into a treaty in order to take such methods as may be advisable for the final determining of the said controversy, by agreeing upon such lines or other marks of distinction to be settled as may remain for a perpetual boundary between the two provinces; it is therefore mutually agreed . . . . That, avoiding all manner of contentions or differences between the inhabitants of the said provinces, no person or persons shall be disturbed or molested in their possessions on either side, nor any lands be surveyed, taken up or granted in either of the said provinces near the boundaries which have been claimed or pretended to on either side. This agreement to continue for the space of eighteen months from the date hereof, in which time it is hoped the boundaries will be determined and settled. And it is mutually agreed on by the said parties, that proclamations be issued out in the said provinces signifying this agreement, for the better quieting of the people."* There was litigation as to the proprietorship, and after some years a compromise was effected in the family, and the government of the province fell to John, Thomas and Richard Penn, the surviving sons of the second wife. By a letter of August 17, 1727, from John and Thomas Penn to the trustees, it was announced that the long depending dispute was at last determined with respect to the propriety of the province. The court established the will, but in relation to the powers of government the Barons would not take upon them to decide anything until the Attorney-General should have orders to answer whether his Majesty would be pleased to insist upon the performance of the contract made with the late queen, or quit it; but this they had not yet, by all the solicitation they could make, been able to obtain, but hoped to get it against the next term. However, they were now authorized to execute the trust.† In 1732, after the mortgage debt and all other claims had been settled, Thomas Penn arrived in this country, and for himself and brothers took possession of the province. In that same year, on the 10th of May, articles of agreement were made between Charles, Lord Baltimore, proprietary of Maryland, and John, Thomas and Richard Penn, proprietaries of Pennsylvania. Among other things it provided, "that in two calendar months from that date, each party should appoint Commissioners, not more than seven, whereof three or more of each side may act, or mark out the boundaries aforesaid, to begin, at the furthest, sometime in October, 1732, and to be completed on or before December 25, 1733, and when so done a plan thereof shall be signed, sealed and

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*I Archives, 482.

*III Col. Rec., 232.

†I Penn Archives, 203.

delivered by the Commissioners and their principals, and shall be entered in all the public offices in the several provinces and counties, and to recommend to the respective Legislatures to pass an act for perambulating these boundaries, at least once in three years. The party defaulting, to pay the other party on demand 6,000 pounds sterling."

On the 12th of May, John, Thomas and Richard Penn signed a commission directed to Patrick Gordon, Isaac Norris, Samuel Preston, James Logan and Andrew Hamilton, esquires and to James Steel and Robert Charles, gentlemen, appointing them or any three or more of them Commissioners with full power, on the part of the said proprietaries, for the actual running, marking and laying out the boundary lines, between both the province and territories of Pennsylvania and Maryland, according to the articles of agreement. And an instrument of the same tenor and date was executed by Lord Baltimore, directed to Samuel Ogle, Charles Calvert, Philemon Lloyd, Michael Howard, Richard Bennet, Benjamin Tasker, and Matthew Tilghman Ward, Esquires, appointing them, or any six, five, four or three of them, Commissioners, for the same purposes on the part of the said Charles, Lord Baltimore. At a meeting of the Provincial Council on the 31st of September, 1732, Thomas Penn, proprietary, being present, Gov. Gordon acquainted the Board that the differences between our honorable proprietary family and the Lord Baltimore, touching the disputed boundaries of their respective governments, being now happily accommodated, an agreement had been concluded between them, which, by the direction of the proprietor, he was now to lay before the Board. That it had been as yet only communicated to the Commissioners, and those gentlemen were in a few days to set out to meet Mr. Ogle, Governor of Maryland, and those named on the part of that government. The members of the Council expressed their satisfaction and pleasure that the differences and uneasinesses, which had formerly so much disquieted the government, were in so fair a way of being settled, and as execution of the agreement was entrusted to persons of such good abilities it was to be hoped the same would be speedily brought to a happy issue;* and on the 3d of October, 1732, the Governor notified them that pursuant to an appointment made between the Lieutenant-Governor of Maryland and himself for the meeting of the Commissioners, he was to set out to-morrow for Newtown in Maryland. The Commissioners respectively appeared at the time and place fixed, but upon some differences of opinion, the boundaries were not made in the time limited. The failure was on the side of Lord Baltimore, who alleged, in respect of the agreement, that he had been deceived in fixing Cape Henlopen twenty-five miles southwesterly of the western cape of Delaware Bay, whereas Cape Henlopen is the western cape itself. The Penns affirmed that the western cape is Cape Cornelius, and Cape Henlopen some miles southwardly of it, according to the Dutch maps and descriptions published, about the time when Lord Baltimore obtained his grant. The chart by which the boundaries were given named the cape opposite to Cape May, at the mouth of Delaware Bay, Cape Cornelius, and the point at Fenwick's Island, Cape Henlopen. The charts now transpose that order. Lord Baltimore endeavored to avoid this agreement to settle the boundaries, and the time having expired for completing the articles, Charles, Lord Baltimore, petitioned the King in Council for relief on the 9th of August, 1734, which was opposed by a counter petition by John, Thomas and Richard Penn on the 9th of December, 1734, and upon references and report thereon, the King on the 16th of May, 1735, ordered the consideration of the report to be adjourned, that the Messrs. Penn might proceed in equity. On the 21st of June, 1735, they exhibited their bill in the court of Chancery of Great Britain against Lord Baltimore, praying that the said articles may be deemed to subsist and be carried into execution, and that any doubts arisen may be cleared by the decree. After tedious delays they obtained a decree on the 15th of May, 1750, for the specific performance of the agreement.*

The opinion of Lord Hardwicke, the greatest of the British Chancellors, puts the merits of the controversy in a clear light. "Lord Chancellor.—I directed this cause to stand over for judgment, not so much from any doubt of what was the justice of the case, as by reason of the nature of it, the great consequence and importance, and the great labor and ability of the argument on both sides; it being for the determination of the right and boundaries of two great provincial governments and three counties; of a nature worthy the judicature of a Roman Senate rather than of a single judge—and my consolation is, that if I should err in my judgment, there is a judicature equal in dignity to a Roman Senate that will correct it. . . . The settling and fixing these

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*III Col. Rec. 464.

*Penns vs. Lord Baltimore, I Vesey's Reports, 444.

boundaries in peace, to prevent the disorder and mischief which in remote countries, distant from the seat of government, are most likely to happen, and most mischievous. . . . This has subsisted above seventy years. . . . Though nothing valuable is given on the face of articles as a consideration, the settling boundaries, and peace, and quiet, is a mutual consideration on each side, and in all cases make a consideration to support a suit in this court for performance of the agreement for settling the boundaries. . . . It appears that the agreement was originally proposed by the defendant himself; he himself produced the plan or map afterward annexed to the articles; he himself reduced the heads of it into writing, and was very well assisted in making it; and farther that there was a great length of time taken for consideration and reducing it to form. . . . The defendant and his ancestors were conversant in this dispute about fifty years before this agreement was entered into. . . . It is insisted the whole fortieth degree of north latitude is included; and if so that it is not to be limited by any recital in the preamble. There is great foundation to say, the computations of latitude at the time of the grant vary much from what they are at present, and that they were set much lower anciently than what they are now. . . . In these countries it has been always taken that that European country which has just set up marks of possession, has gained the right though not formed into a regular colony. . . . Next consider the dispute on Penn's charter, which grants to him all that tract of land in America from twelve miles distant from Newcastle to the 43rd degree of north latitude. . . . . Upon the charter it is clear by the proof that the true situation of Cape Henlopen is as it is marked in the plan, and not where Cape Cornelius is, as the defendant insists; which would leave out a great part of what was intended to be included in the grant, and there is a strong evidence of seizure and possession by Penn, of that spot of Cape Henlopen, and all acts of ownership. But the result of all the evidence, taking it in the most favorable light for the defendant, amounts to make the boundaries of these countries and rights of the parties doubtful. Senex, who was a good geographer, says that the degrees of latitude cannot be computed with the exactness of two or three miles, and another geographer says that with the best instrument it is impossible to fix the degrees of latitude without the uncertainty of seventeen miles, which is near the whole extent between the capes. . . . The objection of uncertainty arises principally on the question concerning the circle of twelve miles' to be drawn about Newcastle. It was insisted on in the answer and greatly relied on in America, but is the clearest part of the cause. As to the centre it is said that Newcastle is a long town, and therefore it not being fixed by the articles, it is impossible that the court can decree it; but there is no difficulty in it; the centre of a circle must be a mathematical point (otherwise it is indefinite) and no town can be so. I take all these sorts of expressions and such agreements to imply a negative; to be a circle at such a distance from Newcastle, and in no part to be further. Then it must be no further distant from any part of Newcastle. Thus, to fix a center, the middle of Newcastle, as near as can be computed can be found; and a circle described around that town, which is the fairest way, for otherwise it might be fourteen miles in some parts of it, if it is a long town. Then what must be the extent of the circle? It is given up at the bar, though not in the answer. It cannot be twelve miles distant from Newcastle, unless it has a semi-diameter of twelve miles; but there is one argument decisive without entering into nice mathematical questions: the line to be the dividing line, and to be drawn north from Henlopen, was either to be a tangent or intersecting from that circle, and if the radius was to be of two miles only, it would neither touch nor intersect it, but go wide. There is no difference as to the place or running of the line from south to north, though there is at the cape from which it is to commence. . . . . . In America the defendant's commissioners behaved with great chicane in the point they insisted on, as the want of a center of a circle, and the extent of that circle, viz.: whether a diameter of two or twelve miles; the endeavoring to take advantage of one of plaintiffs' commissioners coming too late to make the plaintiffs incur the penalty. The defendant has been misled by his commissioners and agents in America, to make their objections his defense." It was ordered "that before the end of three calendar months from May 15th, two several proper instruments for appointing commissioners, not more than seven on a side, may run and mark the boundaries, to begin some time in November next, and to be completed on or before the last day of May, 1752."

BORDER TROUBLES.

THE history of York County, by reason of the disputed proprietary claims, was inaugurated by disturbances which involved its first settlers in serious difficulties. They had settled themselves in one of those unfortunate sections of country known to all history as border land. The persons who came west of the Susquehanna in quest of new homes, as citizens of the province of Pennsylvania, soon found that there were other claimants of the soil upon which they had planted themselves, coming here under the authority of the government of the province of Maryland. The broils and riots which followed in the wake of those who had first cleared the forests and sowed their crops on this side of the river, filled the annals of that period with protests and remonstrances, criminations and recriminations, affidavits and counter affidavits, unparalleled in the archives of any other government. While it is our duty, as Pennsylvanians, to maintain the rights of the founder of this commonwealth, it is equally our duty to examine fairly the grounds upon which his rival proprietor on the south disputed these rights, and made claims of his own. The people who are embroiled in differences of the character exhibited in the documents and traditions of that period, are not, as a general rule, to blame, especially in an age when the sentiment of loyalty to rulers made them regardless of the rights of others, in behalf of those who were ready and willing to protect them in their outrages. The blame must rest with those in authority, who could have no cause for encouraging unlawful claims, much less for the assertion of them by violent measures. In all frontier settlements there are fierce and reckless men who are eager to carry out, by any means, what they conceive to be the will of those in power, of whom they are the partisans. It is a remarkable feature in the details of those early disturbances, in which the interests of the rival proprietaries clashed, that the Governors of each province for the time being apparently believed and relied on the *ex parte* statements of their partisans on the one side or the other. It is not the Cressaps, and the Higgenbothams, whom we are accustomed to consider as marauders and disturbers of the peace, or the Wrights or Blunstons, whom, on the other hand, we consider the conservators of the peace, but those to whom was committed the government of the respective colonies, and the welfare of his Majesty's subjects therein. who are properly to be made the subject of animadversion, if they failed to use all the means in their power to restrain the evils existing, or from a spirit of partisanship closed their eyes to the real causes of those evils. The details of these disturbances and the mutual grounds of contention between the proprietaries are too tedious to relate. But a narrative of such incidents as led the respective provincial governments into the bitter controversy, may not be without interest to our people, especially to those who dwell in the locality where the occurrences took place. The first complaint as to intrusions on the west side of the Susquehanna, after the agreement of 1724, appears in a letter from Gov. Gordon to Gov. Calvert, on the 14th of September, 1731:

Gov. Gordon:—I am further creditably informed that some persons of Maryland, having obtained grants of land from your offices, have pretended to lay them out over the river Susquehanna, where our Commissioners would never allow any survey to be made, not only on account of our agreement with the Indians, but also of that made with Maryland. Yet some of your people have pretended to large tracts thereof, which some, 'tis affirmed, lie many miles further north than this city of Philadelphia, and have further had assurance even to offer them to sale to some of our inhabitants, without making, on their parts, any scruple of the situation. 'Tis now some months since I heard the rumor of this, but very lately I have had a much fuller confirmation of it.

To which complaint there was the following reply from the Governor of Marylan:

Gov. Calvert—"As to what you mention of our people taking up lands high up the river Susquehanna, I shall endeavor to enquire into it as soon as possible, till when I must beg leave to defer any further answer on that head."*

It would appear from this that whatever settlers there were over the river at that period in the territory, now the county of York, were ostensibly there without the knowledge or consent of either government. The sequel will not bear this out. The complaint came first from the Indians to the government of Pennsylvania. A letter from Samuel Blunston, of the 3d of October, 1731, contains a message from Capt. Civility to Gov. Gordon, that "the Conestogoe Indians had always lived in good friendship with the Christian inhabitants of Pennsylvania, and have behaved themselves agreeable to their treaties with them. That William Penn had promised them they should not be disturbed by any settlers on the west side of the Susquehanna, but now, contrary thereto, several Marylanders are settled by the river on that side, at Conejohela. And one Crissop, particularly, is very abusive to them when

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*I Archives, 294.

they pass that way. And had beat and wounded one of their women, who went to get apples from their own trees. And took away her apples. And further said, that as they shall always take care their people do us no hurt, so they also expect we shall protect them."* This incident, trivial as it may seem, introduces and exposes the character of the principal participant, on the side of Maryland, in our border troubles. In this same letter it is said, in a postscript, "that James Logan had said he should be glad if Crissop could be taken," and Mr. Blunston writes, "we have now just cause to apprehend him for a breach of the law in entertaining and protecting a bound servant, belonging to one of our people, and threatening to shoot any person who shall offer to take away said servant. If you think it will be of any service to the government to have him taken, he believed it may be done." According to an affidavit of Thomas Cressap, made by him on the 29th of January, 1732, he had lived on the west side of the Susquehanna River since the 10th of March, as tenant of Lord Baltimore, by virtue of his Lordship's grant and patent. He was the owner of a ferry opposite a point on the river called Blue Rock. The incident which occasioned his affidavit requires mention, because it first drew the governors of the rival provinces into angry controversy. He made oath that one day, about the last of October, he heard the report of three guns at the Blue Rock, the signal usually made by people who want to come over the river. That he and Samuel Chance, who was a laborer with him, went over the river, and that he saw two men and a negro whom he took into his boat. He then details an assault upon him, that after a struggle they threw him into the river, out of his depth, and went away with his boat and his servant, and that he was rescued from an island after night by an Indian. He complained to a magistrate in Pennsylvania, Mr. Cornish, against the men, and when he demanded a warrant the magistrate enquired where he lived. He said he was an inhabitant of Maryland, a tenant of Lord Baltimore, upon which the magistrate told him he knew no reason he had to expect any justice there since he was a liver in Maryland. It appears, however, that the magistrate granted Cressap his warrant, and that the men were apprehended and bound over to court, and were indicted, convicted and fined for the assault. This deposition was sent to the Governor of Maryland, and a full account of the matter was also sent to Lord Baltimore. Gov. Ogle sent a copy of the deposition to Gov. Gordon, and complained in his letter of the saying by Mr. Cornish, that he knew no reason why Cressap had to expect justice there, since he was a liver in Maryland. And that Cressap was in great fear of other injuries from the behavior of the magistrate and other circumstances, and that some Indians said they were offered a good reward by one Cartlidge, of Conestogoe, to drive Cressap and his family off his land and burn his house. The affadavit of Cressap also stated that a great number of horses and mares, which were claimed by James Patterson and others, inhabitants of Pennsylvania, had been very injurious and troublesome to him and his neighbors, in throwing down their fences and destroying their corn. This matter of the horses becomes important, because of another incident arising out of the killing of the horses, which led to the arrest and incarceration of persons on both sides, and my Lord Baltimore became a participant in the scenes that were enacted on this border land of ours. To the letter of Gov. Ogle, Gov. Gordon replied, among other things, that "Cressap, believing himself aggrieved, applied to one of our magistrates, telling him that he was an inhabitant of Maryland. In which application it must be owned that he had a large share of assurance, for Justice Cornish lives more northerly than Philadelphia, and Cressap's dwelling, by his own description of the Blue Rock, cannot be less than five miles northward. That justice had been administered in Pennsylvania, and that as to the fray, the government was in no way concerned in it, unless justice was denied, which was not the case. "For 'tis plain the whole amounts to no more than that a quarrel happened between Cressap and some others in Pennsylvania, which he thinks fit to call Maryland." It appears from this and throughout the whole controversy, that the Pennsylvanians continually resented the intrusions of the Marylanders into their territory, above a designated line, while on the other hand the Marylanders, with the connivance of their government, refused to recognise that line and collisions occurred necessarily incident to settlements under such conflicting claims. The lands about the Codorus and Conewago were attractive, as Gov. Gordon wrote in the course of the correspondence, "and some Maryland gentlemen cast their eyes on those lands made valuable by the neighborhood of our inhabitants, and it suited their purposes to settle such persons there as would intimidate Pennsylvanians,

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*1 Archives, 295.

and give some countenance to their claims."* Indeed Maryland surveys had been made and returned many years before, as in the instances related in the chapter on Indian titles, among which was a warrant issued for the survey of a manor to the Lord Baltimore, upon the banks of the Susquehanna, including Newberry, which led to the survey of Springetsbury Manor in 1722, and earlier, that made by Phillip Syng, by a Maryland title that same year. ? In the year 1729, Charles Carroll, as appears by a petition of his, about the time of the commencement of our border troubles, located a warrant of 10,000 acres on the vacant lands lying on Pipe Creek, and Codorus and Conewago Creeks, and lands contiguous, according to the accustomed method used within his Lordship's province. This location was in possession of the surveyor of Baltimore County and was renewed from time to time.

Charles Carroll states in his petition that, apprehending some cultivation made during the former location, which the said warrant could not effect, he had obtained a special warrant to take up the same on express terms. About the 14th of June, 1732, he and John Ross went to view the lands, the better to inform themselves how to finish a survey of the same, and on the 21st of that month they came to the house of John Hendricks, on the Susquehanna River. The complaint of Carroll was that while they were at Hendrick's house several persons came there with a warrant from Justice Wright to arrest John Tradane, of the province of Maryland, resident at Monochasie, and which they were told was intended to try whether they would interfere, by objecting to the power of Pennsylvania. But they took no notice of the proceedings. Carroll complained that John Wright, Jr., a son of the Justice, had said "that in case the hominy gentry hindered their executing the warrant, they themselves should be put in prison, and that the best of their hominy gentry in Maryland should not get them out, and that if the Governor were there they would serve him in the same manner; that they would teach them to come to take their lands, and that neither they nor their Marylanders should come there to make a hominy country of their lands." He complained also, he said, of other reflecting and abusive language to that purport. The complaint of Carroll also set out that one James Pattison, who came over, said that all the lands thereabout belonged to Mr. Penn. That Mr. James Logan advised the people of Pennsylvania to stand up manfully against the Marylanders, and that Pattison said, for his own part, he would fight to his knees in blood before he should lose his plantations on either side of the river. Carroll asked him if ever he had a patent under Mr. Penn for his plantation or the lands he claimed, or had a warrant for taking it up, to which Pattison answered that he had neither warrant nor patent, and Carroll then said that Mr. Logan's advice was dangerous. This memorial of Charles Carroll was presented for the purpose of praying protection from the Maryland government in executing his warrant, and settling the lands, as they, the petition said, would have to repel force by force.*

James Patterson, or Pattison as above called, had been settled, according to Gov. Gordon, on Springetsbury Manor about fifteen years, but because it was a manor he had no patent.†

The titles within this manor are elsewhere explained. Patterson had a plantation on this side of the river, but resided on the east side. He had, it appears, a number of horses necessary for carrying goods and skins in his trade with the Indians. Some of the family of John Lowe killed his horses, whereupon he came in the night time with a warrant, and the sheriff's *posse*, to arrest two of Lowe's sons, Daniel and William Lowe. But they also seized John Lowe, the father, and he, being brought before Justices Blunston and Wright, and nothing appearing against him, was discharged. Affidavits made by John Lowe and Thomas Cressap were sent to Gov. Ogle, representing the arrest to have been made with great violence. In Cressap's affidavit it is represented that Patterson had said he would let them know that they were prisoners of Pennsylvania. Cressap said that if Lord Baltimore would not protect them in their rights and land, they, the inhabitants of the west side of the river, must appeal to the King. To which Patterson answered "that they had no business with the King, or the King with them, for Penn was their King." Such were the representations sent for the grave consideration of the proprietary and authorities of Maryland. John Lowe, in his affidavit, represented that the party came in the dead of night and arrested him in bed, and violently dragged him on the ground and over the river on the ice and kept him in custody the remaining part of the night. The consequent struggle arising from the resistance to the arrest was made the ground of complaint for

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*I Archives, 331.

*I Archives, 333.

†I Archives, 338.

riot in Maryland. The affair was communicated to the Lord Baltimore, and a letter was received from him by Gov. Gordon. As this letter came from a person of such dignity, and as it contains his own opinion of his rights, and his claim to obedience in this particular, it is given in full:

ANNAPOLIS, Decr. ye 15th, 1732.

Sir:—By the enclosed precept, founded upon Information given upon Oath to a Magistrate here, you will see that a most outrageous Riot hath lately been committed in my Province, by a great number of People calling themselves Pennsylvanians. It appears by the same Information that some of your Magistrates, instead of preventing or discouraging these violences, Countenance and abet the Authors of them; whether with or without the approbation of your Government, you best know. For my own part, I think myself in Honor and Justice obliged, and I am determined, to protect such of his Majesty's subjects who are my own Tenants, in all their Rights, and therefore, to the End the Persons complained of may be punished, if upon a fair tryal they shall be found guilty. I desire that they-or such of them as can be found in your Province, may be sent without loss of time into this, as the Only and proper place, where the fact with which they are charged is cognizable, and where my Officers will be ready to receive them, particularly the Sheriffs and Justices of my Counties of Baltimore and Cecil. I also desire that such of your Magistrates as shall appear to have Encouraged the commission of these or any other violences in my Province by the people of Pennsylvania, may be punished for their abuse of Authority, and that you'll favor me with a Categorical answer to these my just demands by this bearer.

Your Humble Servant,
Baltimore.

Addressed thus: To his Excellency Patrick Gordon, Esq., at Philadelphia.*

The letter enclosed a precept for the arrest of the persons concerned in the alleged riot. Lord Baltimore was then at Annapolis, and was of course acquainted with the location of the scene of this affair. In a subsequent letter, he speaks of it as having taken place in the province of Maryland.

At a meeting of the Provincial Council held at Philadelpia on the 9th of January, 1733, the Governor acquainted the Board with the letter of Lord Baltimore, together with a report of the affair from Messrs. Wright and Blunston. The statements of this report are material to the consideration of the question regarding the claims of the respective provinces, to allow settlements within the territory west of the river Susquehanna, and north of Philadelphia. The substance of it is as follows:

In the year 1729, when the county of Lancaster was formed, the southern boundary was, by the order, to be Octoraroe Creek and the province of Maryland, and including the inhabitants, to lie open to the westward. But as the line between the provinces was never run, nor the exact boundaries known, no authority was claimed over those few families settled to the northward of Octoraroe, by or under pretense of Maryland rights. They remained undisturbed, though many inhabitants of Pennsylvania lived some miles to the southward of them. At that time there were no English inhabitants on the west side of the Susquehanna River, in those parts, for, about two years before, Edward Parnell and several other families who were settled on the west side of the river near the same, at a place called by the Indians Conejohela, were at the request of the Conestogoe Indians removed by the Governor—the Indians insisting upon the same to be vacant for them. But about two years since, Thomas Cressap and some other people of loose morals and turbulent spirits came and disturbed the Indians who were peaceably settled on those lands from whence Parnell and the others had been removed—burnt their cabins, and destroyed their goods and drove them away. The former settlers were good citizens of Pennsylvania, and before Cressap and his company none had settled by a Maryland claim, so far to the northward by nearly thirty miles. These men would fly to our laws for redress against their own party, and they who had fled from their creditors into this province, when creditors would pursue them hither, would cry Maryland. They disturbed the peace of the government, carried people out of the province by violence, took away guns from friendly Indians, tied and made them prisoners without any offense given, and threatened all who should oppose them. They killed the horses of such of our people whose trade with the Indians made it necessary to keep them on that side of the river for carrying their goods and skins, and assaulted and threatened to lock after them. That this usage obliged James Patterson to apply to them for a warrant to apprehend and bind to the peace the two young men who had been most active, Daniel and William Lowe, and they were dismissed on security for their good behavior and appearance at court. They then say, that if they had supposed the issuing of their warrants would have given the least offense to Lord Baltimore, or that he would have looked upon those persons as his subjects and under his protection, they would have represented the case to the Governor and waited his direction.* With this report they sent affidavits which were read before the Board. The affidavits showed that Patterson was informed that his horses were killed near Lowe's plantation and that his

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*I Archives, 393.

*III Col. Rec., 470 et. seq.

sons said they would kill all the horses that came upon that land, and would tie and whip all he should send over thither. The constable, Charles Jones, to whom the precept was directed, having formerly met with resistance from these people and fearing new insults, for Thomas Cressap and his associates had threatened to shoot any officer who should come into those parts to do his duty, though he only took his staff himself, yet he thought it necessary to have a suitable strength, took in all nine men with him. Amongst them were only three guns, and these not loaded, serving only as an appearance of defense. They went quietly to the house of Lowe, the father, and the door being opened apprehended Daniel and William Lowe, his two sons. They made no disturbance but what was occasioned by the resistance of the prisoners, and those who came to their relief. That Lowe's house, where his sons were taken, is several miles more northerly than Philadelphia (which appears by a well known line that had been run about forty years since on a due west course from the city to the Susquehanna, in order to a more certain discovery of the country) and that there are about 400 people living more southerly than Lowe's house who pay taxes in the county of Lancaster, and have always acknowledged themselves inhabitants of Pennsylvania. The Council having fully considered the said letters and affidavits and remarking on the style and manner of Lord Baltimore's letter, which they conceived too peremptory, were inclinable to think that his lordship had left room for no other answer than barely to acquaint him that the supposed riot was committed within the reputed and known bounds of Pennsylvania; and consequently not cognizable by him. Lord Baltimore, in a letter of the 15th of February, 1733, says "that it is the first instance in His Majesty's plantations, when rioters and people levying war against any of his subjects, have been denied to be delivered up to the government in which the offense was committed, on proper application, and such I make no doubt mine will appear to have been in due time." These facts appear upon the records of the Provincial Council, and are of no importance historically, except so far as they bear upon the conduct of the government in relation to them. The excited state of the parties immediately concerned in these quarrels is manifested by their violence of language. Consequently we find the depositions on either side laying stress on words used. Several witnesses deposed that they heard Cressap say, that if the sheriff of Pennsylvania or any other officer from thence, came to take any person on the west side of the Susquehanna River he would shoot them, for they had pistols and guns and would use them in their own defense. And with regard to a higher person in authority it was deposed, that Cressap said he had been at Annapolis, and in council Lord Baltimore assured him that as he had received money for the land on which Cressap lived, he would defend him from the proprietor of Pennsylvania, although Lord Baltimore did believe that when the division line between the provinces was run, Cressap's lands would fall in Pennsylvania. But until that line was run, he would protect him, and thereupon gave him a commission of the peace, as a magistrate for the county of Baltimore, and with it gave him a strict charge to apprehend any person coming out of Pennsylvania, bearing arms, or committing the least offense whatsoever, and be sure to take no security of them but such as were freeholders in Maryland. *

On another occasion Cressap said he had been at Annapolis since the arrival of Lord Baltimore, had been very kindly received by his Lordship, and had got his commission to be a Justice of the Peace, and added that his Lordship would never execute the agreement made between him and the proprietors of Pennsylvania, because they had cheated his Lordship by imposing a false map of the country upon him, and that his Lordship would rather choose to pay the £5,000 forfeiture, mentioned in the agreement, than comply with the terms of it. And that he, Cressap, had heard this at Annapolis from gentlemen of note there.†

At a meeting of the Provincial Council, held at Philadelphia on the 14th of February, 1733, the Governor informed the Board that he had received a letter from the Lieutenant-Governor of Maryland, enclosing one from Lord Baltimore, by which it appeared that his Lordship, notwithstanding what had been written to him, continued to insist on the demands made in his former letter, of delivering up those persons concerned in the execution of the warrant issued against the sons of John Lowe. In this communication Gov. Ogle says: "His Lordship cannot but be surprised to find your magistrates are justified in issuing warrants for the apprehension of persons in his Lordship's province before the lines are run and bounds settled, which are stipulated by the articles to be done, and that probably such may fall within the government of Maryland, when the

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*I Archives, 356.

†I Archives, 375.

lines are run. If this is the case, his Lordship thinks it should not be so useful and necessary to name commissioners or to run the line intended by the articles, since every magistrate may, on the one hand, take upon them, though no lines are run, to distinguish the bounds and each government protect them."[*]

The Council expressing their surprise that Lord Baltimore should, without taking the least notice of what the Governor had written to him, have thought fit to insist on the former demands in so peremptory a manner, came to the unanimous resolution that for the reasons contained in the said letter, his Lordship's demand is by no means to be complied with, and that the same should be signified to his Lordship in very plain terms. And they directed, among other things, the Governor to say, in his letter to Lord Baltimore, that the offense was only cognizable in Pennsylvania, the place where it was done, and that his Lordship may be assured that this government shall have such a strict regard to do impartial justice between all its inhabitants, that John Lowe, if the case be as he represents it, on a proper application, may depend on being redressed in due course of law. That the demand of his Lordship was not a sufficient reason for delivering up a freeman of Pennsylvania to be tried in Maryland. That those persons were as independent of Maryland as were his of Pennsylvania, and though his principles and those of the greatest part of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, allowed of no force, except that of the civil magistrates, yet, being protected by his Majesty's wisdom and justice, we apprehend no danger from the different principles and superior strength of Maryland.[†]

We have now come to a tragic incident, in these unfortunate disturbances, which had the effect of prolonging the unpleasant attitude of the rulers of the rival provinces toward each other, and after a continued voluminous and acrimonious correspondence, and further disturbances, resulted in the arrest of Cressap and his being held for trial. According to a letter from Mr. Blunston to Thomas Penn, proprietary, on the 30th of January, 1734, on information that Cressap and several hands were to be at John Hendricks' to square logs for a house and build a float for the ferry, John Wright, with Sheriff Emerson and others, went over the river with intent to proceed against Cressap and his party for forcible entry. The workmen were arrested and committed to jail. An attempt was made to arrest Cressap at his house, and one of the Sheriff's men was shot in the leg, from the effects of which wound he died. The unfortunate man who was shot was Knowles Daunt, and it appeared from the affidavits that he was killed by Cressap. Mr. Blunston wrote that they were extremely concerned at this rash and indiscreet procedure, and not knowing what use might be made of it, for they heard that Cressap had set out for Maryland, and would doubtless give a relation far beyond the truth, and that it was possible the government of Maryland might write to our government about it. "Pray don't fail to let us hear from thee at our court, for we seem to be much at loss how to proceed against them we have taken, as well as what to say of the madness of the other."[*] A letter came from the government of Maryland, as was expected, and some extracts may not be uninteresting from the ensuing correspondence, bearing on the controversy. Governor Ogle, February 24, 1734: "It has always been my constant aim and view to prevent all disturbances as much as possible, having always hopes that the quiet and peaceable behaviour of our people would, at least, induce those under your government to follow their example, and for this reason, notwithstanding the repeated violences committed against his Lordship's tenants on the borders, I have given them frequent orders not to offer the least injury to any person whatsoever, but when defending themselves against any unjust attack, which may be made upon them. What gives me the greatest concern is that these people were headed when they came over the river by two persons acting as magistrates under your commission, Mr. Wright and Mr. Smout. For now that things are come to that pass that magistrates, at the head of a parcel of desperate fellows, come out of one province and attack in the night time a magistrate in another, where blood is shed. Nobody can tell what dismal consequences may follow it, if not prevented in time. Therefore, I hope you will show that discountenance to your magistrates which may effectually discourage others from committing the like offenses. I do assure you I have ordered Mr. Cressap, (by whose hand the death of the person is supposed to have happened) into the custody of the Sheriff of Baltimore County, that he may be forthcoming at the next assizes to be held for that county, on the 1st Tuesday of next April, in order for his trial, and I hope for the satisfaction of justice you will give official orders to compel any witnesses under

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[*] III Col. Rec., 481.

[†] Ibid.

[*] I Archives, 410.

your protection to be at the assizes for the discovery of truth. . . I am afraid we should but ill answer His Majesty's gracious approbation of us, if we neglect to take the most proper steps in laying before His Majesty the unsettled condition of our confines—making application to our proprietors on this head, and pressing them to procure His Majesty's directions herein." *

Gov. Gordon, March 8, 1734: "It is with a very deep concern that I observe complaints arising and multiplying, and that you seem to charge this province with a prevailing humor to rioting. . . . . John Hendricks had for several years past. and I think for some years before any settlement was attempted in these parts by any parties from Maryland, been seated on the west side of the Susquehanna, about four or five miles higher up the river above those since made by Cressap and his associates, and had obtained a grant and survey for the land on which he now dwells, and where he has lived peaceably until Cressap took it into his head, with divers others, to enter upon the possession of Hendricks, and when they were desired to leave the place, and desist from their unlawful attempts, the owner of the lands was insulted and menaced by Cressap, and such as he thought fit from time to time to encourage in their proceedings. This occasioned complaint to our magistrates, who took care to have the best council and advice how to proceed. . . . Accordingly, the magistrates went over, and when they came to Hendricks' land, they found eight men at work, whom I am sorry you call his Lordship's tenants, felling and squaring his timber, and building a house within 100 yards of Hendricks' door. . . . I am really troubled to find you saying in your letter that I know that Cressap is one of your magistrates. I assure you, sir, that I did not. I know that he has generally been said to be. From our knowledge of him we have no reason to consider him other than an incendiary or public disturber of the peace of both governments, and the main cause and prompter of all late contentions that have happened between us, and indeed the first placing of him there has always appeared to us not easy to be accounted for. I cannot comprehend in what sense their (the magistrates) going out of one province into another is to be understood, for I never yet heard it alleged that Susquehanna River was a boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania. Nothing can be more certain than that their boundary on the north of the one and south of the other, must be a due east and west line, and therefore the opposite parts of the shore of that river must necessarily be both in the same province.

"To my great trouble I am to observe that I received a melancholy letter from John Hendricks and Joshua Minshall, dated from the gaol at Annapolis, with copies signed by your Sheriff of their commitment by yourself and some members of your Council, dated the second day of last month, that is three days before the date of your letter, and in this commitment I find the true allegations against them are for having disparaged his Lordship's title, that is, in other terms, as may well be supposed, that they asserted their right to their own settlement under Pennsylvania, about ten miles by our computation more northerly than Philadelphia, where neither his Lordship nor any for him then made, unless it be now done, any claim whatsoever. We have also heard of the manner of taking them, viz.: that the Sheriff of Baltimore County, with above twenty men, armed with guns, pistols, swords and cutlasses, traveled up thither to apprehend two men, who were quietly following their business on their plantations. 'Tis said also, that this is done by way of reprisal, and to intimidate, that is because our magistrates, in a most peaceable and legal manner, removed a forced and most unjust entry, you must make a prisoner of the man upon whom that force was committed, and over whom you can claim no manner of right. . . . There must be some certain known limits for the exercise of powers of government, without which his Majesty's subjects cannot possibly be secured in their persons or estates, such known limits as we always had till now within these two years, for the proprietors had by mutual agreement concluded an absolute determination of all disputes and differences on these heads, without any regard to which one Cressap has been authorized, or at least countenanced, with a pocket dial, as divers persons of credit have affirmed, to scatter and plant pieces of Maryland and his Lordship's tenants, as they are called, where he and they please, and the removal of these abuses, in a legal way, is called rioting. His Majesty's peaceable subjects are hurried off their rightful settlements into distant prisons to the danger of their health and lives, and now in the springtime, to the irreparable injury of their families, who depend for their bread on their labor and care. This further shows the absolute necessity of applying to his Majesty, without any delay. . . . In the first place calling for a reparation of this

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*I Archives, 414.

last injury to Hendricks and Minshall, and that Cressap may be delivered to receive his trial in this province, in which he perpetrated the murder. I must earnestly beseech you that we may concert some certain, just and equitable measures for preserving peace between his Majesty's subjects in both governments."*

MISSION OF MESSRS. HAMILTON AND GEORGES.

Thomas Penn, proprietary, on the 14th of May, 1734, informed the Council that the business then to be considered by them related to some very unneighborly proceedings of the province of Maryland, in not only harrassing some of the inhabitants of this province who live on the border, but likewise extending their claims much further than had heretofore been pretended to be Maryland, and carrying off several persons and imprisoning them. That some time since they carried off John Hendricks and Joshua Minshall from their settlements on Susquehanna, and still detain them in the goal at Annapolis. The proprietor said he intended to make use of the opportunity of Mr. Hamilton's going to Annapolis, (Andrew Hamilton, Esq., who was to appear for the prisoners), to press the Lieutenant-Governor of Maryland to enter into such measures as should be most advisable for preventing such irregular proceedings for the future, and as he designed that his secretary, Mr. John Georges, should accompany Mr. Hamilton, he had drawn up instructions for them. Whereupon the Council desired that credentials be granted for the purpose mentioned.†

Messrs. Hamilton and Georges made their visit to Maryland, and on their return made a full report to the proprietor.‡ Mr. Hamilton attended the Council, and made a narrative verbally of the proceedings had in the Provincial Court of Maryland against those who were carried off prisoners from this government, and the arguments he had advanced for obtaining their discharge. Messrs. Hamilton and Georges reported that they arrived at Annapolis on the 20th of May about sunset. Soon after coming to their lodgings they went to speak with John Hendricks and Joshua Minshall in prison, but were not suffered to see them until the next morning, when, going again, they were after some time admitted to the speech of the prisoners, who gave an account of their uneasiness in a most unwholesome prison; as likewise the best account they could of the several charges alleged against them. They waited upon Gov. Ogle, and delivered him a letter from the Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania, and acquainted him that they were sent to concert proper measures for the peace and good neighborhood between the two governments, and to desire a discharge of four of our inhabitants who were imprisoned at Annapolis. To which he was pleased to answer that he was mighty ready to cultivate any measures with the government of Pennsylvania which would answer that purpose; and at the same time took occasion to say that our inhabitants were imprisoned for much greater offenses than probably they were aware of. To which they answered that they had no other way of coming at the knowledge of the cause of their imprisonment but by their several commitments, and by those, as they conceived, there seemed scarce a color for such proceedings as had been taken against them. They added, further, that supposing the offenses were really committed, and as great as his Excellency was pleased to allege, yet the place where they were committed, as well as the place where the men were taken, was clearly beyond all the former claims of Maryland, and therefore it was their opinion the men were very hardly dealt by. Gov. Ogle began to enumerate the many abuses the inhabitants of Maryland had suffered from those of Pennsylvania, and that since his accession to the government of Maryland, he had taken all possible care to be entirely on the defensive side, and was resolved to continue so, but at the same time he could not suffer Lord Baltimore's right to be so violently encroached upon, and his character so publicly affronted within his Lordship's own government. "For," added he, "we claim no bounds but what are given to his Lordship by the express words of his charter." However, he expressed his willingness to enter into any reasonable measures for preserving the peace; and to show his readiness, proposed their meeting him in council, the next day, about ten of the clock, at his own house, to which they readily agreed. And then he was pleased to invite them to dine with him, which they did accordingly. They reduced to writing the heads of what they were to propose, and on the day appointed they met Gov. Ogle, and he said to them that he was glad to find our government seemed at last to agree to what he had long ago proposed in his letters to the Governor of Pennsylvania, to lay their unhappy misunderstandings before his Majesty, and in the meantime forbear making any encroachments upon one

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*I Archives, 417.
†III Col. Rec., 542.
‡III Col. Rec., 547.

another, which he thought was the most likely way for preserving peace among the people; yet he fixed upon nothing certain by which the jurisdiction of the respective governments could be known. The Governor proposed that they ought to join without delay in representing to the King the unsettled state of the two provinces, and the necessity of his Majesty's interposition.

They finding this method of treaty was not likely to produce any certain conclusion, delivered to his Excellency a written representation, which set out the complaints on the part of Pennsylvania: That under the agreement of 1724 and that made in 1732, most careful provision was made for the ease and quiet of all his Majesty's subjects, whose estates or possessions should be affected by the same, and that the description of the southern boundaries of Pennsylvania might be very nearly discovered without new actual surveys, notwithstanding which two of his Majesty's subjects, to wit, John Hendricks and Joshua Minshall, inhabitants of Lancaster County, settled upon lands legally surveyed and patented to them under the proprietors of Pennsylvania, on the west side of the river Susquehanna, had been taken at their homes, which were at least eight miles to the northward of Philadelphia, and about twenty-three miles to the northward of the line agreed upon by the aforesaid articles to be the northern bounds of Maryland, which line runs near the mouth of Octoraroe Creek, to the northward of which Maryland has never exercised any jurisdiction, except over thirteen families, that is known to Pennsylvania, till within two or three years, about the time when an absolute boundary was agreed upon by the proprietors, though Pennsylvania has maintained its government as far southward as the mouth of the said creek for above these thirty years.

In the afternoon they endeavored to speak privately with Hendricks and Minshall and the two Rothwells, who were in prison. The jail was so noisome they could not go near it, but taking with them gentlemen of Maryland, they prevailed with the Sheriff to speak with them at his own house. They inquired particularly into the manner and cause of their commitment. They all gave the greatest assurances that they had never spoken any time of Lord Baltimore or his government that they could remember; that they never had any conversation with any one about Lord Baltimore or his government but upon their own plantations, and Hendricks and Minshall insisted that no person could swear any such thing against them, unless Cressap should be so wicked, who had threatened to ruin them. They applied themselves how they should get Hendricks and Minshall into court, who had been committed by the government and Council. They attempted to get a *habeas corpus* and consulted on the law Mr. Calder, who gave his opinion of the difficulties he apprehended they might meet with in the defense of the prisoners, which led them into thoughts of employing some other eminent gentleman of the law, who by his credit with the people and acquaintance with the practice of the court might be able to do the prisoners some service. But to their great disappointment they found them all engaged on the side of Lord Baltimore. At least there was none could be prevailed on against him. When their paper was presented, Gov. Ogle went on to enumerate all the differences that had happened upon the borders of the two governments since his coming to Maryland. He alluded to the affair of Patterson and Lowe, and the great abuses he said had been committed in manifest contempt of Lord Baltimore's government upon Cressap. All these he aggravated in such manner as if he had been speaking to men who had never heard of them before. They thought it necessary to show that they were no strangers to these facts, and were not to be imposed upon by such a representation, and answered him as had been represented by Gov. Gordon.

Gov. Ogle declared that Hendricks and Minshall were under prosecution in the Provincial Court, which was then sitting, and that he would not interpose but let the law take its course. So they parted that day, after which time Gov. Ogle troubled himself no more about the formality of a Council. The Governor delivered to them an answer in writing to their representations, in which he desired them immediately to join with him in an application to his most gracious Majesty. In considering this paper they were not satisfied that it was proper for them to agree to join in such representation, but rather that the proprietors themselves or their lieutenant-governor should do so, and they concluded upon a paper which they delivered Gov. Ogle at his own house on the 24th of May. The Governor received them without any form and with civility, as if nothing had passed the day before, and promised them an answer by the next morning. In this paper they said they were now ready to agree upon any bounds that should be judged reasonable for limiting the present jurisdiction of the two governments without prejudice to the rights of the

proprietor thereof, and that proclamation should be issued to forbid all persons within the respective governments from making any new settlements near the borders under the severest penalties. And that they were ready further to agree to remove any new settlements that had been made upon such bounds as should be agreed upon, lest the same may disturb the quiet of their governments, until the boundaries be actually settled between the proprietors themselves or until his Majesty's pleasure be known therein. And as they were well assured that a representation to his Majesty would be most agreeable to their government, they did not in the least doubt but that their proprietors, or their Lieutenant-Governor, would readily join with the Right Honorable, the Lord Proprietor of Maryland, or himself, in such a one as may best conduce to put an end to the misunderstandings which have arisen between the governments by reason of the present uncertainty of the respective boundaries. To this Gov. Ogle answered that he had believed that they were invested with a sufficient power to agree to any reasonable proposals for the accommodating the present disputes, and preventing any of a like kind for the future, and upon that hope had offered the particular methods mentioned in his letter of the 23d inst. as very reasonable and the most proper for those desirable ends. But since he perceived by their paper that they thought themselves not sufficiently authorized to join with him in his just and reasonable propositions, he hoped that on their return they would receive more ample powers for their agreement with him.

Messrs. Hamilton and Georges then say, in their report, that they saw from their first waiting on Gov. Ogle, they had no reason to expect any success in the business they were sent to prosecute, and that they saw plainly by his last paper that Gov. Ogle was resolved to avoid doing everything that might prevent any further differences upon the boundaries, and observing the ill use that he made of their saying that their proprietors or lieutenant-governor would readily join in a representation to his Majesty, and that he had construed those words into their thinking themselves not sufficiently qualified to join with him in what he calls his just and reasonable propositions; in order to remove that objection, they drew up a paper and delivered the same to him on the 27th of May, which would have been delivered sooner but they were obliged to give their attendance at court when the case of the prisoners was under consideration. That paper said they were ready on the part of Pennsylvania, at the same time that they agree upon some reasonable boundaries for limiting the jurisdiction of the two governments, to join with his Excellency in a just representation to his Majesty of the uncertainty of the present boundaries between the two governments, occasioned by not executing the articles of agreement solemnly entered into and concluded between the Right Honorable, the Lord Proprietor of Maryland and the Honorable the Proprietor of Pennsylvania, in May, 1732, and to pray his Majesty that he would be graciously pleased to interpose and enjoin the execution of the said agreement according to the true intent and meaning thereof, in such manner as his Majesty should please to direct. After this they heard no more from Gov. Ogle, though they stayed till the 30th of the month. In the meantime they made the most pressing instances to the Provincial Court to have our people discharged. But that could not be granted lest it should be understood as giving up his Lordship's right to the lands in question, as appears by the minutes of these men's case taken at the hearing. Though being denied any relief for the prisoners by the Provincial Court, and Gov. Ogle having taken no notice of what they said or proposed in their paper of the 27th, they thought a longer stay could be of no purpose and thereupon they resolved to represent to Gov. Ogle a just reason our government had to complain of the unreasonable proceedings of Maryland, and the absolute necessity they were under to take proper measures for the protection of his Majesty's subjects under the government of Pennsylvania, and accordingly on the 30th of the month they drew up a memorial. But the Governor, Ogle, being said to be indisposed that day, they waited on him the next morning and delivered it to him, which he received, and, without reading it, desired his compliments might be made to Mr. Gordon and to those that he knew at Philadelphia, and wished them a safe return. In this memorial they enumerated the refusal of the court to discharge the prisoners and that they had used all means in their power to be in some measure relieved from those injuries and violences done to the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, and to procure the concurrence of the government of Maryland in measures to preserve the peace. It was therefore hoped that none who entertain any just notions of the rights of mankind will blame the government of Pennsylvania, if they take proper measures for protecting his Majesty's subjects under their jurisdiction,

from the outrages frequently committed upon them by the people of Maryland, and by dutiful representation of their great patience under those public abuses imploring his Majesty's most gracious interposition, and for the meantime should the government of Pennsylvania, whose principles are well known to be against all force, and who next to his Majesty's protection have no means to defend themselves but the authority of the several magistrates, to be laid under a necessity for their own safety to avoid what may be deemed unneighborly or to give trouble or uneasiness to his Majesty's subjects, pretending themselves to be under the government of Maryland. "We do declare that it will be entirely to your Excellency's not joining with us in some reasonable and equitable measures for preserving the peace amongst his Majesty's subjects inhabiting near the boundaries of the two governments, and the unreasonable confinement and prosecution of our inhabitants who were without all question taken by your officers within our government of Pennsylvania, and for that reason had they really been guilty of any offense ought to have been discharged."

Gov. Ogle, May 30, 1734: "It is to be wished there had never been a distinction made in your province between the power you have as Governor in other respects, and that in affairs relating to your land office. For the managers of that office not being restrained by the Governor, they themselves had liberty to make what encroachments they pleased, from which alone, I will venture to say, all the riots and disturbances have arisen amongst the borderers of the two provinces. I had the most sensible pleasure when I received your letter of the 14th of this month, wherein you require me to receive Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Georges, as duly authorized on behalf of your government to concert with us such measures as might effectually secure peace till such time as the division lines shall be run, and our boundaries indisputably fixed, the ultimate and only certain means of putting an end to all these most disagreeable contentions, or at least till such a time as his Majesty's pleasure is known therein, but to my great surprise I found these two gentlemen so far from agreeing to any settlement whatever for preserving peace upon the border till such time as the division lines be run and his Majesty's pleasure known therein, nothing would content them but the actual running of them directly contrary to the very purport of your letter, and to our duty as Governors, which obliges us to join heartily and sincerely in preserving peace in the meantime that the dispute as to our lines is laid before his Majesty, from whose known wisdom and justice we have all the reason in the world to expect a just and equitable determination. As to that humble and dutiful application, I proposed to be made jointly to His Majesty to bring all our disputes to a speedy hearing, their behaviour was so extraordinary, that I shall not take it upon me to set it forth in any words of my own but refer you to their own papers for information.*

On the 17th of August, 1734, the House of Representatives made a representation to Gov. Gordon that they had been cruelly disappointed in reasonable hopes that all disputes about the bounds of the provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland were at an end. They hoped that people who had settled and improved lands under the grants of the proprietor of Pennsylvania and within the constant reputed bounds of this province, and who have never owned any other authority but the government of Pennsylvania, ought to be protected in the possession of their freeholds until it shall appear by some legal decision or determination by some other authority, and as this province knows no other force but the lawful power of the civil magistrate, they requested that the Governor would be pleased to give directions to the Magistrates and other officers of the government that will exert themselves in the protection of the people of this province by a diligent execution of the laws against riots and tumults and for the preservation of the peace within their respective jurisdictions. This was accordingly done by the Governor.†

During the year 1735 there were many outrages perpetrated under the lead of Cressap, who had been commissioned a Justice of the Peace for Baltimore County, and made a captain of the Maryland militia. On the 1st of July, 1735, he, with men, women and boys, advanced, and with drums beating invaded the premises of John Wright, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and although Cressap declared his intention to be to fight Pennsylvanians who had come over the river, Wright as a Justice commanded them to keep the peace at their peril, and that he would proceed upon his lawful business unless prevented by force, and by his firmness deterred them from proceeding to hostilities. The deposition of Mr. Wright to the foregoing facts was taken in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, on the 24th

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*I Archives, 434.

†I Archives, 506.

of September, 1735, Daniel Dulaney, Esq., Attorney-General of Maryland, being present. Mr. Dulaney asked whether Thomas Cressap and his people did not assist Mr. Wright in carrying off his grain, to which he answered that Cressap, with those who were armed, being gone out of the field, the persons to whom the wagons belonged offered readily to assist in carrying it to the side of the river, since they said they were disappointed in carrying it where it was first intended.[*] On the same occasion there was taken before the Supreme Court, a deposition to the following facts: That on the 23d of September, a party of Marylanders had set upon Robert Buchanan, Sheriff of Lancaster County, and rescued some debtors under arrest, beat him and took him prisoner. This was brought before the council, who expressed their resentment, and a demand was made on the Governor of Maryland to set him at liberty, a reward was offered and a warrant issued for the arrest of the rioters.[†]

Another aggression was an attempt to survey lands, by one Franklin, along the river side, on the 6th of May, 1736. He took a course up the river with an instrument, and there were men carrying a chain. Cressap accompanied them with twenty men armed. Robert Barber, a Quaker, who was at the house of John Wright, demanded by what authority the land was surveyed, and was answered by that of Lord Baltimore. Mr. Barber said that the land had long ago been surveyed and returned to the land office at Philadelphia. Cressap said he had orders from Gov. Ogle in person to raise the militia and guard the surveyor from Pennsylvanians. Franklin said, "My business is to follow the orders of the Governor of Maryland, to survey all the lands from the Susquehanna to the Codorus."[‡] The affidavits of several Germans show the wrongs to which they were subjected by reason of these surveys. Baltzer Springler, in the beginning of the year 1733, by virtue of a grant from the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, built a house on a tract of land lying on Codorus Creek about twelve miles westward from John Hendricks. He refused to have his land surveyed by Cressap, who pretended to have an order from the Governor of Maryland. But Cressap surveyed it to one John Keller, who came and settled thereon. Afterward the Governor of Maryland and the surveyor of Baltimore County told Springler, in the hearing of many people, that Cressap had no authority to survey lands, yet he was deprived of his land and improvements. Frederick Ebert removed from the east side of the river, and took up a tract of land near Codorus Creek, cleared and improved it and sowed a field of wheat with intent to build a house and settle thereon. In May, 1736, the surveyor Franklin, with Cressap and others, came and surveyed the land to one Ffelty Shultz, and threw down the fence and destroyed the corn, and deprived Ebert of his settlement. Michael Tanner, by virtue of a proprietary grant, dated September 17, 1734, settled on a tract of 200 acres of land, six miles southwesterly from John Hendricks, and built and improved upon the same. Thomas Cressap, pretending to have an order from the Governor of Maryland, came into the neighborhood and surveyed upward of forty tracts of land for Germans living in those parts. Tanner refused to have his land surveyed by Cressap, who thereupon conveyed the land, with buildings and improvements, to Daniel Lowe, who, with his family, came and dwelt in the house, although about the month of September, 1735, the Governor of Maryland and the Surveyor-General told Tanner that Cressap had no authority to survey lands.[*] Many Germans, however, were induced to accept of the Maryland warrants and surveys, but not finding things as agreeable as they anticipated under the new proprietary, they revolted and acknowledged allegiance to Pennsylvania.

THE REVOLT OF THE GERMANS.

At a meeting of the Provincial Council held at Philadelphia, August 24, 1736, the President, James Logan, acquainted the Board that he had been informed by Samuel Blunston that the Dutch people, or Germans, who, with others had gone over from this side of the Susquehanna River to the west of it, had been prevailed on by some agents from Maryland to acknowledge the authority of that province, and had through a consciousness of their mistake, voluntarily and unanimously signified to him and other magistrates of that county, their fixed resolution of returning to their obedience to this government, and acknowledging its just jurisdiction in those parts where they are settled, for that they were become truly sensible they of right belonged to Pennsylvania. Mr. Blunston related that immediately after the County Court at Lancaster, which was held the first week of the month, some of the most principal note amongst those Germans came over to him

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[*] I Archives, 465-70.

[†] III Col. Rec., 612-14.

[‡] I Archives, 489.

[*] I Archives, 522-5.

and told him that the whole body of the people, except Cressap, and his relations, who were but three or four men, were come to an unanimous resolution of acknowledging their obedience to this government, and returning to their true proprietors. He advised them to act openly and above board, and that if they were thus resolved, they should directly and in plain terms make it known to the government of Maryland with their reasons for their proceedings; that thereupon a letter was prepared for that purpose, which was signed by about sixty hands and dispatched to an officer in Baltimore County to be forwarded to the Governor of Maryland. At the desire of those Germans, the magistrates of Lancaster had two constables amongst them for the better preservation of the peace. The four men who adhered to Cressap seized Charles Jones, one of the constables, and were hurrying him away with an intention to carry him off, but, being warmly pursued, they fled and left him. It was given out that the Sheriff of Baltimore County was to be up with a number of men on Monday (the 23d), and that the Sheriff of Lancaster had apprised him of some other motions on the west of the Susquehanna, and was taking horse to meet him to concert proper measures on the occasion. The Council were of the opinion that those people becoming sensible of their past mistake, in being induced to own the authority of Maryland over those parts which lie so very far, viz.: about twenty miles to the northward of the limits of this province, ought to be taken notice of, and on their making proper submissions should be again received. On September 7, 1736, a letter was laid before the Board from the Lieutenant-Governor of Maryland in regard to this revolt.*

Gov. Ogle: "This trouble is occasioned by the inclosed, the original whereof came to my hands a few days ago, subscribed with the names of fifty or sixty persons, who some years since importuned me for the grant of lands under the authority and government of the lord proprietary of Maryland. They were so successful in their applications that I directed and empowered them to settle and improve the lands under the government of this province, and which they have from that time held and enjoyed subject to his Lordship's dominion and authority. But now they seem to think fit and resolve, by a most extraordinary kind of illegal combination or association, to disown their obedience to the government from whom they received their possessions, and to transfer it to the government of Pennsylvania. Whatever reasons I may have to be assured of this proceeding taking its rise and accomplishment from the encouragement and prevalency of some magistrates of your government, and others pretending to act under the countenance and authority thereof, yet I must own my unwillingness to believe those who have the honor of the administration of the government of Pennsylvania, would permit or support a behaviour so contrary to all good order and rule of the English Constitution, as must necessarily involve the subjects of his Majesty in struggles and contentions, inconsistent with that peace and happiness his Majesty so gloriously endeavors to maintain and preserve amongst others, as well as his subjects."*

The paper transmitted with this letter is as follows: "Sir: The oppression and ill usage we have met with from the government of Maryland, or at least from such persons who have been impowered thereby and their proceedings connived at, has been a treatment (as we are well informed) very different from that which the tenants of your government have generally met with, which, with many other cogent reasons, give us good cause to conclude the Governor and magistrates of that province do not themselves believe us to be settled within the real bounds of his Lordship's dominions, but we have been seduced and made use of, first by fair promises and afterward by threats and punishments, to answer purposes which are at present unjustifiable and will, if pursued, tend to our utter ruin. We, therefore, the subscribers, with many others, our neighbors, being become at last truly sensible of the wrong we have done the proprietors of Pennsylvania in settling on their lands without paying obedience to their government, do resolve to return to our duty, and live under the laws and government of Pennsylvania, in which province we believe ourselves seated. To this we unanimously resolve to adhere, till the contrary shall be determined by a legal decision of the disputed bounds, and our honest and just intentions we desire may be communicated to the Governor of Maryland, or whom else it may concern. Signed with our hands this eleventh day of August, Anno Domini, 1736."†

THE INVASION OF THE THREE HUNDRED.

There was read at the meeting of the Council on the 7th of September, the examination of Francis Kipps of Maryland, master of a

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*IV Col. Rec., 58.

*IV Col. Rec., 60.

†Ibid, 62.

sloop then lying in Susquehanna River, taken September 4, 1736. That on Thursday last, the 2d instant, in the evening, being in Baltimore County, he saw Col. Hall, a gentleman of that county: at the head of a considerable number of men on horseback armed with guns, marching toward the upper part of the said county, that passing near to Col. Hall, he asked him familiarly if he was going to fight, to which Mr. Hall answered he was going on peaceable terms. That crossing Susquehanna, near the Northeast Iron Works, he came the same evening into Cecil County, where he understood by common report that the march of these men, under Col. Hall, was to give possession to one Cressap of a plantation of one Wright; that if the same could not be done peaceably they were to use force. That he heard the militia of Cecil County were summoned to meet together. On the 8th of September, the Governor laid before the Board a letter, written by the direction of Mr. Blunston, giving the following account:

That after the Sheriff of Lancaster, and some people with him, who were gathered together on the report that an armed force from Maryland was coming up into those parts, had waited some time and were dispersed, the Sheriff of Baltimore County, with upward of 200 men, under the command of several military officers, arrived on Saturday night last, the 4th of this month, at Thomas Cressap's, and on Sunday, about noon, came in arms on horseback, with beat of drum and sound of trumpet, to the plantation of John Hendricks. The Sheriff of Baltimore, and several of those officers went that afternoon to the house of John Wright, Jr., where about thirty inhabitants of Lancaster were assembled and demanded the Dutch, of whom some were then in that house. The Sheriff of Lancaster had sent a written message desiring to know the reason of their coming in that hostile manner to threaten the peace of the province, to which they had returned answer that they were not come to disturb the peace of the province of Pennsylvania but to suppress riots, and keep the peace of Baltimore County. Justice Guest, one of the number from Maryland, appointed 10 o'clock next day to speak with some of our people, but about 5 o'clock on Sunday evening, the multitude from Maryland left Hendricks with great precipitation, and returned to Cressap's. On Monday the Sheriff of Lancaster sent another message in writing, requiring them to peaceably depart, and offering, if any of them would meet the magistrates of the county with some other persons, who were on this occasion assembled with him, and endeavor amicably to settle the unhappy differences at present subsisting, that they should be received civilly. To this message the Sheriff of Lancaster had returned to him a threatening and insolent answer. Soon after this one John Wilkins, an inhabitant of Lancaster County, who had gone down toward Cressap's, was taken prisoner on pretense of his having been in a former riot, and sent under a guard to Maryland. The magistrates of Lancaster sent a letter to reclaim him, but they refused to receive the letter. It was reported that the Governor of Maryland was waiting in Baltimore County, and was expected up in those parts, on Susquehanna, with considerable more force. The Sheriff of Lancaster had got about 150 people together at John Wright's, Jr., where they had continued since Sunday evening. No hostilities had been yet committed, except in taking Wilkins; but the Marylanders had sent word to our people to take care of their buffs. The inhabitants, though unprovided with arms and ammunition, yet endeavored to defend themselves and such of his Majesty's peaceable subjects as fled from their houses to them for refuge.[*]

Benjamin Chambers[†] deposed that sometime in the month of September, 1736, preparations were making by training and mustering the militia of Baltimore County, Md., in order for their marching into Lancaster County to dispossess of their settlements sundry families. He was employed by the magistrates to go into Baltimore County to discover what was intended by the extraordinary motion of their troops. When he came to the borders of Maryland, he was informed that the place of their muster was near the plantation of Col. Nathaniel Rigby, at the upper part of Baltimore County, and repaired thither. He was taken into custody and kept during the time of the muster, and held twelve hours, in which he observed a general discontent among the common soldiers. Col. Rigby called for the muster roll, and upbraided the men with want of duty to the Governor's orders, and thereupon picked off a number of them out of his company, and commanded them, on the penalty of £50, to meet at the same place next Friday with arms and twenty charges of powder and balls each man, to march up Susquehanna

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[*] IV Col. Rec., 63.

[†] Benjamin Chambers was the founder of Chambersburg, then being twenty-three years of age. These depositions were taken under the authority of the Provincial Council, and were transmitted to the agent of the province in London, in support to the petition to his Majesty.

River to a place called Conejohela. Col. Rigby said it was very strange that a Quaker government should offer to resist or oppose Lord Baltimore, for that his Lordship's province of Maryland extended six miles higher or more northward than the plantation of John Hendricks, which lies on the west side of the said river, where on the Sunday following he saw the several troops or companies which came up from Maryland, with drums beating and trumpets sounding, were mustering or exercising in the field of the same plantation, from whence, upon the appearance of some men in flats coming over the river from the other side, the troops returned to Thomas Cressap's.*

Robert Barber, one of the people called Quakers, affirmed on the 11th of September, that on Sunday last several of the inhabitants of the Province of Maryland, to the number of about 300, all armed in a hostile manner, under the command of several officers of the militia of Maryland, with beat of drum and sound of trumpet, marched up to the house of John Hendricks. Some of the magistrates of the county of Lancaster, being at the house of John Wright, Jr., a small distance from the said Hendrick's house, demanded of Col. Edward Hall, who was said to be the commanding officer, the reason of his and the said company's coming up there in so hostile a manner. Col. Hall told the magistrates that they had no orders to treat with any of the magistrates of Lancaster County; that it was by the Governor of Maryland's order they came up there, and that thirteen companies of the militia of Maryland were mustered, and that twenty men with officers were taken out of each company, and he refused to give any further account. That several of the inhabitants came to the magistrates very much terrified and complained that some of the aforesaid company of armed men had forcibly broken into their houses and threatened to burn them, and took from them several pieces of linen.

John Ross deposed that he was dispatched with a written message to the Sheriff of Baltimore County, who was said to have come up with the militia, to know the meaning of this extraordinary procedure of the people of Maryland, and setting forward, with James Pattison for his guide, he met, within a mile and a half of Wright's house, a body of men on horseback to the number of about 300, armed with guns, cutlasses, and some with pistols, marching with beat of drum and sound of trumpet. He saw several persons, who were called officers of this militia, or commanders, whose names he afterward learned were Edward Hall and Nathaniel Rigby, called Colonels, and Peca and Guest, called Captains. William Hammond, Sheriff of Baltimore County, was with them. He delivered his message to Col. Rigby, who appeared to be the principal person; Rigby told him they were marching forward to the house of John Wright. Thomas Cressap, who was with the militia, seized Pattison, telling the Sheriff of Baltimore that he was a £50 chap, and bid the sheriff look in the proclamation and he would find Pattison's name there. The militia, marching on with beat of drum and sound of trumpet in a warlike manner, came to the plantation of John Hendricks, and sent a message in writing to the Sheriff of Lancaster. Some of the militia officers came to Wright's house and desired to speak with some Dutch men, Michael Tanner and Peter Gardner. But these people, declaring their apprehensions that the Marylanders were come to carry them away, because they would not acknowledge the jurisdiction of Maryland in those parts where they were settled, the officers were told they could not see them. But the Dutch sent a message to them in writing. Ross went to the house of Hendricks after the militia was come there, and saw several of them with their swords drawn at the door of the house. Toward evening a considerable number of people, of Lancaster County, came over the river in three flats, whereupon the militia of Maryland beat their drum, and, as he believed, intended to stand to their arms, for they marched toward the river in a body, but after firing a blunderbuss, they thought fit to retreat to the house of Thomas Cressap. The Sheriff and Col. Rigby refused to meet the magistrates of Lancaster in conference. Ross saw several of the militia cutting bars of lead and making bullets, and, enquiring what use they intended for them, he was told they were to shoot Pennsylvanians. The militia of Maryland marched about noon to the houses of Joshua Minshall, Mark Evans, and Bernard Weymont. One John Hendricks, who was with the militia, found means to decoy one John Wilkins, an inhabitant of Lancaster County, who was seized and carried to Cressap's, from whence they sent him, bound, under a guard, to Maryland. It was pretended Wilkins was one of those for whom a reward was offered by proclamation. The people of Lancaster County, who were met at Wright's house, being grown numerous, and resolving to stand upon their defense, the militia of Maryland did not think fit to attack them, but separated in two bod-

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* I Archives, 519

ies, one of which went with the sheriff to the houses of some Dutch men, where they took some linen and pewter on pretense of public dues owing to the government of Maryland. The other body went toward Maryland.* Daniel Southerland deposed that he was at the house of Thomas Cressap, when the 300 men who came up from Maryland were there. That the men who were called the soldiers blamed Cressap very much for the disturbances that had happened in those parts, and they did not think they were obliged to go fight with the people of Pennsylvania in Cressap's behalf. To which Cressap swore, and said that they were only afraid of their mothers' calf skins, and that it was Lord Baltimore's right he was maintaining, and he disregarded all of them, for he had the Governor of Maryland's orders for what he did. Cressap called Col. Hall, who commanded the 300 militia from Maryland, a coward for not suffering him to fire with a blunderbuss upon the people of Pennsylvania, who were coming over the river in a flat toward the Marylanders, who were in arms. He affirmed that Lord Baltimore would soon be over in Maryland, and then he would drive all the Pennsylvanians to the devil, and the court in Philadelphia would be called in Lord Baltimore's name.

The invasion of the 300 of the Maryland militia is a remarkable incident of the border troubles. It was made after considerable preparation. William Hammond, the Sheriff of Baltimore County, declared "that the people of Baltimore County are not come to disturb the peace of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, but to assist and support me in preserving his Lordship's peace, and our fellow tenants, his Majesty's subjects, in their possessions." Yet, before leaving, they despoiled the houses of the Germans on pretense of public dues. They also threatened to burn them. Michael Tanner talked with them, and they promised, if the Germans would return, a remission of their taxes till they were grown better able to pay, and that they should be better used for the future. Tanner was to give an answer for his countrymen in two weeks, "but, at the end thereof, it was threatened, if they did not comply, the Governor would come up with a greater number of armed men, turn them out of doors, and bring up others with him, such as would be true to him, whom he would put into their possessions."†

In the course of the proceedings there was an answer of the Germans to the Governor of Maryland, in which, among other things, it is said: "that being greatly oppressed in their native country, principally on account of their religion, they resolved, as many others had done before, to fly from it. That, hearing much of the justice and mildness of the government of Pennsylvania, they embarked in Holland for Philadelphia, where, on their arrival, they swore allegiance to King George, and fidelity to the proprietors of Pennsylvania, and their government. That, repairing to the great body of their countrymen settled in the county of Lancaster, on the east side of the Susquehanna, they found the lands there generally taken up and possessed, and therefore some of them, by licenses from the proprietors of Pennsylvania, went over that river, and settled there under their authority, and others, according to a common practice then obtaining, sate down with a resolution to comply as others should with the terms of the government when called on, but they had not been long there till some pretending authority from the government of Maryland, insisted on it, that that country was in that province, and partly by threats of actual force, and partly by very large promises, they had been led to submit to the commands of that government. That first one Morris Roberts, pretending to be a deputy surveyor under Maryland, came and run out lands for them, after which Cressap told them those surveys were not valid, but that he had authority to lay them out. Then one Franklin (who took pay of them, but it proved all a sham, for he understood nothing of the surveyor's art.) Yet, notwithstanding all these impositions, they had neither grant nor warrant, nor would any of those surveyors, real or pretended, give them one line of a certificate, plot or draught, nor had they anything whatever from Maryland more than the bare possession to claim by, and as any of those who came to survey were obliged or other wise they, at their own will and pleasure, turned the possessors off and put others in their place." . . . "Now, this being our case, that on the one hand we are persuaded in our consciences we are clearly within the Province of Pennsylvania, and therefore cannot but expect to lose our possessions and improvements, if we now pretend to hold them under the Lord Baltimore, and, on the other hand, from the military force lately sent against us from Maryland, we are threatened to be treated by that government like rebels and enemies to our Gracious Sovereign, King George, to whom we have sworn allegiance, if we do not, against those

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*I Archives, 525.

†IV Col. Rec., 69.

manifest convictions of our consciences disown the right of the proprietors of Pennsylvania to what we truly believe belongs to them, and resist the authority of that government, which, were we resolved to do, yet we should not be able. We offer it to the Governor's consideration whether the treating of a parcel of conscientious, industrious, and peaceable people, like rebels, for no other reason than because we cannot own a jurisdiction within the limits of which we very well know we cannot, where we now are, possibly be seated, and because we are convinced of the mistakes we had been fully led into by the false assertions of persons of no credit." *

A petition, signed by forty-eight Germans, was transmitted to the President and Council at Philadelphia. asking that their errors in settling under the government of Maryland be imputed to want of better information, and praying to be received under the protection of our laws and government, whereupon the Board unanimously declared that those Dutch people be received under the protection of this government, and encouraged in their fidelity to it by all proper and prudent measures. And on the 17th of September, 1736, they issued a proclamation setting forth the late invasion from Maryland, in violation of his Majesty's peace, and just rights of the proprietors and people of this province, to the great terror of the inhabitants, and directing the sheriffs of the respective counties of the province, and particularly of Lancaster, where these late commotions had happened, to hold themselves in readiness with the posse of their respective counties for the preservation of his Majesty's peace and the defense of the just rights and possessions of his subjects within the same.†

The following paper was also presented:

Whereas, we, the subscribers, are informed it has been asserted that the late resolutions of the Dutch inhabitants on the west side of Susquehanna River, to put themselves under the protection of the government of Pennsylvania and submit to the laws thereof, was occasioned by the prevalency and influence of the magistrates of Lancaster County, Do voluntarily & solemnly declare that we were chosen & appointed by the afs'd Dutch inhabitants on the west side of Susquehanna River, Opposite to Hempfield, to apply in our own and their Behalf to the magistrates of the said county, that we might be received as subjects of this Government, as we Believed in our Consciences it was our Duty; and we do further Solemnly declare & Affirm that this Association & Return was made of theirs and Our Own meer motion and free will, without any previous persuasion, threatening or compulsion from the Magistrates of the said County, or any other person in their Behalf, so far as we know; and that the letter signed by the Inhabitants afs'd to be Communicated to the Governor of Maryland, was wrote at their own Request & according to the instructions Given.

Subscribed the 13th day of Sept. 1736.
Henry Hendrichs,*
Michael Tanner.

In the letter from President Logan, written by direction of the Council, September 18, 1736, to Gov. Ogle, it is said: "And first we must observe you are pleased to say, these people importuned you for the grant of lands, under the authority and government of the Lord Proprietor of Maryland, but the success you mention they were favored with consisted, not, it seems, from your words, in any grant of lands, but in your directions only that they should settle and improve the lands under the government of that province, so that all they obtained by this was that they should acknowledge the jurisdiction of Maryland over lands on which we find divers of them had entered by authority of the Land Office of Pennsylvania, and as subject to its government, paid their levies to the county of Lancaster, wherein they had been seated, and to which it is impossible Lord Baltimore either can or ever could justly pretend any manner of right. The real merit, therefore, of this it seems, consists in putting them on transferring their obedience from their rightful landlord to another, to whom they stood in no relation. That we might be the better able to answer your letter we have waited not only till we could hear of the event of the military expedition of your forces of about 300 men in arms, sent up, 'tis said, against those people, and for some other unjustifiable purposes, but also that we might with more certainty be informed from whence these settlers were, and how and when their settlements had been made. On the last of which we find that they are generally of those Palatines, who a very few years since transported themselves from Holland to Philadelphia, and made themselves subjects to his Majesty, King George II, under this government; and 'tis affirmed, they were so far from importuning you for any grant of lands that they were, by very indirect practices of some emissaries or agents, pretending authority from Maryland, seduced from their duty, and imposed on to believe they were situated within the limits of the Lord Baltimore's jurisdiction, but what applications such persons might make in their names we know not. . . Your proceeding, in sending up such an armed force on this occasion and their invading the possession of others, where you never had the least

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*IArchives, 492.

†Ibid, 71.

*1 Archives, 75.

pretense of claim, either in law or equity, must indeed prove astonishing to every man who hears of it, and has any just notion of the English laws, and the privileges of an English subject; but as we shall not here enter into any expostulation on that head (tho' we might properly ask where five or six men going without any manner of arms, or so much as a stick, in their hands, into Maryland, to try their challengers' prowess at boxing, was twice in a certain letter called levying war, what terms you would think fit to bestow on this march of such numbers so accoutered?) We think it incumbent on us to acquaint you, that as we are assured the government of Pennsylvania is vested with equal or like powers with that of Maryland, though it has hitherto with great patience waited for the decision of the grand dispute in Britain, which it is manifest your Lord Proprietor endeavors to delay, yet now, on so flagrant an insult as this last step of yours, we cannot but think ourselves obliged to put his Majesty's subjects under our care, on measures to prevent the like invasions for the future. For this province, especially those parts, are filled with people of more spirit than to brook such treatment, and if any mischief ensue on their opposition to your attacks, you cannot but well know who must be accountable for it. But further, while all these contentions are owing solely to your own projections to carry your Lord Proprietor's pretentions into lands that not only never had been in possession, but cannot possibly fall within Maryland, and for which, for ending all disputes, he had in the most solemn manner renounced all claim to, and to set these pretensions first on foot at a time when the execution of the agreement was in agitation, and to continue them while the whole affair is under the cognizance of that high court, the Chancery of Great Britain, these we say, carry with them such accumulated aggravations and are so far from admitting the possibility of a justification by colour or varnish of words whatever, that none but your enemies can be pleased with such conduct."*

THE CHESTER COUNTY PLOT.

At a meeting of the Provincial Council, held at Philadelphia, on the 23d of November, 1736, "the President acquainted the Board, that a discovery had lately been made of an association or engagement entered into by several persons living in or about New Garden, in the county of Chester, who, having received some encouragement from the Governor of Maryland, and others in authority there, had undertaken to oust by force of arms those Dutch families settled on the west side of the Susquehanna within this province, against whom the late hostile preparations of Maryland were intended, and to possess themselves of their plantations, which they proposed to draw lots for, and, acknowledging to hold them in right of the proprietary of Maryland, they were to defend those possessions against this government. For this end arms and ammunition were provided and lodged at the house of one Rigby, in Baltimore County, and everything was in readiness for carrying their design into execution. On making this discovery, a warrant was issued, by one of the provincial Judges, for apprehending several persons concerned in this unlawful association, particularly Henry Munday, who from the information given, appeared to be one of the principal persons in conducting it, and such care and diligence had been used in executing the said warrant, that Munday was taken at his house that very day, when he expected a rendezvous of the party, and had sundry papers relating to conspiracy lying before him, and several letters to persons in Maryland on this subject, just finished and ready to be forwarded, all of which were, with himself, secured." Edward Leet, another of the persons embarked with him in this design, was likewise apprehended, but Charles Higginbotham, a principal person in it, had escaped. Among the papers found with Munday, was an application signed by thirty-one persons, stating that "being informed that there is some vacant land and plantations near Susquehanna River, that were settled by some Dutch families, and that the said land were by them located by warrants issuing from the Land Office in the Province of Maryland, as of the right and property of the Lord Baltimore; and that since the said Dutch families hath disclaimed the right and property of the said Lord Baltimore, and hath taken umbrage under the proprietarys Penns; that we are informed that the absolute fee and right to the said land is within the limits and bounds of the Lord Baltimore's patent or charter; that the lord's chief agent hath and doth give encouragement for the resettling the said vacant plantations and land. We therefore pray and request, that you will in our behalf and stead intercede with the Governor and agent to settle us in such vacant land or plantations, and we shall all be willing to pay such fee or rent charge as His Lordship

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* IV Col. Rec., 78.

usually demands, and we shall with our lives and fortunes defend the same, and be subject to the laws of his province, and defend his right, for which service, Sir, we shall be all your very much obliged."

There was a list of names of several persons ranged in three columns, with the following certificate signed by Gov. Ogle: "Whereas application hath been made me by Henry Munday, Edward Leet and Charles Higgenbotham, and forty-nine persons by them mentioned, I have given instructions to Thomas White, Deputy Surveyor, to lay out, and in the names of the said persons, 200 acres for each person."

There was a paper signed by Munday addressed to Messrs Betties in these words: "November ye 14th, 1736. If instructions can be sent to Capt. Crissop to return so many of the names of the vacant plantations, reserving eleven of the best, which is the number of the third column, then every person that appears to draw hath his equal chance."

"Capt. Crissop send to the parties to come to draw their lotts by next Saturday."*

Henry Munday voluntarily offered to a member of the Council, to make a full declaration under his hand of all that he knew of the affair. His statement was, that in September, 1736, Rev. Jacob Henderson and Squire Tasker, of Maryland, lodged at the house of William Miller, where he met with Thomas Thompson, brother-in-law of Henderson. Thompson applied to Henderson for advice in settling a plantation. Parson Henderson referred to Tasker, who wrote to some one in Maryland to show some plantations near the Susquehanna, and John Starr and William Downard joined with Thompson and received the land. John Starr went back to Annapolis and procured from the Governor of Maryland an order to settle for himself, and the others concerned. That he was informed the plantations of the Dutch on the Susquehanna had become vacant by their disowning the government of Maryland. John Starr had made a visit there and to the Governor of Maryland, and was shown by Cressap a very large tract of good land, which was enough to supply several families, and that the Governor would order 200 acres to be surveyed for each person at four shillings quit rent, and costs of survey and patent. That he would maintain them in possession and give them a lawful right, and assured them the land was within the limits of Lord Baltimore's charter. Munday went to Annapolis to see the Governor, where he met Edward Leet, and Charles Higginbotham, and joined in procuring an order to the surveyor of Baltimore County to survey 200 acres for them and forty-nine other persons named. Munday said he never proposed to settle upon any tract of land settled by the Dutch, but to seat some uncultivated land. The Council were not satisfied with the statement of Henry Munday, and examined Edward Leet, who related that Munday came to him with a petition signed by several persons for land which Leet declined to sign; that a few days after Charles Higginbotham came to him and acquainting him that there were to be some lands laid out in Maryland, asked him to go with him to Annapolis, to which he agreed, wanting to take up some land for himself and others. They with others set out for Maryland. They went up the east side of the Susquehanna to the ferry, late John Emmerson's, over against Thomas Cressap's house on the west, and, crossing the river, went to his house. In the morning they took a view of the lands in the neighborhood of Cressap's, and five of them, with one Lowe, went to view the lands where the Dutch people were settled who were said to have revolted from Maryland. They came to Annapolis on Saturday, the 30th of October, and went to Gov. Ogle with Cressap. The Governor said he intended to dispossess the Dutch who were settled there, and for that end he was sending up arms, and would very soon give the necessary orders to the Sheriff. He would give 200 acres to each and defend them therein. He gave the names of Blunston and Wright, for the apprehension of whom the Governor offered a reward of £100 for one and £50 for the other. Higginbotham said he knew one of them, and made no doubt he could apprehend him. Cressap received on board a sloop a considerable quantity of fire-arms, powder, and ball, which were to be carried to Baltimore County to be used in dispossessing the Dutch, who had revolted from Maryland. Three drums and two trumpets were sent by land by certain Dutch men who were with them. When Munday came he appeared to be dissatisfied with Higginbotham for being there beforehand. The Governor said, in a month's time, he would cause possession to be given. Leet, apprehending difficulty, laid aside, he said, all thoughts about the matter.*

In this matter, John Coats deposed that Henry Munday invited him to go over the Susquehanna about seven miles to settle on 800 acres of land taken up by Maryland, on which eight Dutch families were settled,

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* IV Col. Rec., pp. 100-103.

* IV Col. Rec., 104.

whom the Marylanders would dispossess if they did not sell their interest and be gone. And that Maryland would give arms to all such members of the Church of England as would settle the said land to defend themselves against the inhabitants of Pennsylvania. That the land would cost the survey only, and Munday was to have a gratuity. Jeremiah Starr deposed that Thomas Thompson told him that Jacob Henderson, Commissary of Maryland, had by letter recommended him to Thomas Cressap, to be shown land on the west side of the Susquehanna, and Thomas Thompson, John Starr and William Downer went and were shown the land which was settled by Dutch people, and Thompson chose for himself a certain piece whereon was a settlement and a corn-mill, and that John Starr told him that he went with Cressap to the Governor of Maryland, who granted him and his friends the land, and if they would be true subjects to Lord Baltimore, he would defend them, and patent the land at four shillings an acre, they paying only survey fees. Henry Munday proposed a way of gaining the lands, and it was resolved that the militia of the government should be ready about the end of the month to take and give the possession to Munday and his friends. William Miller deposed that Jacob Henderson and Benjamin Tasker were at his house and advised him where persons should settle on land west of the Susquehanna which was settled by the Dutch, and invited persons in Chester County to come and live in Maryland.[*]

On the 29th of November, 1736, a letter was addressed to the magistrates of Chester County, in behalf of the Council:

"The seasonable discovery of the late wicked design, which from the encouragement of our unkind neighbors of Maryland was set on foot and upon the point of being carried into execution, for ousting by force of arms those Dutch families settled on the west side of Susquehanna within the unquestionable bounds of this province, and the apprehending of some of the persons who were principally concerned in promoting within your county the association for this purpose, having for the present, we hope, defeated the evil intentions of those who by such practices would have introduced the utmost confusion and disorder among his Majesty's subjects of this government, we have had it under consideration in what manner those disturbers of the public peace ought to be proceeded against." Thereupon the magistrates of Chester County were directed by the Council to call before them as many of the associators as they could, and to take their examinations apart, and such as were disposed to live for the future in due obedience to this government, might, on submission, and on being bound by recognizance, be discharged without prosecution.[*]

THE ARREST OF CRESSAP.

On the 25th of September, 1736, the Justices of the Supreme Court issued their warrant to the Sheriff of the county of Lancaster for the apprehension of Thomas Cressap, for the murder of Knowles Daunt, and divers other high crimes and misdemeanors, and under safe conduct convey the said Thomas before them, to be dealt with according to law.[†]

At a meeting of the Council, held on the 27th of November, 1736, the President laid before the Board a letter from Lancaster County, brought by messengers, who gave an account, that in pursuance of the warrant issued by the provincial Judges for apprehending Thomas Cressap, he had been taken with four others who abetted him in resisting the Sheriff. One of them was committed to the gaol of Lancaster County for a crime charged against him there, and Cressap and the three others were brought to Philadelphia. The letter stated that the magistrates, upon considering the danger wherewith those parts of that county lying on the west of Susquehanna near to Thomas Cressap's settlement were threatened, if he should be joined by those who had lately entered into a combination for dispossessing the Dutch settled there, and having likewise understood that he had applied to Col. Rigby, a Justice of Maryland, for more arms and ammunition, they judged it absolutely necessary to apprehend Cressap. The Sheriff of Lancaster had called to his assistance twenty-four persons, and had gone over the river on Tuesday night, the 23d of November, in order to have Cressap taken by surprise early the next morning. But Cressap, with six men, secured himself in his house, and stood on his defense. He fired on the Sheriff and his company. The Sheriff set fire to his house, and Cressap, still refusing to surrender, at length rushed out, and after some firing, in which one of his own men was killed, he was apprehended. The magistrates reported "that nothing but absolute necessity and the preservation of so many innocent families, whose ruin seemed to be determined on, could have obliged the people to proceed to such extrem-

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[*] I Archives, 500-1.

[*] IV Col. Rec., 112.

[†] I Archives, 489.

ities in taking this wicked man; that his behavior has since showed that he will stick at nothing to gratify his resentments, and therefore, unless strict care is taken, it may justly be apprehended that he will attempt either firing the prison or any other desperate action, that he can find means to compass." *

[NOTE. George Aston, of the county of Chester, in the province of Pennsylvania, saddler, aged about fifty years, being one of the people called Quakers, upon his solemn affirmation, according to law, did declare and affirm that, upon some conversation happening between Thomas Cressap, Robert Buchanan, and this affirmant on the road, in sight of the city of Philadelphia, upon bringing the said Cressap down from the county of Lancaster, the said Cressap said, "Damn it, Aston, this is one of the prettiest towns in Maryland. I have been a troublesome fellow, but by this last job I have made a present of the two provinces to the King, and that if they found themselves in a better condition by the change, they might thank Cressap for it," or words to that effect.†

PHILADELPHIA, December 3, 1736, taken before me, Clem Plumsted, Mayor.

On the representations of the magistrates the Council ordered that Cressap should be put in irons and closely confined in the most secure place, but supplied with what was necessary.‡ It was left to the Judges to proceed against him and the others taken with him agreeably to law. On the 8th of December, 1736, a message was brought from the Assembly, that finding that the government of Maryland had not shown any real disposition on their part to enter into amicable measures for preventing further differences between the two governments, the House had come to a resolution, that an humble address should be prepared and transmitted to the King, praying his royal interposition for putting a stop to these disorders. The petition of the President and Council, and of the General Assembly of the province of Pennsylvania, together with sundry affidavits about the apprehending of Cressap and the Association for dispossessing the Dutch on Susquehanna, were transmitted to the King, after the meeting of the Council on the 11th of December, 1736.§

MISSION OF MESSRS. JENNINGS AND DULANEY.

At a meeting of the Council held at Philadelphia on the 6th of December, 1736, Mr. Bordley, a gentleman of Maryland, attending without with a message for the President and Council, was called on and acquainted the President that he was sent by Mr. Jennings and Mr. Dulaney, who were just come to town from Annapolis with their compliments to the President and Council, and to acquaint them, that, having received some commands from the Governor of Maryland, they desired to know when they might have an opportunity of waiting on the President and Council.* Messrs. Jennings and Dulaney, on the next day, attending, delivered an open letter from the Governor of Maryland. This mission was occasioned by the burning of Cressap's house, and his arrest with other parties, on the 24th of November, as the letter of Gov. Ogle alleged, in Baltimore County. Mr. Jennings was the Secretary and Mr. Dulaney was the Commissary and Attorney-General of Maryland. The letter represented the transaction as cruel and barbarous, and requested the assistance of the government of Pennsylvania to bring the actors to punishment. A paper was drawn up by them and delivered to the Council to the same effect, and demanding that Cressap should be released. The answer to Messrs. Jennings and Dulaney stated that the government of Pennsylvania never acknowledged the place of Cressap's settlement to be in Maryland, and recited the attempts to oust the Germans; that Cressap was arrested on a charge of murder, and that unless the government of Maryland thought fit to enter into some effectual specific measures with them, it be represented to his Majesty to interpose his royal authority. To this Messrs. Jennings and Dulaney replied that the right and title of Mr. Cressap was founded on a grant from Lord Baltimore many years before the agreement; that the agreement was never carried into execution and the validity of it was under the consideration of the High Court of Chancery. They discuss the act of the Germans in disowning the jurisdiction of the Lord Baltimore, and alleged that Cressap acted in self-defense, and that to two gentlemen sent from hence offers were made which were rejected.

In consideration of the paper of Messrs. Jennings and Dulaney, which referred to former pacific overtures on the part of Maryland, the Council recurred to the transactions at Annapolis with Messrs. Hamilton and Georges in May, 1734, by which it appeared that, though the Governor of Maryland often used the expression of pacific measures, what was proposed was dilatory and impracticable, and the proposal of this government of agreeing on some limits, to which, for the preservation of peace, jurisdiction should extend with a salvo to the right of either proprietor, till the dispute between them should be fully ended, was evaded and

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*IV Col. Rec., 109.

†I Archives, 510.

‡Ibid, 111.

§Ibid, 125.

*IV Col. Rec., 115.

declined. The answer to the deputies was based on this view, December 14, 1736: "If your Governor will agree upon some certain boundaries to limit the jurisdiction to the respective provinces, without prejudice to the right of either proprietor, until the whole dispute shall be ended, or upon any other reasonable measures by which his Majesty's subjects may enjoy peace and no longer be harassed in their persons and possessions, we shall cheerfully come into any methods that can be proposed, consistent with the laws and common justice." It was also said "that the Germans, who yearly arrive here in great numbers, wholly ignorant of the English language and constitution, were obliged, on account of our too near northern neighbors, the French, whose language many of them understand, not only to swear allegiance to our Sovereign but as a further tie upon them promised fidelity to our proprietors and this government, a practice only used with them and no others." There resulted a very voluminous correspondence, but there is in it merely a recapitulation of mutual claims and complaints. Messrs. Jennings and Dulaney informed the President, on the 16th of December, that they were just setting out on their return and delivered a paper to him, in which, in reference to the preceding claims, they say: "You are pleased to mention that this government obliged the Germans only to enter into an engagement of fidelity to your proprietors; we apprehend the allegiance they swear to our Sovereign cannot need the force of an engagement to your proprietors to prevent their desertion to the French, and therefore we are at a loss to comprehend why the Germans are distinguished from all other nations by the remarkable distrust your government has of their fidelity." The Maryland Commissioners had also charged President Logan with having promised that Cressap's accomplices should be bailed, and then not performing it. The Council, in considering the last paper delivered to the President by Messrs. Jennings and Dulaney, were some of them of the opinion that the unmannerly and malicious reflections in it should receive a proper answer, but the next day, December 21, they concluded that what ought to be said should be represented to the Governor of Maryland. In regard to the question of bail, it appeared that it had been referred to the Judges, who held them not bailable.* The reply of the Council to the letter of Gov. Ogle, crediting the mission of Messrs. Jennings and Dulaney, after referring to the papers, proposed a joinder in effectual measures to preserve the peace until the royal pleasure could be known. In the meantime, on December 11, 1736, by the concurring action of the Assembly, a petition was drawn in the name of the President and Council and the General Assembly to the King.

On the 1st of March, 1737, there came a letter from the Governor of Maryland, dated 24th of December, 1736, requesting the Governor of Pennsylvania to state precisely what were the concessions they were willing to come into. This letter was not received for ten weeks after its date. The Postmaster, on being examined, said "that the letter had been received last night, and that three mails had come from Annapolis since Christmas." The Council were of the opinion that whatever reason the Governor had for antedating his letter or keeping it back, as he declined making any proposals, it was proper on this call from Maryland to make proposals of peace.* A letter was, therefore, written to Gov. Ogle on the 5th of March, 1737, in which reference is made to the committing of hostilities since the date of his letter, and since continued by his new Captain, Higgenbotham, and his crew, reciting the injuries, and proposing that all those in arms should immediately retire as a preliminary.† The fixing of certain limits was proposed for the purposes of jurisdiction, and no new settlements were to be suffered, save by the same families that were then in possession on the lands they held or claimed before, and no person whatever in or near those parts should on either side be molested on any cause or pretense arising from their disputes or the proprietary claims. On the 11th of March, 1737, Gov. Ogle wrote that "the point is, which of the two governments is in the wrong by refusing to come into reasonable measures, to prevent disorders on the border. That the proposal to Hamilton and Georges was, that the application be made to the King to fix the boundaries and new settlements be prevented. You seem willing not to oppose; 'but that all those who first took up their lands under this province may be allowed to acknowledge this government, only those coming into your province to inhabit it, and going over Susquehanna to seek for settlements, were either forced or decoyed by Thomas Cressap, or others, to submit to this government, ought certainly to be left to those to which they first belonged' . . . . I am persuaded you did not intend to include within that exception the Germans, who set-

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*IV Col. Rec., 146.

*IV Col. Rec., 158.

†Ibid, 164.

tled under this government on Susquehanna, and who, by a most extraordinary method, pretended to become Pennsylvanians."* He proposed to meet Mr. Logan anywhere half way between Annapolis and Philadelphia. In reply to this a letter was written to Gov. Ogle, March 22, 1737, by President Logan, under the advice of the Council, showing the impracticability of his proposal. Those inhabitants who at first entered on their possessions under Maryland, should, till the boundaries were settled, be allowed to acknowledge that government. And all such as entered on their possessions under this government, should, in the same manner, be allowed to acknowledge it. And all the inhabitants subject to the late dispute, should be exempt from taxes. Taxes to be assessed and account kept of them, and no further settlements be made in those parts.† To this letter, Gov. Ogle responded on the 29th of March, 1737: "You say you will now, in full terms, express your meaning, which is, that those inhabitants who at first entered on their possessions under the government of Maryland, should, till such time as the boundaries should be settled, or till we shall receive orders and directions from a superior authority for establishing peace, be allowed to acknowledge this government; and all such others as entered on their possessions under your government, should, in the same manner, be allowed to acknowledge it. In answer to which I can truly say, that I always thought this just and reasonable, that all my endeavors and proposals tended to nothing else but to get your government to come into this very agreement, which, if you had done, I am covinced it would effectually have prevented all the mischief that has happened since that ineffectual conference we had with Messrs. Hamilton and Georges . . . . But, besides that, such an agreement as this for the public good can never be too plainly and clearly expressed, or disputes about it too carefully avoided; let us consider the persons you propose to be excepted, and the reason for so doing.

"The persons are those who have been the subject of the late contentions and disputes begun some time in August last, and the only reason that I can conceive for it must be that these same persons, not liking our 40% poll and other taxes, took it into their heads to renounce all obedience to this government in a formal manner by a paper under their hands. If they had not made this revolt, as they themselves call it, I presume their being excepted more than others would not have been mentioned; so that this being the only reason, the best way for you to judge of the goodness of it will be to turn the tables, and suppose the same case should happen to yourselves. Suppose a number of your inhabitants, touched with a tender regard for the Church of England and the support of its ministers, should all of a sudden renounce your government in the same formal manner that these people did ours for contrary reasons, pray what would your government do in such a case? Would you think such a renunciation of any validity, or would you proceed against them according to the laws of your province? Whatever you would think reasonable for yourselves to do in that case, we only desire you to grant us the same indulgence. To do as one would be done by is a maxim so very just and reasonable that it is to be presumed that nobody can dispute it. And this is all we desire of you in the case before us."*

Reference was made in the letter of President Logan to the committing of hostilities by Higginbotham and his crew, pending the negotiations and correspondence between the provinces, but to these Gov. Ogle made no response. The letters of Samuel Blunston to the Provincial Council contain a full statement of these transactions, and, therefore, must be cited in order to obtain a full understanding of the trials of the German settlers here.

Charles Higginbotham, one of the ringleaders in the ejectment plot above related, having escaped, became more formidable than his predecessor, Cressap, in acts of violence. He was appointed by Gov. Ogle, a Justice of the Peace and a Captain of Militia. At the head of about twenty men he came up to the settlements of the Germans, and it appears by the letters of Samuel Blunston in December and January, 1737, "being daily strengthened by runaway servants and others of desperate circumstances, they threatened to attack some of the Dutch people seated there," and many outrages were committed and forcible arrests made, and they plainly intended to oust every person who refused to acknowledge the authority of Maryland. They broke open the Germans' doors with axes and carried persons off. On account of these outrages the wives and children of the Germans taken and several other families, went over the Susquehanna for refuge, and according to Mr. Blunston, all the settlements on the west side would be speedily deserted unless a sufficient force would be set

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*IV Col. Rec., 170.

†Ibid, 181.

* IV Col. Rec., 186.

on foot to protect them and to apprehend Higginbotham and his party. So grievous were the complaints of injury that he asked the advice of the Council on the 9th of January, 1737, whether it would be more eligible to order the removal of all those who were seated under Pennsylvania on the west side of the Susquehanna, than to use further endeavors for their defense, since it was apparent these could not be effectual without coming to blows, and bloodshed in all probability would ensue. The Council, considering the distresses and hardships to which the Germans, by the cruelty of the Governor of Maryland, were at that severe season exposed, were of opinion that it was not consistent either with the honor or safety of this province to remove those of its inhabitants who were seated within its unquestionable bounds, since such an act might be construed a cession of those parts to Maryland, who would not fail thereupon to take possession of them; and in all probability, from such an encouragement, would endeavor at further encroachments in pursuance to their late exorbitant claims. On the contrary, it became the government, in support of its authority and in the just defense of his Majesty's peaceable subjects in it, to raise and support a force sufficient to oppose those violators of the peace and of his people's rights, and to seize and secure them that they may be brought to justice, the conducting of which force ought to be in the sheriff of the county and his officers. And on the 20th of January it was ordered that the Sheriff of Lancaster be called upon to raise a sufficient number of men of his county to be disposed in such places on the west side of the Susquehanna, under proper officers to be by him deputed, as may prevent further disorders, and that the Sheriff with his officers and assistants exert their utmost endeavors for preserving the peace, protecting the inhabitants, and use all legal means in their power for apprehending Higginbotham and his associates, and all others who have been or hereafter shall be guilty of committing any acts of violence within the said county."* It was repeatedly pressed in advices from Lancaster "that some gentlemen of credit and authority should be sent up into that county, by whose encouragement and countenance a greater furtherance might be given to such measures as should be found necessary to be concerted for the preservation of his Majesty's peace and the protection of the inhabitants from those outrages to which they have of late been exposed." On the 25th of January, 1737, two members of the Council, Messrs. Laurence and Assheton, were prevailed upon to take that trouble. It was recommended to them "to use their best endeavors and give such orders as they should judge most conducive for carrying those measures into execution."

Mr. Laurence and Mr. Assheton, on their return from Lancaster, on the 8th of February, reported that they met the Justices and Sheriff of that county, and that fifteen men had been got together to observe the motions of Higginbotham and his party, and to prevent their further attempts on the inhabitants. That he had gone toward Annapolis with his prisoners, and the others kept themselves shut up in their guard house or fortress. That their whole force consisted of about twenty-five men. The number of men to assist the Sheriff had been increased to twenty-eight, and Solomon Jennings was made deputy, and he and his men were so stationed as to be able to prevent any further violences. They said the country had conceived such a resentment that many had offered their services to march directly to their fortress and take them.*

At a meeting of the Council on the 1st of March, 1737, a letter from Samuel Blunston set forth that Higginbotham's garrison was then about the number of thirty. That Higginbotham had offered to purchase some of the Dutch people's improvements, by order, as he gave out, of the Governor of Maryland, and that he had also told some of them if they would stand neuter and not hold by either government, they should remain unmolested. That many having been obliged to leave their houses, it was not without the utmost difficulty their families had been able to subsist themselves that winter, and if on the approaching season, they should be prevented by a continuance of such violences from putting in a spring crop, they must either perish, remove, or submit to Maryland. That provisions were extremely scarce, and the keeping of the Sheriff's assistants together on the west side of the Susquehanna very expensive. They had few or no opportunities of falling in with Higginbotham's gang, who for the most part kept within their guard house, where the Sheriff would not consent that they should be attacked. By a letter a few days before to Thomas Penn, it appeared Higginbotham's party broke into the house of Joshua Minshall early in the morning of the 12th of February, surprised him in bed, and carried him off prisoner. They were pursued by

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* IV Col. Rec., 150-1.

*IV Col. Rec., 153.

some of the Sheriff of Lancaster's people, who had no notice of this action till some hours after it had happened, but the gang had got to their guard house before they could be overtaken, and there it was not thought proper to attack them.* On the 17th of March, 1737, some of the people from the garrison went to the house of Martin Shultz and took by force a cask of eighty gallons of rum and two of his horses and conveyed them to their place.† A letter written about this time by Mr. Blunston gives a graphic picture of the unfortunate state of affairs in this portion of the province.‡ He says: "We had given repeated orders to the Dutch to keep together and stand on their defense." He then relates the incidents of six men getting a grave ready for a child. Higginbotham and his company came upon them, and seized and carried them through the woods, and it was said that they were to be conveyed to Annapolis. The persons taken were Michael Tanner, Conrade Strickler, Henry Bacon, Jacob Welshans, Charles Jones and Joseph Evans. He says: "This unhappy accident has so terrified the rest that they have all left their homes and are come over the river, so that there is none left on that side but women and children, except Joshua Minshall and John Wright, Jr.; at the house of the latter they keep garrison, expecting every day and night to be attacked. This is the present state of affairs over the river, to which, if we add that the ice is in continual danger of breaking, so as to render the river impassable for some weeks, make things look with but an indifferent prospect. Before this happened, if the sheriff had gone over, he might have had thirty or forty Dutch to assist him, but now he has none but what he takes with him if he can go over."

At a meeting of the Council on the 4th of April, 1737, the President acquainted the Board that several of the Germans who had suffered outrages from the Maryland gang from the west of Susquehanna had come hither to represent their great distress. Higginbotham and those under his command had continued to carry on their violences, and would neither suffer the people themselves, their children, nor those hired to plow the grounds, to raise corn for the sustenance of their families. They took away the horses employed in this necessary work, and said the Governor of Maryland ordered it. They carried off several young lads from plowing, and detained them in their garrison to give security to work no more or be sent to gaol. Some of the people carried to Annapolis, let out on bail, were told if they did not work for others they forfeited their recognizance. Notice was given to the women that three days would be allowed them to carry their goods out of their houses, otherwise they would be turned out. The number of the rioters had increased, and infested the neighborhood in small detachments. Their insolence and cruelties were so great that the inhabitants were reduced to deplorable circumstances, it being evident that notwithstanding the negotiations of peace now on foot between the two provinces, Higginbotham and those with him were resolved to distress the poor people to such a degree as to oblige them to quit their places that others may enter upon them according to the promise and expectations given them by the Governor of Maryland. The number of those whom the Sheriff of Lancaster had kept on the west side of the Susquehanna for a restraint on Higginbotham's gang had lessened, and had not been of the service that was expected. The Council observed that as both governments were then treating on measures for establishing peace, and the Governor of Maryland continuing in his several late letters, to make ample professions of his sincere inclination to that end, it could scarcely be supposed, without highly reflecting on that gentleman's honor and candor, that those late violences were carried on by his authority or with his knowledge. His letter was again read, and the essential parts of it, particularly that where he seems to insist that the Germans, without any proviso or stipulation for them, should be left to his government to be taxed or dealt with as they should think proper, being largely spoken to, the President was desired to prepare a draught of an answer to Mr. Ogle.* This answer of Mr. Logan recapitulated the correspondence on the subject, and made the proposal that a preliminary, namely, the appointment of persons to adjust the matter, be at once put in execution, and that Commissioners meet on the spot, and determine by the strictest and most just inquiry, who of those inhabitants entered on their possessions under the one or under the other government. It noted the fact that he had made no answer to the complaints about Higginbotham, and that since the receipt of his last letter accounts had been received of shocking barbarities committed upon that unhappy people. Upon considering what was represented by Mr. Blunston, the Council were of the opinion that the people ought by

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* IV Col. Rec., 156.

† Archives, 534, Affidavit.

‡ I Archives, 516. This letter is erroneously placed as of the date of 1732.—IV Col. Rec., 149.

* IV Col. Rec., 189.

all means to maintain possession of their houses and plantations. That a proper number of people should be lodged in the house late of John Hendricks to defend it against any attack, and the Sheriff be called upon to give all legal assistance. On the 8th of April, 1737, as to those Germans who had come there to pray advice in their present distress, the Council were of opinion that as they came first into this province to settle, they were highly to blame in going over to the other side of the Susquehanna, and there, in contempt of this government, taking up land under Maryland and acknowledging themselves subjects or tenants under it; that some of them had not only enlisted under Cressap, but had assisted him on all occasions when called on, and particularly that the party who took Mr. Buchanan, the late Sheriff of Lancaster, was mostly made of their people; that when they thought of returning to their obedience under this government, if Gov. Ogle's word is to be taken for it, who expressly charges them with it, and as for encouraging them in it, their only inducement was their hopes of living more easily under us, in being freed from the forty per cent, poll and other Maryland taxes. That instead of defending themselves against the force which had been sent to apprehend them, they had thrown that charge wholly upon this government, who had been put to great expense on that account. That if the Marylanders should proceed to turn them off their plantations, as there is now no possibility of opposing but by open war and bloodshed, their families must be sure no otherwise to give way to it than as they are forced, and if that should prove the case, as it is hoped it will not, care will be taken to order other places for their settlement, on their paying a reasonable consideration for the same, and that we must wait for a suitable redress from the wisdom and justice of our Gracious Sovereign, whose orders for putting an end to all these disturbances have been long since humbly applied for, and may now in a short time be expected.*

On the 15th of April, 1737, a letter from Gov. Ogle retaliates as to violences, by charges of cruelty to Cressap and others: "I shall put into immediate execution everything that lies in my power to prevent the renewing of your hostilities. I shall leave wholly to yourselves, such as first settled under your government, and shall only look upon such to be Marylanders at present, as settled and held under this government."†

Throughout this curious and voluminous discussion, there was, on either side, a plain determination to maintain the German element of the contention as peculiarly subject to their own control. Pennsylvania was willing to have an investigation into the settlements of each individual, believing that the exceptions were as to an original settlement under any other title. Maryland, on the other hand, would persist on claiming the whole body of the revolted Germans as their tenants and subject to taxation as such. Consequently the reply to the letter of Gov. Ogle, of the 15th of April, proposed the appointment of a commissioner by each province to ascertain who of the settlers "first entered on their lands under the one, and who under the other government," when the commotions began, before August, 1736.

MISSION OF MESSRS. PRESTON AND KINSEY.

On the 29th of April, 1737, the Council considered it advisable to send to Annapolis two persons, who should, in a personal conference with the Governor, press him to an explicit and determined answer to the proposals that accompanied the concession made on the part of this province and accepted by him. Two members, Mr. Preston and Mr. Kinsey, were appointed for the occasion. Another letter was prepared and sent to Gov. Ogle. It was proposed that the levying of taxes be deferred and that the forces on either side be withdrawn and that commissioners be appointed. The House of Representatives was called together and a message delivered to them from the President and Council, that notwithstanding all legal means in their power, and those at a very considerable expense, had been used to put a stop to the violences on the west side of the Susquehanna, yet there was a continued series of those abuses. The House hoped that it would not be long before the King's pleasure would be known, and that they should always be ready to do what is necessary for supporting the government, while the measures taken are consistent with the peaceable principles of the people they represented.

A letter of instructions was prepared for Samuel Preston and John Kinsey, Esqs., the commissioners. A recapitulation of the matters in controversy is unnecessary. According to the report made by Mr. Preston on their return, they were received civilly and dined with the Governor, and had a personal conference with him. They were called before the Council and had reduced their offer to writing. After correspondence between them, articles were acceded to by both governments.

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*IV Col. Rec., 195.

†Ibid, 196.

Objection was made to the appointment of commissioners. It was contended, on the part of Pennsylvania, that this was necessary to determine who settled under each government, but on the part of Maryland that it might be determined by them and Messrs. Preston and Kinsey, as by commissioners. The former also contended that it was necessary to examine those who were settled and others. In the personal conference touching the manner of determining who settled on the lands in dispute under each government, Gov. Ogle told them that he thought it would be easy to distinguish them by name in the articles. He said an answer to two or three plain questions would determine it, as to whose they took the land to be at the time of their first entry? To whom had they paid their taxes? He further said that the Germans entered on the land on which they are under them, but were prevailed upon by threats and persuasions of some of the magistrates of Lancaster to renounce their government. "He was answered, that matter was very differently represented to us; that one of us had an opportunity since our coming there of enquiring of one of those Germans, who declared that on their first entry on the lands in question, they looked upon them as belonging to the proprietors of Pennsylvania, but that Cressap, pretending an authority from the government of Maryland, threatened to dispossess them unless they would suffer their plantations to be surveyed by him as belonging to Maryland. That being strangers, who had the right to avoid being dispossessed, they permitted him to make surveys, expecting a confirmation of their possessions from the government of Maryland. And we understood that they, having been disappointed in this respect by the government of Maryland, and their having afterward been fully assured the lands belonged to our proprietors, occasioned their voluntary application to our magistrates for protection from our government, and that they were not induced thereto by any threats or persuasions whatsoever." Messrs. Preston and Kinsey proposed that if there was difficulty as to the appointment of commissioners they might agree upon other articles. This Gov. Ogle declined, urging that it was necessary first to distinguish the persons who settled under each government. They were called no more to confer with the Maryland Council. They dined with Benjamin Tasker, one of the Council and Lord Baltimore's agent, and on their return to their lodging, found a paper for them, and being informed the Governor was gone out of town, the Council separated, and they left Annapolis.*

As in the former treaties, so in this, the Governor of Maryland insisted that the failure of the negotiations was owing to the want of power or information in the commissioners, and that when his just offers would be communicated to the Government of Pennsylvania, it would give proper powers and instructions for perfecting the same.

THE BOUNDARY LINE.

THE line which was provided for in the agreement of 1732, was not run on account of the objections of Lord Baltimore, and the consequent suit in equity. The active and acrimonious correspondence between the Governors of the two provinces went on, as we have seen, and overtures for fixing a boundary were made by Pennsylvania, without effect. Gov. Gordon and President Logan, by advice of the Council, proposed to have a provisional line run, but it was rejected by the Maryland authorities. There were mutual appeals to the King. The matter was referred to the Lords of Committee of Council on Plantation Affairs, and before them the proprietors and their counsel came to an agreement that the peace and tranquility of the province might be preserved until such time as the boundaries could be finally settled. This agreement was approved by the King, and His Majesty was pleased to order that the respective proprietors do cause the said agreement to be carried into execution.

THE ROYAL ORDER.

At the court at Kensington, on the 25th day of May, 1738.

PRESENT:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty.

Archbishop of Canterbury,
Lord President,
Lord Steward
Lord Chamberlain,
Duke of Bolton,
Duke of Devonshire,
Duke of Newcastle,

Earl of Scarborough,
Earl of Grantham,
Earl of Cholmondeley,
Earl of Selkirk,
Earl of Islay,
Earl FitzWalter,
Viscount Lonsdale,
Viscount Torrington,
Lord Harrington,
Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer,
Sir Charles Wills,
Henry Pelham, Esq.,
Sir Charles Wager.

Upon reading at the Board a report from the Right Honorable the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs, Dated the 4th of this Instant in the words following, Viz.:

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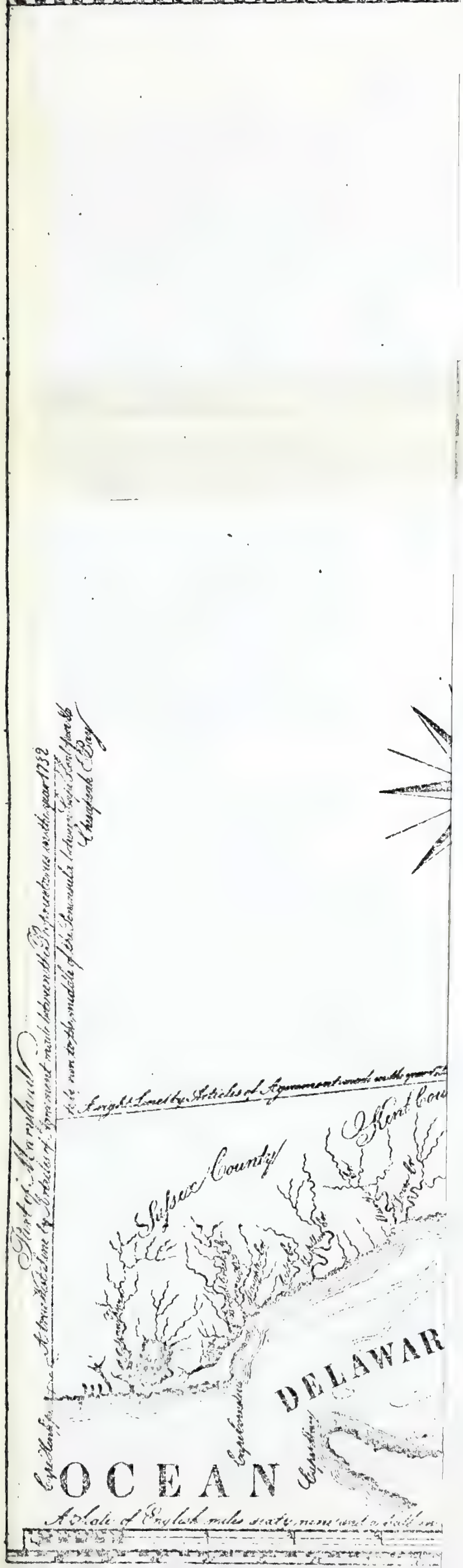
*IV Col. Rec., 210, 223.

Your Majesty having been pleased by your orders in Council of the 17th of March, 1736, 1737, and the 21st of July, 1737, to refer unto this Committee several petitions from the President, Council and General Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, and likewise from the Governor and Council, and the commissary and clergy of the Province of Maryland, which petitions represent (among other things) that great Disorders and Outrages have been committed upon the Borders of the said respective Provinces, and humbly Praying your Majesty's most Gracious Interposition and commands, for the preservation of the Peace, on the said Borders until the Boundaries of the said Province shall be finally settled and adjusted. The Lords of the Committee of Council did, on the 29th of the said Month of July, take the matter of the said complaints into their consideration. And, therefore, Reported to your Majesty what they thought most advisable for your Majesty to Do, in Order to Prevent the further Continuance of the said Disorders and to preserve Peace and Tranquility on the said Borders, until the Boundaries should be finally settled. And Your Majesty having approved of what was Proposed by the said Report was Pleased, by your order in Council of the 8th of August, 1737, to direct as follows, Viz.: "That the governors of the respective provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania, for the time being, Do not, upon pain of incurring His Majesty's Highest Displeasure, permit or suffer any tumults, riots, or other Outrageous Disorders to be committed on the Borders of their respective provinces. But that they do immediately put a stop thereto, and use their utmost endeavours to preserve Peace and Good Order amongst all His Majesty's subjects under their Government inhabiting the said borders. And as a means to preserve peace and Tranquility on the said Borders, His Majesty doth hereby enjoin the said Governors that they do not make Grants of any part of the Lands in Contest between the Proprietors respectively, nor any part of the Three Lower Counties commonly called Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, nor permit any Person to settle there, or even to attempt to make a settlement thereon, till His Majesty's Pleasure shall be further signified. And His Majesty is further pleased to Direct that this Order, together with Duplicates thereof, be delivered to the proprietors of the said Provinces, who are hereby required to transmit the same forthwith to the governors of the said respective Provinces accordingly. That since the issuing of the said order Your Majesty hath been pleased to refer unto this Committee an address of the Deputy Governor, and of the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly of the Province of Maryland, relating to a Continuance of the said Disorders, and also two Petitions, the one in the name of John, Thomas and Richard Penn, Esqrs., Proprietors of the Province of Pennsylvania, Praying Your Majesty's further pleasure may be signified relating to your Majesty's afore recited Order in Council of the 18th of August, 1737, and the other in the name of the Agent of the said Province of Pennsylvania, Complaining of fresh Disorders committed by the Inhabitants of Maryland against those of Pennsylvania, Wherefore the Lords of the Committee did, on the 23rd of February last, proceed to take all the papers relating to the complaints made by each of the said Provinces into their consideration and were attended by Counsel on both sides, and likewise by the Proprietors of the said Provinces, And the Counsel desiring that some reasonable time might be allowed the Proprietors to confer together, in Order to come to some Agreement amongst themselves, that so the Peace and Tranquility of both Provinces may be preserved until such time as the Boundarys can be finally settled. The Lords of the Committee thought proper to comply with such, their request, And being again this day Attended by all Partys, the counsel acquainted the Committee that the proprietors of each Province had accordingly met and agreed to the following propositions, viz.: "1st that so much of His Majesty's Order in Council of the 18th of August, 1737, as Orders the Governors of the respective Provinces of Maryland & Pennsylvania for the time being, do not, upon pain of incurring His Majesty's Highest Displeasure, Permit or Suffer any Tumult, Riots or any other Outrageous Disorders to be committed on the Borders of their respective Provinces, but that they do immediately put a stop thereto, and use their utmost endeavors to preserve Peace and Good Order among all his Majesty's Subjects under their Government, Inhabiting the said Borders, Do stand in force and be Observed. 2nd. That there being no riots that appear to have been committed within the Three Lower Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, on Deleware, It is therefore not thought necessary to continue the latter part of the said Order in Council, as to the said three lower Counties, but that the same former Order in Council, so far as relates to the said three Lower Counties, be discharged without prejudice to either of the Proprietors, as if the same had never been made.

3d. That all other lands in contest between the said proprietors now possessed by or under either of them shall remain in the possession as they now are (although beyond the temporary limits hereafter mentioned); and also the jurisdiction of the respective proprietors shall continue over such lands until the boundarys shall be finally settled; and that the tenants of either side shall not attorn to the other, nor shall either of the proprietors or their officers receive or accept of attornments from the tenants of the other proprietors.

4th, That, as to all vacant lands in contest between the proprietors, not lying within the three lower counties and not now possessed by or under either of them, on the east side of the River Susquehanna, down so far as fifteen miles and one quarter quarter of a mile south of the latitude of the most southern part of the City of Philadelphia, and on the west side of the said River Susquehanna, down so far south as fourteen miles and three-quarters south of the latitude of the most southern part of the City of Philadelphia, the temporary jurisdiction over the same is agreed to be exercised by the proprietors of Pennsylvania, and their Governor, courts and officers, and as to all such vacant lands in contest between the proprietors and not now possessed by or under either of them on both sides of the said River Susquehanna, south of the respective southern limits in this paragraph before mentioned, the temporary jurisdiction over the same is agreed to be exercised by the proprietor of Maryland, his governor, courts and officers, without prejudice to either proprietor, and until the boundarys shall be finally settled. 5th, That the respective proprietors shall be at free liberty to grant out, on the common and usual terms all or any vacant lands within the said Provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland in contest between the said proprietors (that is to say within their own respective sides of the said several limits mentioned in the last foregoing paragraph. For the which lands and the profits of the same also each proprietor shall account to the other, who may be adjudged to be the proprietor thereof, upon the final determination of the boundarys between the two provinces. 6th, That all prisoners on both sides on account of being concerned in any riots or disturbances relating to the bounds, or for any act or thing done thereat, or for any other act touching the rights of either said provinces in relation to their bounds be forthwith released and discharged on entering into their own respective recognizance in a reasonable sum to appear and submit to tryal when


Part of Maryland
A true East line by Articles of Agreement made between the Proprietaries in the year 1732
to be run to the middle of ſd. Peninsula between Cape Henlopen &
Chesapeak Bay
A right Line by Articles of Agreement made in the year 17
Suſsex County
Kent Cou
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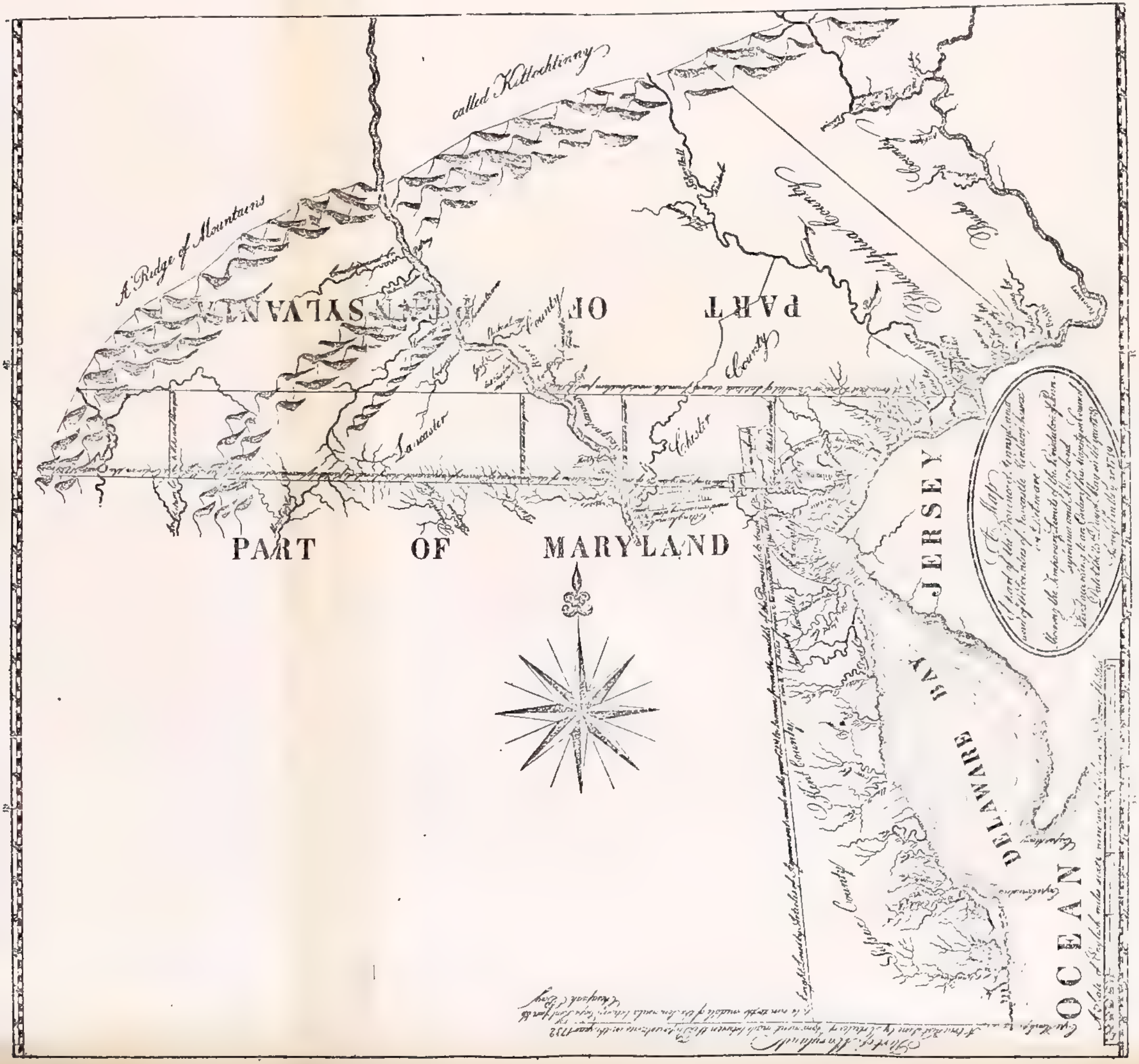
Cape James
DELAWAR
OCEAN
A Scale of English miles sixty nine and a half in


A Ridge of Mountains
called Kittochtinny
PART OF PENSYLVANIA
Lancaster County
Chester County
Philadelphia County
Bucks County
Sasquehannah River
Schuylkill
PART OF MARYLAND
Kent County
Sussex County
JERSEY
DELAWARE BAY
OCEAN
A Map
Part of Maryland
A Scale of English miles

> called upon by further order from His Majesty. 7th. That this be declared to be a provisional and temporary order to continue until the boundarys shall be finally settled, and be declared to be without prejudice to either party. 8th, That His Majesty be most humbly moved to discharge so much of the order of the 18th of August, 1737, as varys from the agreement, and that the several other petitions of complaint now depending before His Majesty in council, relating to any disturbances, may be withdrawn by the respective petitioners.
>
> To which propositions the proprietors of each province signified their consent before the committee, and declared their readiness to carry the same into execution, if your Majesty shall be pleased to approve thereof; and the committee, considering that the agreement may be a proper expedient for restoring peace and tranquility between the said provinces, and for preventing any of the like disturbances for the future, do therefore agree humbly to lay the same before your Majesty for your royal approbation.
>
> His Majesty this day took the said report into consideration, and in order to preserve peace & tranquility between the said provinces, and to prevent any like disturbances for the future, is pleased, with the advice of his Privy Council, to approve of the said agreement entered into between the proprietors of the said respective provinces; and His Majesty is hereby pleased to order that the proprietors of the said respective provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania do cause the said agreement to be carried into execution; whereof the said proprietors, and all others whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly,
>
> J. A. VERNON.

This Royal Order, as will be seen, provided that as to all vacant lands in contest between the proprietors . . . . "not now possessed by, or under, either of them, on the east side of the River Susquehanna, down so far south as fifteen miles, and one quarter of a mile south of the latitude of the most southern part of the city of Philadelphia, and on the west side of the said River Susquehanna, down so far south as fourteen miles and three quarters of a mile south of the latitude of the most southern part of the city of Philadelphia, the temporary jurisdiction of the same is agreed to be exercised by the proprietors of Pennsylvania, and their Governor, Courts and officers, until the boundaries shall be finally settled." The agreement of 1732 fixed the boundary on the line of latitude fifteen miles south of the southern part of Philadelphia, and provided that titles to lands granted by either, and which were "cleared, occupied and possessed" before the fifteenth of May, 1724 should be protected. The date of these settlements appears to have been fixed by the date of the agreement made in London between the proprietors on the 17th of May, 1724, "that no surveys should be made on either side in the disputed places till the boundaries should be fixed, for which a time was limited." The agreement of 1724, protected only occupiers of land at that time, and since it prohibited all new grants and settlements it was reasonable to expect that the agreement of 1732 would not protect grants and intrusions in violation of it.[*] And so it was written in the agreement of 1732.[†] So the matter was viewed by Gov. Gordon in his letter to Gov. Ogle, June 15, 1732, "we have always understood here and so did your immediate predecessor, his Lordship's brother, on our treating on that subject, that the same convention should subsist till the matter was further accommodated, all which, notwithstanding the numerous settlements made by those who forced themselves upon us from Ireland and Germany, has been so punctually observed by our office, that there has not been one survey made, as is affirmed to me, by order of that office, within the limits which it is conceived Maryland either could or would claim."[‡] This view was ratified by the royal order. In pursuance of this order of his Majesty in council "provisional and temporary limits" were run between the provinces.

THE TEMPORARY LINE.

On the 5th of December, 1738, Gov. Thomas acquainted the Council that he had received a letter from Gov. Ogle of the 26th of November, informing him that he had appointed Col. Levin Gale and Mr. Samuel Chamberlain to run the line agreed upon, and confirmed by his Majesty's order, as provisional and temporary limits between the two provinces. And that he had appointed Lawrence Growden, Esq., and Mr. Richard Peters, as Commissioners, and Benjamin Eastburn, as surveyor, on the part of Pennsylvania, to join them in running the said line.[§]

From the report it appears that the Commissioners met on the 5th of December, attended by the Mayor, several Aldermen and some of the principal gentlemen of Philadelphia, when the most southern part of the city was ascertained, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners on both sides, by the declaration of the Mayor and Aldermen, by the original draft of the city, by the situation of the dock, and other natural marks, and by the testimonies of several ancient inhabitants, all concurring that a certain post, then showed the Commissioners, stood in the most southern part of the city. It was unanimously agreed

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[*] II, Harris, 367.

[†] IV Archives, 10.

[‡] Archives, 331.

[§] Authenticated copies of the papers relating to this transaction were received from England, accompanied with a handsomely drawn and colored map on parchment see lithographed copy, reduce to half size of the original

to settle the variation of the compass by fixing a meridian line by an observation to be made when the pole star above the pole and the first star in the tail of the Great Bear under the pole should be in the same vertical circle, or in a perpendicular line, one above the other, and a meridian line was carefully fixed according to that rule and being tried by a theodolite in the possession of Benjamin Eastburn, the variation was found by it to be 5° and 25′. They commenced to run the line with a westerly variation of 5° and 25′ and the line was run to a fence belonging to Israel Pemberton, about two miles from the place of beginning.

They met again on the 12th of April, and the surveyors and chain carriers were qualified by oath or affirmation. They tested instruments at the post where they had begun before, and found the theodolite of Mr. Eastburn to have the same direction and its variation no ways changed, and on the next day, the 13th of April, met at Israel Pemberton's fence, and all parties being satisfied, by the marks that were left on that fence and on the trees near it, that that was the place where they left off on the 11th of December, the surveyors proceeded on the line. On the 22d of April, at a distance of thirty-one miles due west from the place of beginning, it was agreed that the line was now run enough to the west for avoiding the large waters of Brandywine and Christiana Creeks, and that the surveyors should begin to set off the south line of fifteen miles and a quarter. Then a dispute arose concerning the manner of measuring the fifteen miles and a quarter. The Commissioners of Maryland insisted that the line should be run on the surface of the earth, without any allowance for the unevenness thereof, and the Commissioners for Pennsylvania insisting that the said line should be an horizontal line, that is to say, that the altitudes of the hills should be taken and a full and just allowance made for them. Both parties refused to run the line in any other manner than what they had proposed. The Commissioners of Maryland declared their resolution to proceed *ex parte.* On the next day being of the opinion that a separation of the Commissioners and the running of two different lines would be attended with all the evil consequences for the prevention whereof, his Majesty granted his royal order, it was at last agreed that the line should be run on the surface, and that an allowance of twenty-five perches should be made for the altitudes of the hills. On the 4th of May, 1739, the surveyors proceeded on the west line to a field in the possession of Robert Patterson, at the distance of about a mile and a half from the river Susquehanna, and on information that there was no place on the western side of that river, but what would give great difficulty to the surveyors in measuring the half mile north, it was judged proper to set it off, and measure it at this place, that there might be no delay to the work on that account, and accordingly the surveyors set off and measured 160 perches due north, and then turned a due west line and proceeded thereon to a distance of about a quarter of a mile from the river. On the next day the surveyors proceeded on the west line and ran the same to the western bank of Susquehanna, to a hickory tree which was ordered to be marked with four notches on each side, and it was unanimously agreed that the west line down so far south as fourteen miles and three-quarters of a mile south of the latitude of the most southern part of the city of Philadelphia, should begin at that hickory tree. On the 6th of May, Mr. Gale informed the Commissioners that he had, since he came to Philadelphia, on this line, received an account of the death of a son, and that by a special messenger, he had just now received a further account that one of his daughters was dangerously ill, and his wife and family in very great distress on that occasion, and proposed an adjournment to a further day, for that he was rendered incapable to give such attention to the proceedings on the temporary line as his duty required, and therefore declared he would proceed thereon no further, and Mr. Chamberlain declared that he apprehended he had no authority to proceed otherwise than in conjunction with Mr. Gale, and likewise declined going further with the line. Whereupon the Commissioners of Pennsylvania said that, as Col. Gale had on Friday, the 27th of April, received the account of his son's death, and as they were then apprehensive it would affect him so much as to render him incapable of proceeding on the line, and might occasion separation of the Commissioners, they had at that time written an account of it to their Governor, requesting his further orders, in case it should prove as they feared, and had received an answer from his Honor, that he had sent them a new commission (in case of a separation of the Commissioners) to proceed *ex parte* to finish the temporary line, for that the peace of the government absolutely depended thereon. They, the Commissioners of Pennsylvania, therefore declared that they could not adjourn, but as they judged it absolutely necessary for the peace of both gov-

ernments, that the line should be forthwith completed without any delay, and as they had a commission for that purpose, they would proceed *ex parte* and continue the west line, so run as aforesaid to the marked hickory tree, on the western bank of the Susquehanna, and extend it from that tree as far as the peace of the government shall make it necessary.

The minutes of the proceedings of the Commissioners of both provinces, while in conjunction, show that on the day before the separation of Mr. Gale and Mr. Chamberlain it was unanimously agreed that the west line down so far south as fourteen miles and three-quarters of a mile south of the latitude of the most southern part of the city of Philadelphia, as mentioned in the King's order of Council to be the temporary limits between the two provinces on the other side of Susquehanna should begin at a certain hickory tree on the western bank of the said river, marked for that purpose by order of the said Commissioners, with four notches on each side. The Pennsylvania Commissioners and the surveyors, making that hickory tree the place of beginning, did on Tuesday, the 8th of May, run a due west line toward the river Potomac, with the very same instrument and variation of 5° and 25′ with which the line on the east side of the Susquehanna, in conjunction with the Maryland Commissioners, was run, and causing trees that fell in or near the line to be marked and blazed in the very same manner as was observed in that line. The surveyors proceeded from day to day, and extended the line to the top of the most western hill of a range of hills called the Kittochtinny Hills distant from the place of beginning about eighty-eight statute miles. And as this hill was one of the boundaries of the lands purchased by the honorable proprietors from the Indians, and no persons were permitted to settle beyond that range of hills, they judged the line to be run far enough to settle the jurisdiction of the two provinces, and to answer all the purposes of their commission, and therefore ordered the surveyors to end there, and several trees to be marked with the initial letters of the names of the honorable proprietaries, as is usual at the close of boundary lines. The Commissioners wrote the 6th of May, 1739, to Governor Thomas, that the Maryland Commissioners, joining with them, ascertained the line to all intents and purposes, and made it impossible for Lord Baltimore ever to controvert it so far as it is run, or to propose any other method of running the remaining part than that which is taken by them. They gained 110 perches at the end of the west line, so that the line at the distance of fourteen miles and three-quarters from Philadelphia, on the other side of the Susquehanna, was but fifty perches more north than the end of the Jersey line. Col. Gale, as Chief Justice, had given them a warrant directed to the Sheriff and Constables of Baltimore County and Prince George's County, to take up any persons that should offer to disturb them, and had promised to send the Governor's special protection to a place at the distance of thirty miles off by a special messenger.*

The point or corner on the western bank of the Susquehanna, to which the surveyors ran on the 5th of May, 1739, described as a hickory tree, and marked with four notches on each side, and from which it was unanimously agreed that the west line down so far south as fourteen miles and three-quarters of a mile south of the latitude of the most southerly part of the city of Philadelphia should begin, is now in the State of Maryland. The Temporary Line at that point having been fixed seventy-two perches more southerly than the present boundary line. This is ascertained from several deeds and surveys,† from which it appears that a tract of land, called the Paw Paw Bottom, extending along the Susquehanna River—449 perches—was surveyed on the 25th of December, 1753, to Alexander McCandless, and for which a patent was granted to him on the 31st of May, 1760, recorded in Philadelphia. This tract of land, after the death of McCandless, was conveyed by his executor, James McCandless, to Thomas Cooper and John Boyd, by deed of the 7th of February, 1767, containing 111 acres of land, situate in Fawn Township. (Peachbottom Township has been since erected.) According to the patent, the tract began at a marked hickory in the Temporary Line on the Susquehanna River, and running from thence by the said line, north eighty-five degrees west, thirty-one perches to a marked hickory corner of land, patented under Maryland, called Cooper's Addition, thence by several courses and distances north to a marked black oak, a corner of land patented under Maryland, called Elisha's Lot, thence by several courses and distances north to a marked walnut tree, and by a tract of land patented under Maryland to John Cooper, called the Deserts of Arabia; thence to two poplars on the Susquehanna River, and down the river by the several

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* I Archives, 556-575.

†Kindly furnished by Levi Cooper, Esq., of Peachbottom Township.

courses thereof 499 perches to the place of beginning—the hickory tree on the temporary line. Adjoining this land of McCandless, there was surveyed to Robert Gordon, on the 22d of July, 1771, a tract of land of which Walter Robinson was entitled to part. The draft of this land thus describes the lines: Beginning at a point corner of lands of Alexander McCandless along the Province Line, north eighty-eight degrees, west 133 perches, and on the south along the Temporary Line north eighty-six degrees, west ninety-three perches, and between the Province and Temporary Lines south ten and a half degrees, east seventy-two perches, adjoining the property of Alexander McCandless. By the survey of George Stevenson, made the 20th of December, 1753, from the Temporary Line, which is fixed by the hickory tree corner, there is a course north twenty degrees, east fifty-eight perches to the supposed Maryland line. And in a draft made by Thomas G. Cross, Esq., on the 3d and 4th days of April, 1774, of the land patented to McCandless, the course and distance from the temporary line to Mason and Dixon's Line are north twenty-one degrees, east fifty-eight perches. The discrepancy here may be owing to the uncertainty of the position of the temporary line. The older draft is to be preferred, because the hickory corner for the beginning of the temporary line was then a fixed point, and since then the Pennsylvania Canal had been constructed along the river, erasing that corner.

The temporary line, from the course of it, as compared with the fixed boundary line, would cross the latter before it went beyond the limits of York County. The report of the Commissioners, as above given, says "that they gained 110 perches, so that the line on the west side of the Susquehanna was but fifty perches more north than the end of the Jersey line."

The Maryland surveys were very early made and lands patented. The Deserts of Arabia, mentioned in the deeds, was patented to John Cooper on the 20th of May, 1724, as being situate in Baltimore County. The Deserts of Arabia and Elisha's Lot were situate one and two miles above the true boundary line.

From the fancy of the early settlers in that section, or by Maryland custom, perhaps, names were given to the respective tracts of land taken up, such as those mentioned, and Morgan's Delight, Noble's Craft, Jones' Chance, Walter's Disappointment, Cooper's Pleasant Hills, Eager's Design, Mary Lot, Buck's Lodge Right, Stallworth Right, Croomay's Intrusion, and other names, assigned possibly by public opinion of the venture.

DIGGES' CHOICE.

Among the earlier tracts of land which had been located north of the Temporary Line, under Maryland warrant and survey, was that known as Digges' Choice. The settlement of this piece of land occasioned the first question of title under the provisions of the Royal Order. It became a source of angry controversy, resulting in a tragedy, as in the other instances of border troubles. "A petty nobleman, named John Digges, obtained from the proprietor of Maryland a grant of 10,000 acres of land; it being left to the option of Digges to locate said grant on whatsoever unimproved lands he pleased within the jurisdiction of his Lordship. By the advice and under the direction of Tom, a noted Indian chief, after whom Tom's Creek is called, Mr. Digges took up, by virtue of said grant, 6.822 acres, contained at present within the townships of Conewago and Germany, in Adams County, and the township of Heidelberg, in York County. Hanover, which before its incorporation was a part of Heidelberg Township, was situated on the southeastern extremity of "Digges' Choice."*

The original warrant was granted to Mr. John Digges, of Prince George's County, Md., on the 14th day of October, 1727, for 10,000 acres of land, and was continued in force by sundry renewals. It was last renewed on the 1st of April, 1732. On the 18th of April, 1732, there was surveyed, in virtue of the said warrant, by Philip Jones, Deputy Surveyor, under Charles Calvert, Esq., Surveyor-General of the western shore of the province of Maryland, a parcel of land said to lie in Prince George's County, called Digges' Choice, in the backwoods, the quantity of 6,822 acres, and the same was returned into the land office, by sundry courses, from one place of beginning, viz.: At three bounded hickories, and one bounded white oak, and one bounded wild cherry tree, standing at the mouth of a branch, which is commonly known by the name of Gresses' branch, where it intersects with Conewago, and running thence north. The remaining courses and distances are not given. Jones' certificate and return were accepted and recorded, and thereupon a patent issued to John Digges, bearing date the 11th day of October, 1735, at the annual rent of £13, 12s, 11d, sterling, payable at Lady Day and Michaelmas. The tract fell four miles to the northward of the Temporary Line as run

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*Glossbrenner's History of York County.

and returned in 1739, agreeably to the royal order. Mr. Digges remained in quiet and undisturbed possession thereof. But numbers of foreigners coming into these parts, and lands thereby rising in value, he, by petition on the 15th of July, 1745, applied to the office at Annapolis, under color of some error in the survey, for a warrant to correct those errors, and take up the contiguous vacancy, and he obtained a warrant requiring the surveyor of Prince George's County to add any vacant land he could find contiguous to the patented tract. In pursuance of this warrant, there was surveyed on the 1st day of August, 1745, a parcel of vacant land contiguous to the patented tract, containing 3,679 acres, for which he paid a new consideration. And on the 18th of October, 1745, a patent issued for the same.*

It appears, however, that Mr. Digges had applied for a warrant to the land office of Pennsylvania. On the 18th of July, 1743, Secretary Peters wrote to Mr. Cookson, that Mr. Digges had an irregular piece of land at Conewago, by a Maryland survey, and had applied for such a quantity, all around it, as might bring it within straight lines, but upon such terms as the Secretary was not willing to grant a warrant. However, Mr. Cookson might, at Digges' request, survey for the use of the proprietaries so much as he required—the price to be left to them. On the 20th of April, 1744, Mr. Digges wrote to the Secretary, from Little Conewago, that he had waited at that place to have his lands run round that the vacancy might be reserved for the proprietor's own use—and Mr. Cookson proposed it now in a different manner, but assured him he should have the preference of any vacancy adjoining, with a request not to grant to any other person until he marked and made known his lines. The further correspondence, in relation to this matter, shows that the Germans settled about Conewago Creek, on the lands claimed by Digges, had contracted with him for the purchase of their plantations and given bonds for the consideration money. They had ascertained, by computation, that the extent of his claim was more than his patent contained, and they requested him to have his lines marked, which he refused to do. They procured an attested copy of the courses of his tract from the land office at Annapolis, and, though opposed by him, a surveyor ran the lines sufficiently to show that several plantations he had sold were without the bounds of his patent. His application to the Pennsylvania office was in 1743, which seems not to have succeeded. He then, in 1745, obtained a warrant of resurvey from the Maryland office, and took in by it the plantations left out in the original survey, including several tracts for which warrants had been granted by the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, some of which had been patented. Mr. Digges, however, contended that he had only marked the true courses of the land that had been granted to him, and he proposed the sale of the lands included in his resurvey. The people complained, and wanted a Pennsylvania surveyor to ascertain and mark the lines. Mr. Cookson wrote that it would pay the proprietaries to have this done. There was no doubt about the resurvey taking in lands not included in his first survey, but Mr. Digges contended that his original warrant was for 10,000 acres of land and he had located it, and that the mistakes of the surveyor, in not including all his settlements, and giving him his full quantity, should not deprive him of his original right of claim and possession by virtue of his warrant. The facts were these (as appeared afterward in a judicial determination of the question in the case of the lessee of Thomas Lilly against George Kitzmiller, before Justices Shippen and Yeates, tried at York in May, 1791)*: The instructions of Lord Baltimore to Charles Carroll, Esq., his agent, dated September 12, 1712, showed the mode of assigning warrants, wherein he directed that in each survey the boundary alone should be marked, and the courses and distances specified in the return of survey, as the fairest mode and best calculated to prevent civil suits. It appears that Edward Stevenson, Deputy Surveyor of Maryland, did not return the survey as actually made by him on the ground. The quantity of 10,000 acres was really contained within the lines of the lands run by him, including the lands in question, and upon making his plat and finding the figure to be very irregular, he got displeased, and swore he would not cast up the contents, or return it in that form, and then he reduced a number of lines into one, struck off five or six angles in different places, and made a new plat, differing from the courses and distances run on the land. Of 270 courses contained in the field notes, which were for several years in his possession, he left out about 150 of them, and those notes were afterward delivered to John Digges, the patentee. The irregularity of the tract, it will be remembered, is mentioned in the Pennsylvania application, and Mr. Digges' claims were not without foundation, and all his land would

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*I Archives, 713—14.

*I Yeates, 28.

have been secured to him under the Pennsylvania system of making proprietary surveys. That is, trees were marked on the ground, and where there were no trees or natural boundaries, artificial marks were set up to distinguish the survey. "The Maryland surveys," as the court said, "were merely ideal, precisely fixed on paper alone. No trees were marked except the beginning boundary."

"Lord Baltimore's instructions of 1712, to his agent, Mr. Carroll, showed what his intentions were, and that he was concluded only by the courses and distances returned. The survey was ambulatory, not confined to a certain spot of land, but was governed by the variation of the compass and was continually shifting. The courses and distances returned formed the survey, and determined, on an exact admeasurement, the particular lands granted as often as they were run. Those courses and distances were alone binding on the proprietor and consequently on the patentee. Any circumstances shown could not establish a title to lands without the limits of the original survey as returned." Persons may have bought lands from Digges even within the resurvey and acquired title by possession and improvements. But all this has been judicially determined since. Therefore, unfortunately for Mr. Digges, his resurvey was made after the Royal Order, and was ineffectual as against the Pennsylvania settlers. There were other facts that gave color to his claim at the time. John Leman, Sr., first settled on the lands in controversy under John Digges, who declared to Digges, in 1752, that he had settled on the same under a Pennsylvania right. But in the year 1735 or 1736, he had agreed with Digges for 100 acres of land and had received orders from him to his agent to survey the same to him. John Leman, Sr., continued there some time, and had a son born on the land, and afterward sold his improvements to Martin Kitzmiller, who, in 1737 or 1738, came to live on the land. In 1732 or 1733 Robert Owings was directed by John Digges to lay out and dispose of sundry parcels of land, which he did. The lines run did not extend beyond the limits of the first survey, and the lands laid out for John Leman and others were really in the original survey, except a few corners, and Edward Stevenson actually omitted part of the lines run by him. Thomas Prather, executed the warrant of resurvey, and the orders from Digges were to run the old lines as nearly as possible, and to survey the 10,000 acres which were actually included in the lines run by Stevenson. In fact, then, the land had been located under the warrant by a proper survey, and therefore, John Digges addressed to the Governor of Maryland a remonstrance on complaint of disturbances made by him on the border, contending that the surveyor omitted lines actually run by him and settlements made within his tract. In this remonstrance he complained that Nicholas Forney and Martin Ullery had trespassed on part of his land, and destroyed the growing timber, for which he had sued them. These men, at Digges' suit, were arrested by the Sheriff of Baltimore County, and were rescued by Adam Forney, father of Nicholas. It appears by a letter of Adam Forney's, on the 25th of April, 1746, that the Sheriff took his two prisoners to Adam's house, who asked him by what authority he arrested these men, and offered to be bound for their appearance at court if they owed any money. The reply was that they should give their bond to Mr. Digges for the land or depart from it. Adam said that the men had taken up their land five years before from the proprietaries at Philadelphia and it had been surveyed for them. He ordered the two men to return to their habitation. The Sheriff drew his sword and Forney's party drew theirs, whereupon the Sheriff and Digges fled.[*] Subsequently in the month of February, 1747, Adam Forney was arrested at his house by an under-sheriff and posse from Maryland, armed with clubs, and was carried off to the Baltimore jail, for resisting officers of the law. This raised a question of jurisdiction. Secretary Peters wrote to Mr. Cookson to go to Adam Forney, with papers directed to Mr. Calder, who was to defend him "at the Supreme Court on a writ served upon him manifestly within this province, and as the affair may greatly affect our Proprietor, the whole will turn on this single point—whether the place where Adam Forney was arrested, be or be not within our province." He then says, that Forney must take along with him two witnesses, at least, to Annapolis, who could swear that the place where he was arrested was within our province, and at some distance from Digges' tract. The expenses were to be paid by the government, which also undertook to pay the lawyers. He further wrote that our Attorney-General could not go to Annapolis, as it was our Supreme Court then, but he had given all necessary directions to Mr. Calder. The letter to Mr. Calder stated that as Mr. Digges had thought proper to execute a writ of the Supreme Court of Maryland against Adam

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[*] I Archives, 686.

Forney, within the jurisdiction of this province, Mr. Peters desired to retain Mr. Calder for Adam Forney, and would send him by the first good hand two pistoles. Mr. Tilghman was also to be retained. These counsel were to defend Mr. Forney in such manner as that there might be an appeal to the King in council. It turned out, however, by the witnesses who were secured for Mr. Forney, and who were reported to be "clear, intelligible men and spoke English well," that the spot where Adam Forney and his son were arrested was actually within Digges' old survey and patented land. The engagement of Mr. Calder, therefore, on behalf of the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, was rescinded, and Forney, after a rebuke, was left to defend his own case. Another incident in this case may be noticed. At a meeting of the Provincial Council, held at Philadelphia, on the 17th of March, 1748, it was reported by an express from Mr. Cookson that Adam Forney was shot dead by an Indian in liquor, as he stood at his own door. The Indian was immediately seized and carried before Justice Swope, at York, and there detained till the Governor should give orders what should be done with him. The trouble arose from the fact occurring within the lines of Digges' patent, and the Attorney-General had to be consulted on the question of jurisdiction. In the meantime the report was contradicted. Forney had been shot, but recovered, so nothing further was done.

In 1749, a petition was presented to Gov. Hamilton, signed by Hendrich Seller and thirteen others, praying for relief. They were inhabitants of Little Conewago Township, and Digges had threatened to sue them, unless they would pay him £100, Maryland currency. He had mortgaged the property to Squire Carroll and Squire Dulaney, and they represented themselves in danger of being carried to Maryland, and there confined and be obliged to quit their plantations.*

These troubles continued to disturb the settlers in that section, and claim the attention of the Governor and Council, without any result, until the killing of Dudley Digges, which occurred on the 26th of February, 1752. In consequence of this disaster John Digges presented a petition to Benjamin Tasker, President of Maryland, representing that his son had been murdered within the limits of that province by Martin Kitzmiller, his son Jacob, and others of his family, and that the 27th of April was appointed for the trial, at York Town. This was communicated to Gov. Hamilton, who answered, "that he had carefully examined into the unhappy affair, and had found that Jacob Kitzmiller had killed the deceased, Mr. Digges, to the northward of the Temporary Line" and "that he is now imprisoned at York to receive his trial as for an offense committed within that county. That there was a mistake as to the time of trial, and that on the claim of jurisdiction, the trial should be delayed a reasonable time." The reply of President Tasker contains an elaborate argument in behalf of the Maryland claim to jurisdiction, and enclosed affidavits as to the facts already mentioned about the settlement of John Leman and the surveyor, Robert Owings. The Council, on the 27th of September, 1752, after hearing, debating and maturely considering the premises, were unanimously of opinion that the possession of Digges or his tenants, at the time of the Royal Order, of the land where the crime was committed, was not held by any warrant or patent, and notice was given to President Tasker that the court for the trial of the case would be held at York Town, on the 30th day of October, where persons authorized by the Maryland Government may lay before the grand and petit juries all legal proof of jurisdiction. On the 30th of October, 1752, the Attorney-General of Maryland, H. Darnall, Esq., appeared and made a petition to the Judges of Oyer and Terminer and Jail Delivery, then sitting at York Town, in York County, stating that, by the authority of the President of Maryland in Council, he attended the court and was expressly charged to insist that the trial of Jacob Kitzmiller be had in Maryland, where the fact was committed and not in Pennsylvania. With this argument—that the aforesaid Dudley Digges was killed at a place surveyed under a Maryland warrant before the date of the said Royal Order of 1738, and possessed under a Maryland right, and that no attornment or other pretext of Martin Kitzmiller, or of any other person or persons after the date of said Order, will prevent or take away the right of the said Proprietor of Maryland, or can in the least hinder the force, effect and operation of his Majesty's most gracious intentions.*

Gov. Hamilton had been furnished by President Tasker with exemplified copies of the warrants, surveys and patents which had been granted to John Digges, and it appeared that the place where Jacob Kitzmiller killed Dudley Digges was in a tract of vacant land that lay to the northward of the Temporary Line

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*II Archives, 28.

*II Archives, 93.

and which had been granted to Mr. Digges in the year, 1745, in express violation of the Royal Order. These exemplified copies were by order of the Governor produced at the court of Oyer and Terminer, held by the Supreme Judges, at York, at the trial of Jacob Kitzmiller and his father, who were thereupon acquitted. It appeared from the evidence that the killing of Dudley Digges was an accident. At least the doubt as to willful homicide was sufficient to acquit. It was occasioned by an attempt to arrest Martin Kitzmiller at the suit of John Digges in a Maryland affair. This was resisted, and in a struggle for a gun, held by Jacob Kitzmiller, it was discharged and fatally wounded Dudley Digges.* By the admitted construction of the Royal Order, the territory within the limits of Digges' patent, although four miles north of the Temporary Line, was under the jurisdiction of Maryland. Hence, in this case, the fact committed being in territory outside of his patent was under the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania.

The Town of Hanover was within the limits of Digges' patent, and consequently all delinquents escaping from justice found a refuge in Hanover and were free from arrest. The officers of justice of the County of York could only come within half a mile of that town to execute their warrants. On the 18th of February, 1757, the grand jury took such action as compelled all persons to obey the Royal Order, by showing allegiance to the province from which they had received titles to their land.

THE CASE OF NICHOLAS PERIE.

Nicholas Perie was one of the Germans who had been confirmed in the possession of his land by a grant from Thomas Penn, in the year 1736. This grant recited that sundry Germans had seated themselves by leave of the proprietor on lands west of the Susquehanna River, within the bounds of the manor of Springetsbury, and that a confirmation of the persons seated on the same for their several tracts had been delayed by reason of the claim of the Five Nations, which had been released by deed of the 11th of October, 1736, and Nicholas Perie had applied for a confirmation of 200 acres; Thomas Penn certified under hand, that he would cause a patent to be drawn for the land, on the common terms, so soon as the quantity should be surveyed and returned. Perie had been arrested by a writ issued out of the Supreme Court of Maryland, for refusing to hold this land under Lord Baltimore, and on the arrival of the Royal Order, was discharged on his recognizance, at the same time that Cressap was set at liberty at Philadelphia, by virtue of the said order.

Charles Higginbotham, in the year 1748, made claim to the land in possession of Nicholas Perie: that on the 2d of May, 1737, there had been surveyed to him, by order from the land office of Maryland, a tract of land on the north side of Codorus Creek, by metes and bounds containing 172 acres. On the 5th of May, Lord Baltimore confirmed by patent the land to Higginbotham. At the hearing before the Provincial Council, it appeared that Higginbotham had never been in possession, nor any under him, and that he had never seen the land, but that Perie was arrested on the tract and carried to Annapolis jail for refusing to hold under Lord Baltimore, though his land was surveyed by a Maryland warrant. Col. White testified to having made surveys at the instance of some Germans who had obtained warrants from the land office at Annapolis, but did not remember ever to have seen Perie. The Germans, he said, after the survey of their lands refused to pay for them, being as they pretended within the province of Pennsylvania, and Lord Baltimore gave him directions to return the surveys of those lands to any person who would apply for them. Capt. Higginbotham applied, and Col. White returned the survey of this land to his use, and the patent issued. The Council on the 11th of April, 1748, were unanimously of the opinion that the Royal Order absolutely, under the facts of the case, restrained them from dispossessing Perie, and so Gov. Ogle was informed by letter.*

FINAL AGREEMENT OF 1760.

The provisional arrangement under the order in 1738, was simply for the preservation of the peace between the provinces. The pending proceedings in chancery resulted, May 17, 1850, in the decree of the Lord Chancellor, that the agreement of 1732, should be carried into specific execution. The Commissioners appointed by each party under this decree, met on the 13th of November, 1750, and agreed on a center in Newcastle, from whence the twelve-miles radii were to proceed. But a dispute arose concerning the mensuration of these twelve miles. The Commissioners of Lord Baltimore alleged that the miles ought to be measured superficially. The Penn's Commissioners

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*See affidavits II Archives, 76-83.

*V Col. Rec., 225.

alleged that considering the various inequalities of the ground, such radii could not extend equally, consequently from them no true arc of a circle could be found, and insisted upon geometrical and astronomical mensuration. Thus the proceedings of the Commissioners stopped and they wrote to their respective principals for further instructions relating to that point.*

In the meantime Charles, Lord Baltimore, died, and was succeeded by his son, Frederick, and there were further proceedings in chancery, bill of review and supplemented bill. At length, on the 4th of July, 1760, the final agreement between the proprietaries was executed. It recites the original charters to Lord Baltimore and William Penn, and refers to the very long litigation and contests which had subsisted from 1683, and the many orders in Council pronounced relative thereto. The agreement of the 10th of May, 1732, is given at length, and the decree of the Lord Chancellor and other proceedings. And after its long recitals says:

"Whereas the parties to these presents, Frederick, Lord Baltimore and Thomas and Richard Penn, have come to an amicable agreement in manner as hereinafter mentioned," and then proceeds to describe and make provisions for fixing the circle and running the line, and provides for the attornment of the tenants and occupiers of the lands under the respective proprietaries. This agreement, of 1760, was enrolled in Chancery in England. The original is now deposited with the Secretary of the Commonwealth.†

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

The Commissioners appointed under this last agreement met at Newcastle the 19th of November, 1760, and entered upon their duties. From November, 1760, to the latter part of October, 1763, the Commissioners and surveyors were laboring in attempts to trace out the radius of twelve miles, and the tangent line from the middle point of the west line across the peninsula. As late as the 21st of October, 1763, no practical solution of this problem had been effected, though there was a close approximation to the true tangent. On the 22d of October, 1763, the Pennsylvania Commissioners informed the Maryland Commissioners that they had lately received a letter from the proprietors of Pennsylvania, dated the 10th of August last, acquainting them that they and Lord Baltimore had agreed with two mathematicians, or surveyors, to come over and assist in running the lines agreed on in the original articles, who were to embark for Philadelphia the latter end of August, and that their arrival might soon be expected. On the 1st of December, 1763, the articles of agreement were read between Lord Baltimore, and Thomas and Richard Penn, and Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, who superseded the former surveyors in the marking out of the boundary lines. They immediately entered upon their duties, and were employed in tracing and marking the lines until the 26th of December, 1767, when they were honorably discharged.

To ascertain the most southern point of the city of Philadelphia, the Mayor and Recorder, and two of the city regulators, on the 3d of December, 1763, went with the Commissioners and Messrs. Mason and Dixon to the street called Cedar or South Street, the south side of which street the Mayor, Recorder, and Regulators informed the Commissioners to be the southern boundary of the limit of the city. By which information and a view of some old deeds of lots bounding on Cedar Street, and of a plat of the city, the Commissioners were satisfied that the north wall of a house, then occupied by Thomas Plumstead and Joseph Huddle, was the most southern part of the city of Philadelphia. The latitude of the north wall of this house was determined by Mason and Dixon from astronomical observations, in 1763-64, with a zenith sector, to be 39°, 56', 29.1". The point, fifteen English statute miles due south of that parallel, was computed by them to be in latitude 39°, 43', 18". This was computed by Col. Graham, in 1850,

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*Proud.

†It appears in full in the fourth volume of the Pennsylvania Archives, old series. This original agreement was produced in evidence at Bedford, October, 1806, on the trial of Ross' lessee *vs.* Cutshall, reported in 1 Binney, 390, and admitted after argument, and decided to be proper evidence by the Supreme Court on an appeal, because it was an ancient deed, ascertaining the boundaries of the then provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and may be considered in the light of a State paper, well known to the courts of justice, and which had been admitted in evidence on former occasions. (2 Sm. 135). And also in the case of lessee of Thomas Lilly *vs.* George Kitzmiller, at York, in May, 1791), (1 Yeates, 28), a case of title arising out of the Maryland patent called Digges' Choice. And in the case of Thomas *vs.* Stigars, in 1846 (5 Barr, 480), where it was held that the court will take notice of the agreement between Lord Baltimore and Penn relating to the boundary between the two provinces, and that the true interpretation to be put upon the agreement was the one adopted by the State of Maryland, to-wit: that the agreement embraced all cases, the inception of title whereof commenced prior to 1760, and which were completed or consummated before the final designation of boundary in 1768. And in the case between the same parties in 1854, (11 Harris, 367), in which it was held that the agreement of July 4, 1760, between the Penns and Lord Baltimore, construed under the light of the other agreements and documents concerning that controversy does not confirm any Maryland titles to land in Pennsylvania west of the Susquehanna, except those that existed by grant and occupation at the date of that agreement, and that are not more than one-fourth of a mile north of Mason and Dixon's Line—the starting point for temporary line on the west side of the Susquehanna having been marked one-half a mile further north than on the east side of the river. This last mentioned litigation, concerning valuable lands in Fulton County, continued until 1861 (3 Wright, 485), in which the case was finally decided by affirming the decision in the last preceding case.

from knowledge of the dimensions and figure of the earth to be in latitude 39°, 43', 26.3". From the northern extremity of the said due north line, a line was to be run due west, continuing upon a parallel of latitude until the western limits of Maryland and Pennsylvania should respectively be reached, which, in the case of Pennsylvania, was defined to be five degrees of longitude west of the river Delaware. On the 24th of November, 1764, the Commissioners agreed that the post set up by Messrs. Mason and Dixon, and by them marked west, shall be deemed and accounted fifteen miles south of the parallel of the most southern bounds of the city of Philadelphia, and that Messrs. Mason and Dixon shall be instructed immediately to proceed in running the west line directed by the articles from the said post till it reaches the river Susquehanna, where an observation shall be made by them. And stones shall be set up and marked with the arms of Lord Baltimore on the one side and the arms of the proprietors of Pennsylvania on the other, as the articles require and direct. On the 17th of June, 1765, the surveyors produced their minute books, and it appeared that they had extended the west line to the west side of the river Susquehanna. On the 18th of June, 1765, the Commissioners gave Messrs. Mason and Dixon instructions to proceed with the running of the west line westward of the Susquehanna as far as the provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania were settled and inhabited.* The consent of the Indians had to be obtained to the line being continued. On the 16th of June, 1767, Sir William Johnson, his Majesty's agent for Indian affairs, had obtained the consent of the Indians to the tracing of the west line to its western extremity, that is to say, till it should reach to a distance of five degrees of longitude west from the river Delaware. On the 18th of June, 1767, the Commissioners, in giving the surveyors instructions for continuing the west line, cautioned them in regard to a conciliatory and proper conduct toward the Indians. On December 25, 1767, the surveyors had extended the parallel of latitude to the distance of 230 miles, 18 chains, 21 links from the beginning of said line, and 244 miles, 38 chains, 36 links from the river Delaware near to a path called the Indian war-path, on the borders of a stream called Dunham's Creek, but that they were prevented by the Indians deputed to attend them by Sir William Johnson from continuing the said line to the end of five degrees of longitude (the western limits of the province of Pennsylvania), which in the latitude of the said line they found to be 267 miles, 58 chains, and 90 links—the said Indians alleging that they were instructed by their chiefs in council, not to suffer the said line to be run to the westward of the said war-path. Col. Graham notes that, from our better knowledge of the dimensions and figure of the earth, we should compute the five degrees of longitude to be equal to 266.31 miles, or 266 miles, 24 chains, and 80 links. On the 26th, the Commissioners approved the conduct of he surveyors in desisting from running the parallel upon the opposition made by the Indians; and they agreed to discharge Messrs. Mason and Dixon from their service, they having finished the lines they had been sent over by the proprietors to run. The final report of the Commissioners was made to the proprietaries of the two provinces on the 9th of November, 1768, in which, among other things, in reference to the due east and west line fifteen miles due south of Philadelphia, they reported that they had extended the same 230 miles, 18 chains, and 21 links due west from the place of beginning, and 244 miles, 38 chains, and 36 links due west from the river Delaware, and should have continued the same to the western bounds of the province of Pennsylvania, but the Indians would not permit it. They marked, described, and perpetuated the said west line, by setting up and erecting therein posts of cut stone about four feet long and ten or twelve inches square, at the end of every mile, from the place of beginning to the distance of 132 miles, near the foot of a hill called and known by the name of Sideling Hill, every five-mile stone having on the side facing the north the arms of the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn graved thereon, and on the side facing the south, the arms of Frederick, Lord Baltimore, graved thereon; and the other intermediate stones are graved with the letter P on the north side and the letter M on the south side. These stones were prepared in England, and sent over as the line progressed. Thirty-nine of them were placed along the southern boundary of York County, and are mostly well preserved. They were of that species of limestone known as oolite. The country to the westward of Sideling Hill being so very mountainous as to render it in most places extremely difficult and expensive, and in some impracticable, to convey stones or boundaries, they had marked and described the line to the top of the Allegheny ridge,

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*There is a tradition that the surveyors had with them a bear, which, however, was tame, but excited much curiosity among the inhabitants along the line.

which divides the waters running into the rivers Potomac and Ohio; they raised and erected thereon, on the tops and ridges of mountains, heaps or piles of stones or earth from about three and a half to four yards in diameter at bottom, and from six to seven feet in height; and that from the top of the said Allegheny ridge, westward, as far as they continued the line, they set up posts at the end of every mile, and raised around each post heaps or piles of stones or earth.

During the administration of William F. Johnston, Commissioners were appointed by the Governors of the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, to ascertain and refix the boundaries where those States join each other. Joshua P. Eyre, Esq., was appointed on the part of Pennsylvania; George Read Riddle, Esq., on the part of Delaware; Henry G. S. Key, Esq., on the part of Maryland, and Lieut.-Col. James D. Graham, of the United States Topographical Engineers, was detailed by the War Department at the request of those States for that particular service. In their report they say that they saw that much science and many intricate mathematical problems were involved, that not only required the talents of men as Commissioners distinguished in the annals of our country, and surveyors to carry out the agreement of the proprietary governments of 1760, but finally enlisted the services of those distinguished mathematicians, Messrs. Mason and Dixon. The report of Col. Graham, from which the preceding account is gathered, presented a general view of the scientific operations of Messrs. Mason and Dixon, and of their predecessors, in tracing the various lines which constitute important portions of the boundaries of the States. He investigated the notes of Mason and Dixon, which were in the archives of the State of Maryland. The following information, taken from his report, is interesting to us as Pennsylvanians. The Boundary Commissioners and Col. Graham, proceeded to the northeast corner of Maryland, or point of intersection of the due north line with the parallel of latitude fifteen miles south of the parallel of the most southern limit of Philadelphia. This point is in a deep ravine, on the margin of a small brook and near its source. The stone monument, with the arms of Lord Baltimore and Thomas and Richard Penn graven thereon, which had been placed by Commissioner Ewing, by order of the Board of Commissioners in 1768 to designate this point, was missing. From the tradition of the neighborhood, it appeared, that some years ago after it had fallen nearly prostrate from its place, owing to the encroachment of the stream, upon whose margin it stood, some individual had taken it away for a chimney piece. A stake was found firmly planted in the ground, which they were informed by the neighbors near by, occupied its place. In examining the tangent and curve the report says: "With a radius of twelve miles, such a curve is so flat that it is difficult in walking over ground intersected with forest timber, fences and other obstructions, to distinguish without the aid of instruments the deflections of the lines connecting monuments on its circumference nearly a third of a mile apart." An impression prevailed in the neighborhood, that the stone originally planted at the point of intersection of the due north line with the arc of the circle of twelve miles radius, corresponding with the true point of junction of the three States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware, was also missing. The true position of the lost monument was found, and they marked and perpetuated it by planting a new monument. In making the excavation at the depth of about three feet below the surface a cut stone unmarked, was found, of precisely the same form, dimensions and quality as the unmarked stones on the arc of the circle, and at the intersection of the circle with the due north line. In turning to the proceedings of the Commissioners under the dates of the 17th and 18th of June, 1765, it was found that such a stone was placed by them to mark that point. It was not until the year, 1768, that a second stone, marked with the arms of the proprietaries, was also placed at that point. It was within the memory of the neighboring inhabitants that the stone which stood at this point in a tottering posture, to within a few years of 1849, bore the arms, so often described, upon it. The unmarked stone of 1765 had, says the report, probably been buried at the base of the one bearing the arms, when the latter was placed at the same point by Commissioner Ewing in 1768. The evidence afforded by the disinterment of the old stone showed that the point fixed upon was the northeast corner of Maryland, corresponding with that originally established by Mason and Dixon. The new stone re-marking this important point was planted with its base resting on each, about five feet below the surface of the ground, and its top rising about two feet above the ground. It is of cut granite and of the following dimensions, viz: about seven feet long, and squares sixteen by eighteen inches. It is marked with the letter M on the south and west sides, and the letter P on the north and east sides. Under

this letter, on the north side, the date 1849 is engraved in deep cut figures.

There were striking discrepancies between some of the measured distances in 1849, and those of Mason and Dixon. In regard to Delaware, an impression prevailed among her citizens that a considerable portion of her territory had been abstracted by the curtailment of her rightful radius of twelve miles around Newcastle. It was determined that the actual length of the radius or distance from the spire of the court house at Newcastle (the center of the town), to the same point on the curve as marked by the old monuments, should be accurately ascertained by triangulation. The records of the U. S. Coast Survey office afforded distances, and the accuracy of the Mason and Dixon survey was closely tested. The radius of twelve miles had been determined by the simple method of measuring over the surface of the ground with a surveyor's chain, for which purpose a vista was opened through the forest as the work progressed.* It was a surprise that the length of the radius should have been so correctly obtained by such a method. The report says: "There must have been, by mere chance, a compensation of the errors incident to such a measurement over so great a distance." For it appears that the angle formed by the north line and the radius from Newcastle was so near a right angle, that the mark or post was declared the true tangent point, but the angle was never actually measured. The report further says: "The tangent stone stands on low ground, very near the margin of a morass, known by the name of Cat Swamp. Looking from thence to the east, the ground is pretty flat for half a mile, and then it rises by a rapid ascent to the ridge running northward from the summit of Chestnut Hill, distant one mile. This ridge entirely shuts out the view of the whole country to the east of it from the tangent stone and must, at least, have limited the view of the radius when the angles it formed with the tangent and north lines were measured by Messrs. Mason and Dixon. These angles were then probably affected by whatever errors in direction may have arisen in running eleven miles from Newcastle." It was then ascertained that the tangent line did not form a right angle with the radius of twelve miles drawn from the spire of Newcastle Court House to the point occupied by the tangent stone. The angle, at the tangent stone formed by these two lines, differs 8′ 32.9″ from a right angle. It was found by computation that the small deviation of 46¼″ in direction, or thirteen feet, one and one-half inch from a straight line at the end of eleven miles in running this radius from Newcastle Court house, would be sufficient to produce the difference in the measurement of the angle at the tangent post, supposing the view to the east to have been limited to the distance of one mile, as it evidently must have been from the nature of the ground. "Even this is indicative of a very small error in direction in tracing this radius, when we reflect that it was prolonged through the forest by ranging staves or poles in line one beyond another, as the surveyors advanced with their work; a method, so inaccurate for tracing a straight line that we are surprised it should have been resorted to in so important an undertaking. This was not, however, the work of Messrs. Mason and Dixon, but of their predecessors, who were less versed in science and in the use of the higher order of geodetic instruments than were Messrs. Mason and Dixon.

The arc of the circle west of the due north line and the radius terminating in the tangent stone, were traced and determined correspondent with one and the same center, by the surveyors under the agreement of 1760 and those of 1849, that is to say, the spire of the court house at New Castle. The decree of Lord Hardwicke of 1750, touches these two points, and the position of Cape Henlopen. The discrepancies in regard to the arc of the circle west of the due north line and the angle formed between the radius and the peninsular or tangent line, at the tangent stone, cannot be attributed to any difference respecting the center of the circle. The radius run out by the surveyors, in 1761, indicated by a line drawn from the spire of the court house in New Castle, to the position of the tangent stone, should be revolved about the center of its circle (the spire aforesaid), through an arc of 8′ and 34″ and one-tenth of a second to the south, and then produced two feet four inches westward, and the line called the tangent line, should be revolved westward about its southern extremity, at the "Middle Point" of the Cape of Henlopen line through the inappreciable angle of 1.2″, and then these two lines would meet at right angles, at the distance of 157.6 feet southward from the present position of the tangent stone. The slight variation thus required in the azimuth of the tangent line, proves the surprising accuracy of its direction as determined by Messrs. Mason and Dixon, and how truly it divided

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*The line is stated to have been measured horizontally—the hills and mountains with a sixteen and a half-foot level; and the vista cut through the forest, eight yards wide, was "seen about two miles, beautifully terminating to the eye in a point." —*Egle's Hist. of Penna.*

the provinces, in accordance with the articles of the ancient agreement, as far as it extended, which is given by Mason and Dixon in their notes of survey to be 81 miles, 78 chains and 31 links, or 17.2 yards less than 82 miles. The chord of the arc of the circle west of the north line should have begun at a point 157.6 feet southward of the present position of the tangent stone, and have ended at a point 143.7 feet north of the present position of the stone set by Mason and Dixon, and the Commissioners of their day, to mark its termination, and constituting now the point of junction of the three States. The report says: "It is our opinion that the stones on the arc, west of the north line, stand as originally placed." The tangent stone could never have been moved from its original position, and that stone and the intersection stone remain in the positions given to them by the surveyors in 1765. They both stand upon their proper lines of direction, which would have been scarcely preserved had they been moved by mischievous interference. The tangent stone stands precisely upon the same right line, with the three monuments to the southward of it on the tangent line, and the intersection stone stands as truly on the north line. Those who believed that the tangent stone had been disturbed in its position because of the fragments of stone of a similar character which for some time lay strewed at its base, were not carried so far back by tradition as the period when this point was marked by two similar stones, engraved alike by the arms of the proprietaries, and placed side by side, "the better to distinguish and ascertain the tangent point." "The fragments, which we were told of while engaged in the reconnoisance, were the remains, no doubt, of the missing companion of the one we found a little inclined in posture, but firmly planted in the ground, it was, when taken up, unbroken and perfect in form." In 1764–65, from the tangent point, Mason and Dixon ran a meridian line northward until it intersected the said parallel of latitude at the distance of five miles, 1 chain and 50 links, thus and there determining and fixing the northeast corner of Maryland.

In 1765 Mason and Dixon described such portion of the semicircle around Newcastle, as fell westward of the said meridian or due north line from the tangent point. "This little bow or arc" reaching into Maryland, "is about a mile and a half long, and its middle width about one hundred and sixteen feet; from its upper end, where the three States join, to the fifteen mile point, where the great Mason and Dixon's Line begins, is a little over three and a half miles: and from the fifteen mile corner due east to the circle is a little over three-quarters of a mile—room enough for three or four good farms."* This was the only part of the circle Mason and Dixon ran. The report of Col. Graham says the error in the curve of Mason and Dixon is not one of moment as regards extent of territory, as it abstracts from Delaware and gives to Maryland only about 18.78 of an acre. Their long west line or parallel of latitude we have had no occasion to test, except for a short distance, but the great care with which their astronomical observations, contained in the old manuscript at Annapolis, were made, leaves no doubt of the accuracy of that part of their work. "The want of a proper demarcation of the boundaries between States is always a source of great inconvenience and often of trouble to the border inhabitants; and it is worthy of remark, that as our survey progressed and while making the necessary offsets to houses on the east of the north line, we discovered that there was an impression among many, that the boundary of Delaware extended up to the north line, from the junction to the northeast corner of Maryland. Mr. W. Smith, a gentlemen who has once served as a member of the Legislature of Delaware, resides a full half mile within the State of Pennsylvania, measured in the shortest direction from his dwelling-house to the circular boundary. We find also, by careful measurement, that Christiana Church is in Pennsylvania, full one hundred yards west of the circular boundary. The dwelling-houses of Messrs. J. Jones, Thomas Gibson, Thomas Steel and J. McCowan, are all within the bounds of Pennsylvania, according to our trace of the circle from computed elements."

Under the auspices of the Royal Society of London, in the year 1768, the length of a degree of latitude was determined by the measurements of Mason and Dixon, and astromomical observations made by them. The degree measured 363,763 feet—about 68.9 miles. The difference of latitude of the stone planted in the forks of Brandywine and the middle post in the west peninsular line, or the amplitude of the celestial arch answering to that distance, has been found to be 1°, 28′, 45″."† Messrs. Mason and Dixon were allowed 21 shillings each per day for one month, from June 21, of the last year, and the residue of the time, 10 shillings and 6 pence each per day, for the expenses, etc., and no more until they embarked

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*Egle's History of Pennsylvania, 128.

†Egle's History of Pennsylvania, 129.

for England, and then the allowance of 10 shillings and 6 pence sterling per day was again to take place, and continue until their arrival in England. The amount paid by the Penns under these proceedings, from 1760 to 1768 was £34,200, Pennsylvania currency.* The compass used by these distinguished surveyors is in the land office at Harrisburg.

The proceedings had for fixing the boundary line were approved and ratified by the King, by his order in Council on the 11th day of January, 1769. A proclamation to quiet the settlers on the part of Pennsylvania, bears date the 15th day September, 1774.† The Provincial Council had for some time represented to the Governor the absolute necessity of establishing by an *ex parte* proclamation, the lines of jurisdiction between the province of Maryland, and the province of Pennsylvania, according to the lines and boundaries agreed upon, run and marked by the Commissioners. But this proclamation was met with opposition, on the ground of the minority of the then Lord Baltimore, and by order of the King the proclamation was withdrawn. Gov. Penn represented in a letter to the British Secretary of State, that the people living between the ancient temporary line of jurisdiction, and that lately settled and marked by the Commissioners were in a lawless State, and that his partial extension of jurisdiction had quieted disturbances and given satisfaction to the people.

On the 7th of January, 1775, a letter was received from the Earl of Dartmouth, Secretary of State, which says that "the letter of Gov. Penn stated the case respecting the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland, in a very different light from that in which it was represented to me and the King; confiding in your assertion, that the extension of the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania up to line settled and marked by the Commissioners, had been so far from having the effect to disturb the peace of his subjects and occasioning violence and bloodshed, that it had quite a contrary tendency, and given universal satisfaction, is graciously pleased to approve the arrangement made by your proclamation of the 15th of September, and to permit you to recall that issued on the 2d of November.‡ Proclamation was accordingly issued on the 8th of April, 1775, extending jurisdiction to these boundaries. In 1781, Commissioners and surveyors were appointed to run the boundary line between this State and Virginia. They were directed to continue the line from the extremity of Mason and Dixon's line twenty-three miles west, that is due west five degrees of longtitude from the Delaware River, and then run a meridian line till it strikes the Ohio. This line was extended in 1782. Thomas Jefferson was then Govenor of Virginia, and James Madison was one of the Commissioners. David Rittenhouse was a Commissioner on the part of Pennsylvania. Archibald McClean, of York County, was a surveyor in these proceedings. Very careful astronomical observations had to be made. The line was not completed and permanently marked till 1784.

SPRINGETSBURY MANOR.

AFTER the controversy with Maryland was settled, by the final agreement between the proprietaries, James Hamilton, Governor of Pennsylvania, on the 21st of May, 1762, issued his warrant for the survey of the Manor of Springetsbury, which was duly returned into the land office in 1768, where it has since remained. By this survey the manor was found to contain 64,250 acres. It extended westward from the Susquehanna nearly fifteen miles, bounded by a north and south line west of the dwelling plantation of Christian Eyster, and east and west lines about four miles distant north and south of York. The town had been laid out for the proprietor's use in 1741, as within the limits of a manor, and licenses to settle had been issued as early as 1734, and grants confirming titles within it had been given by the proprietary, Thomas Penn, in 1736. It had been recognized as a manor, but there was no record of the same. It acquired the name in 1768, if not before. The lines to be surveyed by the warrant then issued were specially directed. It was in the year 1722, when the Marylanders were encroaching, surveying their warrants and pushing their settlements along the Susquehanna and the Codorus, and within a short distance of the after site of the town of York, that Sir William Keith, Governor of the province, issued an order to survey a manor, after a treaty with the Indians at Conestogoe, for the use of Springet Penn, who was then supposed to be the heir-at-law of his grandfather, William Penn, as the son of his eldest son, who had deceased. This, as has already been explained, was a mistake

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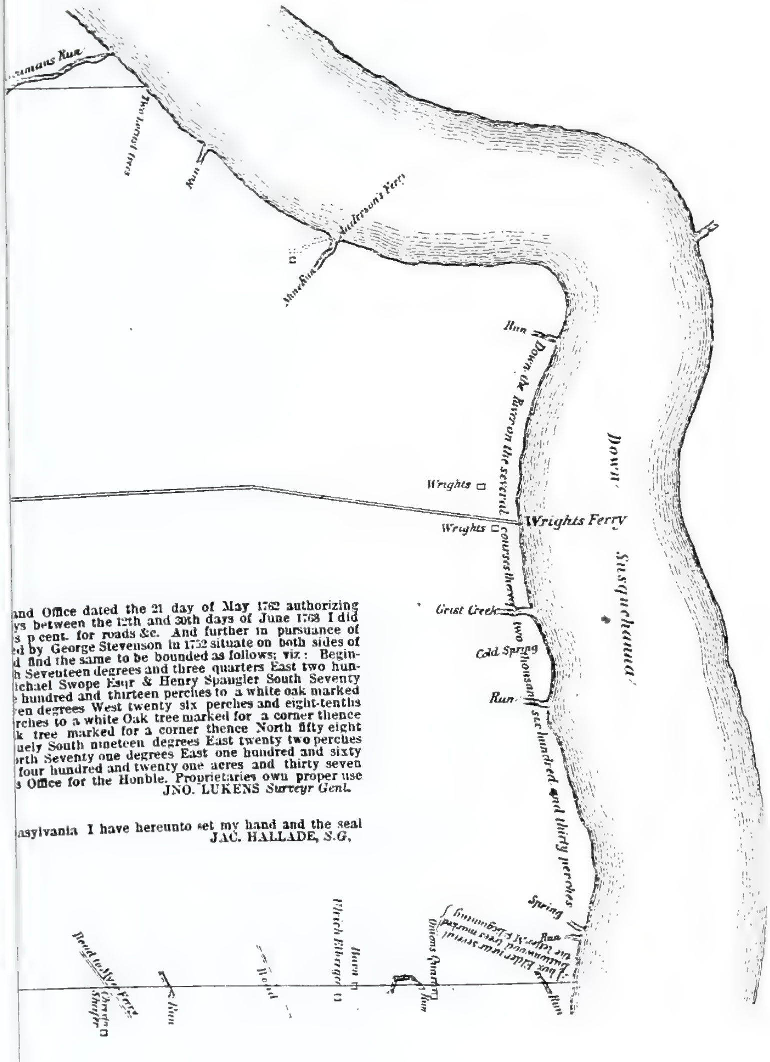
*Egle's History of Pennsylvania, 129.

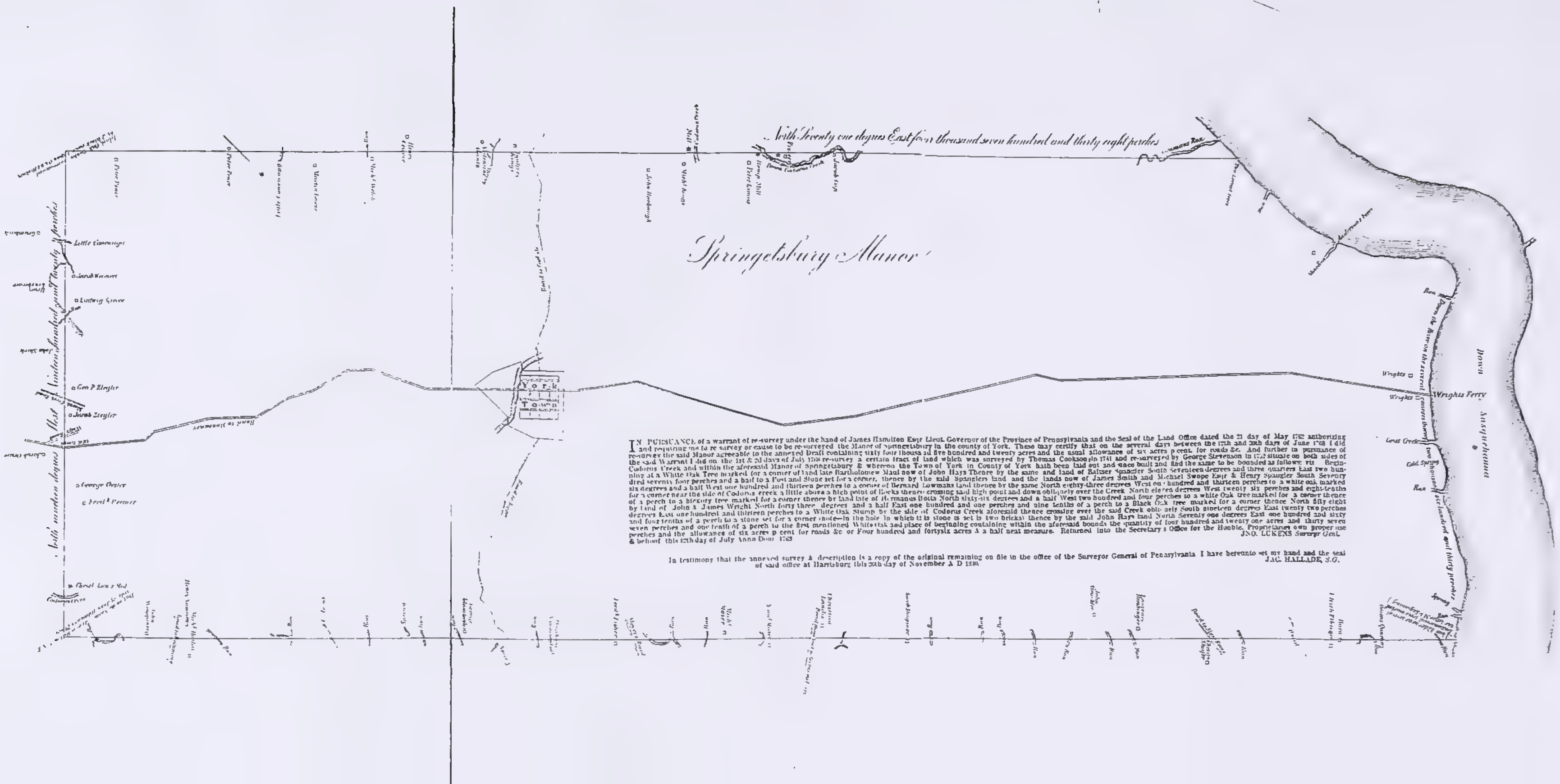
†X Col. Rec., 208.

‡X Col. Rec., 240.


...mans Run
Two locust trees
Run
Anderson's Ferry
Stone Run
Run
Down the River on the several courses thereof two thousand six hundred and thirty perches
Down Susquehanna
Wrights
Wrights
Wrights Ferry
Grist Creek
Cold Spring
Run
Spring
Run
box Elder near several buttonwood trees marked the letter M & Beginning
Simons Quarry
Run
Run
Barn
Ulrich Elberger
Road
Run
Road to Myer's Ferry
Christn Shuffer

and Office dated the 21 day of May 1762 authorizing
ys between the 12th and 30th days of June 1768 I did
s p cent. for roads &c. And further in pursuance of
ed by George Stevenson in 1752 situate on both sides of
d find the same to be bounded as follows; viz: Begin-
h Seventeen degrees and three quarters East two hun-
ichael Swope Esqr & Henry Spangler South Seventy
e hundred and thirteen perches to a white oak marked
ven degrees West twenty six perches and eight-tenths
rches to a white Oak tree marked for a corner thence
k tree marked for a corner thence North fifty eight
uely South nineteen degrees East twenty two perches
orth Seventy one degrees East one hundred and sixty
four hundred and twenty one acres and thirty seven
s Office for the Honble. Proprietaries own proper use
JNO. LUKENS *Surveyr Genl.*

nsylvania I have hereunto set my hand and the seal
JAC. HALLADE, S.G.



IN PURSUANCE of a warrant of re-survey under the hand of James Hamilton Esqr Lieut. Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania and the Seal of the Land Office dated the 21 day of May 1762 authorizing and requiring me to re survey or cause to be re-surveyed the Manor of Springetsbury in the county of York. These may certify that on the several days between the 17th and 20th days of June 1768 I did re-survey the said Manor agreeable to the annexed Draft containing sixty four thousand five hundred and twenty acres and the usual allowance of six acres p cent. for roads &c. And further in pursuance of the said Warrant I did on the 1st & 2d days of July 1768 re-survey a certain tract of land which was surveyed by Thomas Cookson in 1741 and re-surveyed by George Stevenson in 1752 situate on both sides of Codorus Creek and within the aforesaid Manor of Springetsbury & whereon the Town of York in County of York hath been laid out and since built and find the same to be bounded as follows viz Beginning at a White Oak Tree marked for a corner of land late Bartholomew Maul now of John Hays Thence by the same and land of Baltser Spangler South Seventeen degrees and three quarters East two hundred seventy four perches and a half to a Post and Stone set for a corner, thence by the said Spanglers land and the lands now of James Smith and Michael Swope Esqr & Henry Spangler South Seventy six degrees and a half West one hundred and thirteen perches to a corner of Bernard Lowmans land thence by the same North eighty-three degrees West one hundred and thirteen perches to a white oak marked for a corner near the side of Codorus creek a little above a high point of Rocks thence crossing said high point and down obliquely over the Creek North eleven degrees West twenty six perches and eight-tenths of a perch to a hickory tree marked for a corner thence by land late of Hermanus Botts North sixty-six degrees and a half West two hundred and four perches to a white Oak tree marked for a corner thence by land of John & James Wright North forty three degrees and a half East one hundred and one perches and nine tenths of a perch to a Black Oak tree marked for a corner thence North fifty eight degrees East one hundred and thirteen perches to a White Oak Stump by the side of Codorus Creek aforesaid thence crossing over the said Creek obliquely South nineteen degrees East twenty two perches and four tenths of a perch to a stone set for a corner (note—in the hole in which this stone is set is two bricks) thence by the said John Hays land North Seventy one degrees East one hundred and sixty seven perches and one tenth of a perch to the first mentioned White Oak and place of beginning containing within the aforesaid bounds the quantity of four hundred and twenty one acres and thirty seven perches and the allowance of six acres p cent for roads &c or Four hundred and fortysix acres & a half neat measure. Returned into the Secretary's Office for the Honble. Proprietaries own proper use & behoof this 12th day of July Anno Dom 1768

JNO. LUKENS Survyr Genl.

In testimony that the annexed survey & description is a copy of the original remaining on file in the office of the Surveyor General of Pennsylvania I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said office at Harrisburg this 20th day of November A D 1880

JAC. HALLADE, S.G.

as to the proprietorship of the province. The original documents, that is those relating to the treaty with the Indians and the warrant of survey, are here given.

At a council with the Indians held at Conestogoe, June 15, 1722.

PRESENT:
Sir William Keith, Bart., Govr. Colo.,
John French & Francis Worley, Esqrs.
The Chiefs of the Conestogoe, Shawana & Ganaway Indians: Smith, the Ganaway Indian, & James Le Tort, Interpreters.

The Govr. spoke as follows:

Friends and Brothers—You say you love me because I come from your father. Wm. Penn, to follow his peaceable ways, and to fulfill all his kind promises to the Indians. You call me Wm. Penn, and I am very proud of the name you give me: But if we have a true love for the memory of Wm. Penn. WE must shew it to his Family & to his Children that are grown up to be men in England, and will soon come over to represent him here. Last time I was with you at Conestogoe, you shewed me a parchment which you had received from Wm. Penn, containing many articles of Friendship between him & you, and between his Children & your Children. You then told me He desired you to remember it well for three Generations, but I hope you and your Children will never forget it. That Parchment fully declared your consent to Wm. Penn's purchase & Right to the Lands on both sides Sasquehanna. But I find both you & we are like to be disturbed by idle People from Mary Land, and also by others who have presumed to Survey Lands on the Banks of Susquehanna, without any Powers from William Penn or his children to whom they belong, and without so much as asking your Consent.

I am therefore now come to hold a Council & consult with you how to prevent such unjust practices for the future, and hereby we will shew our Love & Respect for the Great Wm. Penn's children who inherit their father's Estate in this Country, and have a just right to the hearty Love & friendship of all the Indians promised to them in many Treaties. I have fully considered this thing, and if you approve my thoughts, I will immediately cause to take up a large Tract of land on the other side of Sasquehanna for the Grandson of Wm. Penn, who is now a man as tall as I am; For when the Land is marked with his name upon the Trees, it will keep off the Mary Landers and every other person whatsoever from coming to settle near you to disturb you. And he bearing the same kind heart to the Indians which his Grandfather did, will be glad to give you any part of his Land for your own use and Convenience; but if other people take it up they will make settlements upon it, and then it will not be in his power to give it you as you want it.

My Dear Friends & Brothers—Those who have any wisdom amongst you must see and be convinced that what I now say is entirely for your Good, for this will effectually hinder and prevent any Person from settling Lands on the other side of Sasquehannah, according to your own desire, and consequently you will be secure from being disturbed by ill neighbors, and have all Land at the same time in your own power to make use of. This will also beget a true hearty Love & friendship between you, your children, and the Great Wm. Penn's Grandson, who is now Lord of all this Country in the room of his Grandfather. It is therefore fit & necessary for you to begin as soon as you can to express your Respect & Love to him; He expects it from you according to your promises in many Treaties, and he will take it very kindly.

Consider then, my Brothers, that I am now giving you an opportunity to speak your thoughts lovingly & freely unto this brave young man, Mr. Penn's Grandson: And I, whom you know to be your true friend, will take care to Write down your Words, and to send them to England to this Gentleman, who will return you a kind Answer, and so your hearts will be made glad to see that the great Wm. Penn still lives in his Children to love and serve the Indians.

The Council was continued on the next day, the following being the minutes of that meeting:—

At a council with the Indians held at Conestogoe, June 16th, 1722.

PRESENT:
Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Governour.
Colo. John French & Francis Worley, Esqs.
The Chiefs of the Conestogoe, Shawana & Ganaway Indians; Smith and James Le Tort, Interpreters.

The Indians spoke in Answer by Tawenea, as follows:

They have considered of what the Govr. proposed to them yesterday, & think it a matter of very great importance to them to hinder the Mary Landers from Settling or taking up Lands so near them upon the Susquehanna. They very much approve what the Govr. spoke, and like his Council to them very well but they are not willing to discourse particularly on the Business of Land lest the five Nations may reproach or blame them.

They declare again their satisfaction with all that the Governour said yesterday to them in Council: And altho they know that the five Nations have not yet any right to these Lands, & that four of the Towns do not pretend to any, yet the fifth Town, viz.: the Cayugoes are allways claiming some Right to Lands on the Sasquehanna, even where they themselves now live: wherefore they think it will be a very proper time when the Govr. goes to Albany to settle that matter with the Cayugoes, & then all Parties will be satisfied.

They ask the Govr. whereabouts & what quantity of Land does he propose to survey for Mr. Penn. It is answered, from over against the mouth of Conestogoe Creek up to the Govrs. new settlement, and so far back from the River as no Person can come to annoy or disturb them in their Towns on this side.

They proceed and say, That they are at this time very apprehensive that People will come when the Govr. is gone to Albany & survey this Land, wherefore, they earnestly desire that the Govr. will immediately cause the Surveyor to come lay out the Land for Mr. Penn's Grandson to secure them, & they doubt not but the Govrs. appearance & conduct afterwards at Albany will make all things easy there.

Copy of warrant for survey of Springetsbury Manner Sir Wm. Keith Bart. Governor of the province Pensilvania &c.

To Colo. John French, Francis Worley & James Mitchell, Esqs. Whereas, the three Nations of Indians settled on the North side of the River Sasquehannah, in his Maties Peace & under the protection of this Government, viz:—The Conestogoes, The Shawanose, & The Cawnoyes, are very much disturbed, and the Peace of this Colony is hourly in danger of being broken by persons who pursuing their own private gain without any regard to Justice. Have attempted & others do still threaten to

Survey and take up Lands on the South West Branch of the sd River, right against the Towns & Settlements of the said Indians, without any Right or pretence of Authority so to do, from the Proprietor of this Province unto whom the Lands unquestionably belong. And whereas, it is reasonable & agreeable to former Treaties with the Indians that a sufficient quantity of Land upon the South West side of the River Sasquehannah be reserved in the Proprietors hands for accomodating the said Indian Nations when it may hereafter be thought proper and convenient for them to remove tneir Settlements further from the Christian Inhabitants.

And Lastly, Whereas, at a Treaty held between the Indians and me at Conestogoe, the 15th and 16th days of this instant They did earnstly desire & request me forthwith to Cause a large Tract of Land, right against their Towns upon Susquehannah, to be surveyed & located for the Proprietors use only; Because, from his Bounty & Goodness, they would allways be sure to obtain whatever was necessary & Convenient for them from time to time.

These are therefore, by Virtue of the Powers wherewith I am Entrusted for the Preservation of his Majesties Peace in this Province, & with a due and perfect regard to the Proprietors absolute Title & unquestionable Rights To Authorize, Impower & Command you, the said Colo. John French, Francis Worley & James Mitchell, with such of the neighboring inhabitants as you shall think fit to call to your assistance immediately to cross the River Sacquehannah, and to survey or cause to be surveyed, marked and Located, the quantity of 70000 acres or thereabouts, in the name & for the use of the Honble Springet Penn, Esq., which shall bear the name and be called The Mannor of Springetsbury. Beginning your Survey as near as you can upon the South West Bank of the River Susquehannah, over against the mouth of Conestogoe Creek; from thence by Line W. S. W. Distance Ten miles more or less; from thence by Line N. W. b N. Twelve more or less; thence by Line E. N. E. untill you meet with the uppermost Corner tree of my Settlement called Newberry; from thence S. E. b S. along my head Line until you come at my Southern Corner tree in the Wood's; from thence down the Side Line of my Land E. N. E. until you come at the River Sasquehannah, & from thence by the said Rivers side unto the place where you first begin, which Line will be the fourth Side of the said Survey, and when it is done, & finished, You are to make a Return thereof upon the back of this Warrant into the Govr. & Council of Pennsylvania; For which this shall be unto you, the sd. Colo. John French, Francis Worley & every of you, a sufficient Warrant Power & Authority. Given under my hand & seal, at Conestogoe, the 18th day of June, in the 8th year of our Sovereign Lord George, Annoq. Dom. 1722.

Signed, W. KEITH.

THE RETURN.

To his Excellency the Governor & the Honble Council of Pensilva.

May it please your Excellency:

In obedience to the within Warrant to us directed, We did, upon the nineteenth & twentieth days of this instant, June, begin & compleat the Survey of the Mannor of Springetsbury upon the river Sasquahannah, in manner following, viz: from a Red Oak upon the said River, (by a Runs side called Penns Run) mark'd S. P.; West South West Ten miles to a chestnut (by a Runs side called French's Run) mark'd S. P.; from thence North West & by North to a Black Oak mark'd S. P. twelve miles; from thence East North East to Sir William Keits western Corner Tree in the Woods Eight miles; from thence along the South East and North East lines of the said Sir William Keiths Tract called Newberry into the River Sasquahannah again, and from thence along the River Side to the place of Beginning. The whole containing seventy-five Thousand five Hundred & twenty acres, according to a Plan thereof hereunto annexed, all which is humbly submitted by

Y'r Excellency's
Most humble & obedient Servants,
JOHN FRENCH
FRAN. WORLE
JA. MITCHELL.

At Newberry, June 21, 1722.

These proceedings were communicated to the Provincial Council on the 2d of July, 1722. But that body declared that so far as they concerned or touched with the proprietary affairs they were not judged to lie before the Board, which acted as a council of state, and not as Commissioners of property.

Col. French, one of the surveyors, who executed the warrant, then undertook to vindicate the conduct of Sir William Keith to the Council, stating that "the warrant specified his true reasons; and that it was, under all the circumstances, the only effectual measure for quieting the minds of the Indians and preserving the public peace." The warrant and survey could not be returned into the land office at that time; for, it was said, that the land office continued shut from the death of William Penn in 1718 until the arrival of Thomas Penn in 1732. Nor does it appear that they were ever filed in the land office at any subsequent period.* But it is elsewhere said: "It has generally been supposed that the land office was closed from the year 1718, when William Penn died, until the arrival of Thomas Penn in the year 1732. It may be suggested that there were other reasons why the survey was not returned into the land office at that or any other time. The warrant itself was not issued from the land office, but under the private seal of Gov. Keith, at Conestogoe. The land had not been purchased from the Indians, the office was not open for the sale of them, and it was out of the usual course to grant warrants for unpurchased lands. The Council on the report of the proceedings seemed cautious about it, and refused to interfere further than to permit the warrant, and return of survey to be entered on their minutes. Although Col. French defended the proceedings, because the facts and circumstances recited in the warrant were truly stated, "and in his opinion of Springet Penn, in whose name the warrant issued, was the late proprietor's heir-at-law, And whatever turn the affairs of that family might take to resettle the property and dominion of

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*Penn *vs.* Kline, 4 Dallas, 405.

the province, he did not conceive this measure would be interpreted or deemed to the predjudice of a family for whose service it was so plainly meant and intended. But although the land was out of the purchases, as the Indians consented to the survey, the measure itself cannot but be considered as having been founded on the soundest and wisest policy, and Sir William Keith conducted himself with great zeal for the proprietary interest."*

The grant to William Penn of March 4, 1681, contained special powers to erect manors. On the 11th of July, in the same year, he agreed with "the adventurers and purchasers" in England, who were interested in his grant and the settlement of the province on certain "conditions and concessions." The ninth of these was, that "in every one hundred thousand acres, the Governor and Proprietary, by lot, reserveth ten to himself which shall lie but in one place." The name of "manor" was given to these portions of reserved land in its genuine legal sense. The nineteenth section of the charter empowered him, "his heirs and alienees, to erect manors, with a court baron and view of frank pledge (or court leet), to be held by themselves, or lords of other manors, and every person erecting such manor, shall grant lands to any person in fee simple, to be held of the said manor so as no further tenures shall be created, but further alienations shall be held of the same lord and his heirs of whom the alien did then before hold."† And such seems to have been in William Penn's own mind when on his last visit he gave a paper agreeing to give land on a quit rent "holding of the said manor, and under the regulations of the court thereof when erected."‡ He empowered the Commissioners of property to erect manors, with jurisdiction thereto annexed. But the Commissioners declined exercising the power, which would have been repugnant to the freemen of the province. Afterwards in judical opinions, the manors were construed not to mean such in a legal sense with its court and train of feudal appendages. It was held to mean a portion of country, separated from the rest, so as to be open to purchasers on "common terms," or to settlers. Whatever was granted was by special agreement in the several manors. It was originally intended that title should be given by warrant and survey, but titles afterward grew by settlement and improvement. This practice became prevalent from 1718 to 1732. They were to be consummated by payment of the purchase money and issuing of the patent. The warrant fixed a price and time of payment, and when there was no warrant, the price at the time was to be paid, which was called "on common terms." The most of the country was opened through the land office, but this did not include proprietary tenths or manors.

Two principles were early settled, namely, that no sales were to be made, nor settlements permitted, until the Indian title should be extinguished, and that no title could originate but by grant from William Penn. He and his descendants were trustees by virtue of the concessions and agreements for such individuals as should acquire equitable rights to particular portions of land. They erected an office, reserving the right to appropriate one-tenth of the whole to themselves, for their private and individual uses. No right could be acquired except by agreement with the proprietaries. In grants of lands to purchasers the only distinction was, that the lands not reserved were sold at stated prices, and those reserved, that is within the manors, were sold by special contract. Although settlements had become notorious within it, and licenses were issued and titles conferred by grant, the appropriation of the Springetsbury Manor was not sufficiently notorious, prior to the warrant of survey of 1762, to effect with constructive notice subsequent purchasers and settlers. The warrant of 1762 affected all persons with notice of the existence of the manor. The judicial difficulties arose from the fact, as alleged, that the survey of Sir William Keith, in 1722, was without authority, and that survey was never returned to the land office. The questions involved did not arise until after the Revolution, and Pennsylvania had become a sovereign State. The cases in which these titles are investigated, both arising in the County of York, are Penn's Lessee *vs.* Kline, reported in the fourth volume of Dallas Reports,* and in Kirk and Another *vs.* Smith, ex-demise of Penn, reported in the ninth volume of Wheaton's United States Supreme Court Reports.† In this last case the counsel for the plaintiff were Daniel Webster and Henry Clay, and the counsel for the defendant were the Attorney-General, William Wirt, and John Sergeant, and the opinion was delivered by the Chief Justice,

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*II Smith's Laws, note.

†The court baron was for the redressing of misdemeanors and nuisances within the manor, and for settling disputes of property among the tenants. (90, II Blackstone's Commentaries.)

‡Sergeant's Land Laws, 196.

* Page 404.

† Page 241.

John Marshall. The following is the warrant in that case :

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.—By the Proprietaries.

WHEREAS, Bartholemew Sesrang, of the County of Lancaster, hath requested that we would grant him to take up 200 acres of land, situate between Codorus Creek and Little Conewago Creek, adjoining the lands of Killian Smith and Philip Heintz, on the west side of the Susquehanna River, in the said county of Lancaster, for which he agrees to pay to our use the sum of £15 10s. current money of this province, for every acre thereof. These are, therefore, to authorize and require you to survey, or cause to be surveyed unto the said Bartholemew, at the place aforesaid, according to the method of townships appointed, the said quantity of 200 acres, if not already surveyed or appropriated ; and make return thereof into the secretary's office, in order for further confirmation ; for which this shall be your sufficient warrant; which survey, in case the said Bartholemew fulfil the above agreement within six months from the date hereof, shall be valid ; otherwise void.

Given under my hand and seal of the land office, by virtue of certain powers from the said proprietaries, at Philadelphia, this eighth day of January, Anno Domini, one thousand seven hundred and forty-two. GEORGE THOMAS.

To William Parsons,
Surveyor-General.

The warrant of resurvey of Gov. Hamilton set forth : "That in pursuance of the primitive regulations for laying out lands in the province, W. Penn had issued a warrant, dated the 1st of September, 1700, to Edward Pennington, the Surveyor-General, to survey for the proprietor, 500 acres of every township of 5,000 acres ; and generally the proprietary one-tenth of all the land laid out, and to be laid out ; that like warrants, had been issued by the successive proprietaries to every succeeding Surveyor-General; that the tracts surveyed, however, are far short of the due proportions of the proprietary ; that therefore by order of the then Commissioners of property, and in virtue of the general warrant aforesaid to the then Surveyor-General, there was surveyed for the use of the proprietor on the 19th and 20th of June, 1722, a certain tract of land situate on the west side of the river Susquehanna, then in the county of Chester, afterward of Lancaster, and now of York, containing about 70,000 acres called, and now well known by the name of the manor of Springetsbury; that sundry Germans and others, afterward seated themselves by leave of the proprietor on divers parts of the said manor, but confirmation of their titles was delayed on account of the Indian claim; that on the 11th of October, 1736, the Indians released their claims, when (on the 30th of October, 1736), a license was given to each settler, (the whole grant computed at 12,000 acres), promising patents, after surveys should be made; that the survey of the said tract of land, is either lost or mislaid; but that from the well-known settlements and improvements made by the said licensed settlers therein, and the many surveys made around the said manor, and other proofs and circumstances, it appears that the said tract is bounded east, by the Susquehanna; west, by a north and south line west of the late dwelling plantation of Christian Eyster, called Oyster, a licensed settler; north by a line nearly east and west, distant about three miles north of the present great road, leading from Wright's Ferry through York Town, by the said Christian Oyster's plantation to Monockassey; south, by a line near east and west, distant about three miles south of the great road aforesaid; that divers of the said tracts and settlements within the said manor, have been surveyed and confirmed by patents, and many that have been surveyed, remained to be confirmed by patents, for which the settlers have applied; that the proprietor is desirous, that a complete draft or map and return of survey of the said manor, shall be replaced and remain for their and his use, in the Surveyor-General's office, and also, in the Secretary's office; that by special order and direction, a survey for the proprietor's use was made by Thomas Cookson, Deputy Surveyor (in 1741), of a tract on both sides of the Codorus, within the said manor, for the site of a town, whereon York Town has since been laid out and built, but no return of that survey being made, the premises were resurveyed by George Stevenson, Deputy Surveyor (in December, 1752), and found to contain 436½ acres."

After the recital, the warrant directed the Surveyor-General "to re-survey the said tract for the proprietor's use, as part of his one-tenth, in order that the bounds and lines thereof, may be certainly known and ascertained." James Tilghman, Secretary of the land office, on the 13th of May, 1768, wrote to John Lukens, Surveyor-General, to proceed with all expedition on the survey, and make return of the outline of the manor at least. The survey was accordingly executed from the 12th to the 13th of June, 1768, and the plat was returned into the land office, and also into the Secretary's office, on the 12th of July, 1768, containing 64,520 acres, a part of the original tract of 70,000 acres having been cut off, under the agreement between Penn and Baltimore, to satisfy the claims of Maryland settlers. This is known as Hamilton's Survey.

THE MANOR OF MASKE.

Between 1736 and 1740 there were early settlements made on an immense tract of land

in the western portion of the county of York laid out for the proprietaries' use, and named the Manor of Maske. When the provincial surveyors arrived for the purpose of running its lines, the settlers upon it, not understanding, or not approving the purpose, drove them off by force. Some of the settlers had taken out regular warrants, others had licenses, and some were there probably without either. As a result, the lines were not run till January, 1766, and the return of them was made on the 7th of April, 1768, to the land office.

"The manor then surveyed is nearly a perfect oblong. The southerly line is 1,887 perches; the northern, 1,900 perches; the western line, 3,842 perches; the eastern 3,954. It is nearly six miles wide, and about twelve miles long. The southern line is probably a half mile north of Mason and Dixon's line, and the northern is about midway between Mummasburg and Arendtsville, skirting a point marked on the county as Texas, on the road from Gettysburg to Middletown, does not quite reach the Conewago Creek. The manor covers the town of Gettysburgh and Mummasburg, the hamlet of Seven Stars, and probably McKnightstown, all of the township of Cumberland, except a small strip of half a mile along the Maryland line, nearly the whole of Freedom, about one-third of Highland, the southeast corner of Franklin, the southern section of Butler, the western fringe of Straban, and a smaller fringe on the west side of Mount Joy. Gettysburg is situated north of the center, and on the eastern edge of the manor, and is thus about five and a half miles from the northern, and seven and a half from the southern. The manor is separated by a narrow strip on the west from Carroll's Tract, or "Carrolls Delight," as it was originally called, and which was surveyed under Maryland's authority on the 3d of April, 1732. It was patented August 8,1735, to Charles, Mary and Eleanor Carroll, whose agents made sales of warrants for many years, supposing that the land lay within the grant of Lord Baltimore, and in the county of Frederick. As originally surveyed Carroll's Delight contained 5,000 acres.*"

A special act of Assembly was passed on the 23d of March, 1797, relating to the Manor of Maske. It recited that "certain citizens had settled themselves and made improvements on the lands comprehended within its limits antecedently to the warrant issuing for the survey of the same, and without notice that any such measure was in contemplation," and as doubts had arisen whether the said survey was regular, "and the said settlers and inhabitants in whose favor the said exceptions might have been urged, waived the same, and had agreed or are in treaty with, and ready to conclude a purchase for John Penn and Richard Penn, Esqs., Therefore, to remove any uneasiness in the minds of the said inhabitants that the committee may claim the land to encourage agriculture and improvement, by sending titles free from dispute and remove any prejudice against the rights derived from the late proprietaries, the lands marked by the survey of the manor in the month of January, 1676, shall be free and clear of any claim of the Commonwealth." But in 1800 all this territory was included in the new county of Adams.*

BLUMSTONE'S LICENSES.

In 1734 a title originated, which in controversies concerning the Manor of Springetsbury, became the subject of judicial investigation. The land on the west of the Susquehanna not having been purchased from the Indians, no absolute title, irregular, or otherwise, could be given according to the established usage and law. But the dispute was existing with Lord Baltimore, concerning the boundary of William Penn's charter and the Marylanders were extending their settlements up the Susquehanna. On the 11th of January, 1733–34,* a special commission was given to Samuel Blunston, a gentleman resident on the banks of the Susquehanna, to encourage the settlement of the country, and most of the titles over the Susquehanna originated in the licenses issued by him, to settle and take up lands on the west side of the river. Not because the land office was at that time closed as has been generally conceived, but because the office could not be opened for those lands which were not yet purchased of the Indians. He issued many licenses from January, 1734,

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*A. Sheely, in Egle's Hist. of Penna, pp. 351-82.

*In Day's Annals it is said that the manor was established by warrant from the Penns in 1740.

About the year 1740 a number of the Scotch-Irish made the first settlement on what is now Adams County, among the hills near the sources of Marsh Creek. At that time the limestone lands in the lower part of the county (of York), now so valuable in the hands of the German farmers, were not held in high estimation, on account of the scarcity of water, and the Scotch-Irish passed them by to select the slate lands, with the pure springs and mountain air to which they had been accustomed at home.

Descendants are still cultivating the farms which their fathers opened one hundred years since. Mr. McPherson's ancestors settled about 1741–42, when the patent is dated. Mr. William McClellan, the well known and obliging landlord at Gettysburg, says that his ancestor obtained his patent from William Penn, at New Castle, but did not settle until about 1740. The land still remains in possession of the family, and the graves of the deceased members are all there."—*Days Annals, p. 53, (1840).*

†This was before the begining of the year was fixed by law, on the 1st of January instead of the 25th of March, hence old and new style.—*II Archives,* [illegible]

to October, 1737, by which he promised patents on the usual terms, when the purchases should be made from the Indians. The first license issued by Samuel Blunston was dated the 24th of January, 1733–34, and the last on the 31st of October, 1737, all of which, and they were numerous prior to the 11th of October, 1736, were for lands out of the Indian purchase. These grants the proprietors were bound to confirm, being issued by their express consent, as soon as they purchased the lands from the natives, upon the clearest legal principles, as expressed in the case of Weiser's Lessee *vs.* Moody.*

This title was always recognized, and after the purchase made in 1736, the proprietary confirmed the licenses by regular warrants. They were likened by some to locations, by others to warrants. They had all the essential parts of a warrant, except in the single circumstance of the purchase money not being previously paid. They contained a direction to make a survey, equally with a warrant, and it was the constant usage of surveyors to make surveys under them, in the same manner as under warrants, and such surveys were accepted in the office.†

In the case of Penn's Lessee against Kline,‡ it is said, "In order to resist the Maryland intrusions, encouragements were offered by Sir W. Keith, and accepted by a number of Germans, for forming settlements on the tract, which had been thus surveyed; and in October, 1736, Thomas Penn having purchased the Indian claim to the land, empowered Samuel Blunston to grant licenses for 12,000 acres (which were sufficient to satisfy the rights of those who had settled, perhaps fifty in number) within the tract of land "commonly called the Manor of Springetsbury," under the invitations of the Governor. But in addition to such settlers, not only the population of the tract in dispute, but of the neighboring county, rapidly increased." In 1736, Thomas Penn was in Lancaster, and signed warrants taken under Blunston's licenses. The number of Germans who had formed settlements on the tract is elsewhere mentioned as fifty-two. In Calhoun's Lessee *vs.* Dunning,§ the inception of the plantiff's title depended upon an extract from the record of licenses or grants by Blunston, dated March, 1734–35, which was merely a minute in these words: "John Calhoun, 200 acres on Dunning's Run, called the Dry Spring, between Jacob Dunning and Ezekiel Dunning." A number of ejectments were brought for tracts of land, lying in York County, in all of which the general question was, whether the land was included in a tract called and known by the name of a proprietary manor duly surveyed and returned into the land office, on or before the 4th day of July, 1776. The titles of the lessors of the plaintiff, to the premises in dispute, were regularly deduced from the charter of Charles the Second, to William Penn, provided there was a manor called and known by the name of Springetsbury, duly surveyed and returned, according to the terms and meaning of the act of the 27th of November, 1779.* On the trial of the cause already mentioned, evidence was given on each side to maintain the opposite position respecting the existence or non-existence of the Manor of Springetsbury, from public instruments, from the sense expressed by the proprietaries, before the Revolution, in their warrants and patents; from the sense expressed by the warrants and patents issued since the Revolution; from the practice of the land office, and from the current of public opinion. The general ground taken by the plaintiff's counsel was: First, That the land mentioned is a part of a tract called or known by the name of a Proprietary Manor. Second, that it was a proprietary manor duly surveyed, and Third, that the survey was duly made and returned before the 4th of July, 1776. . . . The defendant's counsel contended: 1. That Sir William Keith's warrant, being issued in 1722, without authority, all proceedings on it were absolutely void, and that neither the warrant nor survey had ever been returned into the land office. 2, That Gov. Hamilton's warrant was issued in 1762, to resurvey a manor which had never been legally surveyed, and was in that respect to be regarded as a superstructure without a foundation. 3, That the recitals of Gov. Hamilton's warrant are not founded in fact, and that considering the survey, in pursuance of it, as an original survey, it was void as against compact, law and justice, that the proprietor should assume, for a manor, land settled by individuals.

The licenses granted by Thomas Penn, in 1736, to about fifty-two settlers, in different parts of the first, as well as second survey, in which this is called the Manor of Springetsbury was strongly relied upon to show that, even at that early period, it had acquired this name. The tenor of the warrants afterward granted for lands within this manor, varying from the terms of the

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*II Yeates, 27.
†Lessee of Dunning *vs.* Carruthers, II Yeates, 17.
‡IV Dallas, 105.
§IV Dallas, 120.

*I Smith's Laws, 480.

common warrants, marked this manor land. There was testimony to show that the west line of this manor was always reputed to go considerably beyond York to Oyster's.

As some of the persons interested in the ejectments brought for lands in Springetsbury Manor had purchased from the Commonwealth, and it would be entitled to all arrears of purchase money if the proprietary title should not be established, the Legislature had authorized the Governor to employ counsel to assist the counsel of the defendants. After the decision of the case of Penn's lessee *vs.* Kline, the Legislature appointed James Ross and James Hopkins, Esqs., to take defense in the next ejectment, Penn's lessee *vs.* Groff,[*] which was tried in the April term, 1806, and upon the same charge, the same verdict was given. The defendant's counsel, having tendered a bill of exceptions to the charge of the court, arrangements were made to obtain a final decision of the Supreme Court, upon a writ of error. It appears, however from the journals, that the Legislature was not disposed to interfere any further, and terms of compromise were proposed and accepted by the parties. The resolution appointing Messrs. Ross and Hopkins, counsel for the inhabitants of Springetsbury Manor, was passed March 31, 1806.[†]

The proprietary manors were reserved by the Legislature after the Revolution to the Penns, while their title to all other lands in the province was divested in favor of the commonwealth. The royal grant of the province of Pennsylvania to William Penn was an absolute one, and the quit rents reserved by him and his heirs, on the alienation of lands therein, became their private property. By the Revolution and consequent change of government, the proprietaries lost the right of pre-emption of unpurchased land, in which the Indian title was not extinguished. The grant to Penn was in free and common socage; but the Revolution and the act for vesting the estates of the late proprietaries in the commonwealth and for the opening of the land office, passed in 1779 and 1781,[‡] abolished all feudal land tenures, and rendered them purely allodial in their character, even as to lands held by the late proprietaries in their private capacity. At the commencement of the war of the American Revolution, the proprietary went to Great Britain, where he remained, and in the year 1779 the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed the act "for vesting the estates of the late proprietaries of Pennsylvania in this commonwealth." It was held, however, in the courts, that the lands within the lines of the survey of the manor were excepted out of the general operation of the act, and were not vested in the commonwealth.[*] The powers of government and rights of property were always kept distinct, the former being exercised by the General Assembly, and the latter by means of an agency, constituting what is called a land office. After the Revolution, the proprietaries had, and still have a land office, to receive purchase moneys and grant patents. The commonwealth did not receive the purchase money of lands included within the limits of manors, nor grant patents for them. There were, in fact, two land offices. The act of investiture contained the following:

"All and every estate of those claiming to be proprietaries of Pennsylvania, to which they were entitled on the 4th day of July, 1776, in, or to the soil and land contained within the limits of said province, together with royalties, etc., mentioned or granted in the charter of said King Charles; the Second shall be, and they are hereby vested in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

"There was nothing in the act of 1779, which would lead to the opinion that the legislature was actuated by a spirit of hostility against the Penn family. The great object of the act was to transfer the right to the soil of Pennsylvania from the proprietary to the commonwealth. This was the great and national object. In addition to the private estates of the family, to manors actually surveyed and to the quit rents reserved on the lands sold within the manors, 120,000 pounds sterling are bestowed on the family amongst other considerations, in remembrance of the enterprising spirit which distinguished the founder of Pennsylvania. The line of partition between the commonwealth and the Penn family was to be drawn. It was proper that the commonwealth, and Penn, and the people of Pennsylvania, should be able distinctly to discern it.[†] "To have suffered the Penn family to retain those rights, which they held strictly in their proprietary character, would have been inconsistent with the complete political independence of the State. The province was a fief held immediately from the Crown, and the Revolution would have operated very inefficiently toward complete emancipation, if the feudal relation had been suffered to re-

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[*] IV Dallas, 410.

[†] P. L. 682. 8 Bioren, 474.

[‡] 2 Smith's Laws, 532.

[*] 8 Wright, 500.

[†] Marshall, C. J., 9 Wheaton, 267.

main. It was therefore necessary to extinguish all foreign interest in the soil, as well as foreign jurisdiction in the matter of government."* "We are then to regard the Revolution and these Acts of Assembly, as emancipating every acre of soil in Pennsylvania from the grand characteristic of the feudal system. Even as to the lands held by the proprietaries themselves, they held them as other citizens held under the commonwealth, and that by a title purely allodial. . . . The State became the proprietor of all lands, but instead of giving them like a feudal lord to an enslaved tenantry, she has sold them for the best price she could get, and conferred on the purchaser the same absolute estate she held herself."†

Among the proceedings of the Supreme Executive Council, January 25, 1787, appears the following: "A letter from Tench Francis, Esq., requesting the delivery of a number of counterparts of patents for lands within the Manor of Springetsbury, granted by the late proprietaries of Pennsylvania, now in the keeping of the Secretary of the land office, was laid before Council; and on consideration, an order was taken that the Secretary of the land office be authorized and instructed to deliver to John Penn and John Penn, Jr., or their attorney the counterparts of all such patents for lots within the Manor of Springetsbury as upon examination shall appear to be entered in the Rolls office, taking their receipt for the same. And on September 22, 1788, the following appears: "A memorial from John Penn, Jr., and John Penn, by their agent, Anthony Butler, containing a brief of their title to the Manor of Springetsbury, lying north of the city of Philadelphia, was read together with several inclosures; the memorial and inclosures were put into the hands of the committee appointed upon the petition of Thomas Britain and others."‡

THE TOWN OF YORK.

The warrant for the survey of Springetsbury Manor, issued by Gov. Hamilton, on the 21st of May, 1762, recited: "That by special order and direction a survey for the proprietor's use was made by Thomas Cookson, deputy surveyor (in 1741) of a tract of land on both sides of the Cordorus, within the said manor, for the site of a town, whereon York Town has since been laid out and built, but no return of that survey being made, the premises were resurveyed by George Stevenson, deputy surveyor (in December, 1752,) and found to contain 436½ acres."

The original survey was made in the month of October, 1741. Glossbrenna's history says:

"The part east of Codorus, was immediately laid out into squares, after the manner of Philadelphia. For doing this the following instructions were originally given: 'The squares to be 480 feet wide; 520 long; lots 230 by 65; alleys 20; two streets 80 feet wide, to cross each other, and 65 feet square to be cut off the corner of each lot to make a square for any public building or market of 110 feet each side; the lots to be let at 7 shillings sterling or value in coin current according to the exchange; the squares to be laid out the length of two squares to the eastward of Codorus when any number such as 20 houses are built.' On the margin of the original draught of the town as then laid out, are these words: The above squares count in each 480 feet on every side, which in lots of 60 feet front, and 240 feet deep, will make 15 lots; which multiplied by the number of squares, (viz, 16, for the original draught contains no more) gives 256 lots; which together with the streets, at 60 feet wide, will not take up above 102 acres of land.' "

"After the town had been thus laid out, if any one wished for a lot therein, he applied at the proper office, or in the words of his certificate he "entered his name for a lot in the town of York, in the county of Lancaster, No." &c.

"The first application or entry of names for lots in Yorktown was in November, 1741. In that month 23 lots were taken up, and no more were taken up until the 10th and 11th of March, 1746, when 44 lots were disposed of. In 1748, and the two years following, many applications were made, for York had then become a county town. The names of the persons who first applied for, and took up lots in York, (Nov. 1741,) are as follows, viz.: John Bishop, No. 57; Jacob Welsch, No. 58; Baltzer Spengler, No. 70; Michael Swoope, No. 75; Christopher Croll, No. 85; Michael Laub, No. 86; George Swoope, No. 87, 104, 124, & 140; Zachariah Shugart No. 92; Nicholas Stuke, No. 101; Arnold Stuke, No. 102; Samuel Hoake, No. 105; Hermanus Bott, No.

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*Gibson, J., 7 Sergeant and Rawle, 188.

†Woodward J., 8 Wright, 501.

‡All the titles of lands in the borough of York are derived from the Penns. The quit rents were reserved and paid. The agency for the Penns was in the hands of Hon. John Cadwalader of Philadelphia, and the local agent here was Hon. Charles A. Barnitz, and afterward David G. Barnitz, Esq. The last purchase of lands within the bounds of the Manor of Springetsbury, was made by Daniel Keller of Windsor Township in 1878, the title to the piece of land before that being only one of occupancy by his father. This occupancy, however, inured to all of his heirs as tenants in common.

106; George Hoake, No. 107 and 117; Jacob Crebill, No. 108; Matthias Onvensant, No. 118; Martin Eichelberger, No. 120; Andrew Coaler, No. 121, Henry Hendricks, No. 122; and Joseph Hinsman, No. 123.

"The manner of proceeding to obtain a lot was thus: The person wishing for one, applied for and requested the proprietors, to permit him to "take up a lot." They then received a certificate of having made such application; the lot was then surveyed for him.

"The paper given to the applicant certifying that he had entered his name, and mentioning the conditions, was then usually called "a ticket," or else the particular applicant was named, as "George Swoope's ticket." These tickets were transferable; the owner of them might sell them, assign them, or do what he pleased with them. The possession of a ticket was by no means the same as owning a lot. It only gave a right to build, to obtain a patent, for the lots were granted upon particular conditions, strenuously enforced,

"One of the usual conditions was this, viz.: "that the applicant build upon the lot, at his own proper cost, one substantial dwelling-house, of the dimensions of sixteen feet square at least, with a good chimney of brick or stone, to be laid in or built with lime and sand, within the space of one year from the time of his entry for the same." A continual rent was to be paid to the proprietors, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, for every lot taken up. This was a "yearly rent of seven shillings, sterling money of Great Britain, or the value thereof in coin current according as the exchange should be between the province and the city of London." Beside this, the lot was held "in free and common socage, by fealty only in lieu of all other services."

"When the applicant had built, or in some cases had begun to build, he received, if he so wished, a patent. But this patent most explicitly stated the conditions; and if these conditions were not fulfilled, he was deprived of his lot, and it was granted to some one else."

The first lot taken up in Yorktown was that on which the tavern stands, now owned by John Hartman, and occupied by Daniel Eichelberger.

Then the adjoining lot toward the court house, was taken up.

The next lots were that on which Nes' Brewery stands, in North George Street, and another east of it, the latter of which is still vacant.

Then a lot nearly opposite the German Reformed Church, and the two lots adjoining it on the west.

Then were chosen at about the same time, the lot on which Isaac Baumgardner's dwelling house stands; that occupied by the house of John Lay, on the corner of Main and Water Streets; that occupied by the house of Doll, gunsmith; those by Judge Barnitz, Charles Hayes' store, the New York Bank, William Sayres, and the house on the southwest cornerof Main and Beaver Streets, belonging to the estate of David Cassat, Esq., deceased.

"The building of Yorktown proceeded but slowly; for though many took up lots, yet few were enabled fully to comply with the conditions; the consequence was, the lots were forfeited, and thereby honest industry discouraged. And indeed the fear of not being able to accomplish, in so short a period, what they wished to commence, deterred many from beginning what might end in folly. It should be remembered that at that time the conveniences for house-building were few. It appears from a statement made by George Stevenson on the 10th of April, 1851, that at that time there were fifty lots built on, agreeably to the tickets. Three of these lots were then occupied by churches, viz.: two by the German Lutheran and one by the German Reformed. Hence there could not have been at that time more than forty-seven dwelling houses in the town of York, and many of them must have been truly miserable.

"At about this period York must have been a most desert place, very unlike what she now is in the "splendor of her domes," and the "richness of her profusion." In an old record it is alleged as a heavy offence against George Hoak, that "within the very limits of York, he had cut down the proprietaries' timber in large quantities for burning brick and lime." In a letter written in 1750, it is said that "sundry persons have cut off the wood of the town land to burn brick, and are now burning brick on lots not granted, to the damage of the inhabitants, who ought to have the wood for firing, and of the purchasers of the ungranted lots, which are spoiled by clay holes." In the first settlement of York many inconveniences and difficulties arose from persons taking possession of lots without having, in the first place, secured a legal title. Some erected small houses on different lots "without license or entry;" but for this they were reported to the Governor and were obliged to leave their tabernacles. Of this many instances are

found recorded in old papers. Thus Jacob Billmayer built on lot No. 55, Jacob Falkler on lot No. 60, and Avit Shall on lot No. 74, "without the proprietaries' license." Each of them was obliged to deliver up possession; and this they did on the 10th of April, 1751, "to Nicholas Scull, Esq., agent for the honorable proprietaries."

"The early settling of Yorktown was one continual scene of disturbance and contention; there were warring rights and clashing interests. It often happened that different men wanted the same lot, and when the lot was granted to one, the others were watchful to bring about a forfeiture. The loss of lots by not fulfilling conditions was for a long time a serious evil, concerning which clamors were loud.

"We will here insert a letter dated at Lancaster, the 24th of April, 1750, and addressed by Thomas Cookson, 'to Geo. Stevenson, Esq., at York.'

"*Sir:*—Christian Oyster in his life time entered for a lot in York, No. 82. The time for building expired, but no new entry was made till lately, as I understood, with you. The widow is since married, and her husband has put up logs for a house on the lot. He told me that he applied to you, and acquainted you with his intentions of building, and that you had promised him that no advantage should be taken of the forfeiture of the lot, and that he might proceed to build, and that since, through neglect, you have suffered another person to enter that lot, who insists on a right to it, notwithstanding the building erected on it. I find that taking advantage of the forfeiture of lots is a great spur to the people's building. But where there is an intent and preparation for building, I would not be too strict in insisting on the forfeiture, as the sole intent is to have the town improved; and if the first takers up of lots will build and settle, their priority of application should be favored. A few examples will be necessary to be made; and they should be made of such persons as take up lots for sale without improvement. There are some others here about their forfeited lots. But I am well satisfied that you do everything that is reasonable and equitable to the people, and for the advancement of the proprietor's interest. Our court being so near, I could not spare time to come to York. Please let me know in what forwardness my home is.

I am your most humble servt.,

THOS. COOKSON.

"Lancaster, April 24, 1750."

George Stevenson wrote to Richard Peters, York, 26th of October, 1754. In answer to enquiries about Yorktown, and the lands adjacent:

The tract of land whereon the town stands contains 437½ acres, or 412 acres and allowance. On the 1st of October, 1749, the town consisted of sixty-three dwelling houses of wood, all built on High Street and Water Street (except two), about ten of which were not finished, and also a Lutheran and a Calvinist Church.*

All houses had Dutch stoves, but one room in town had a fireplace. All the lot holders were Germans. There were 210 dwellings, three of brick and two of stone, thirty not yet finished. The Streets were High Street, Duke Street, Water Street, Prince Street, Queen Street.

The following letter is dated at York, the 8th of June, 1761, and is addressed by George Stevenson to William Peters, Secretary of the land office.

"Yesterday at 6 o'clock P. M., Mr. Hemel and myself met the two Doudels together, with sundry other inhabitants of the place, to try to settle the difference between them about the lots lately granted to Michael, on west side of Codorus Creek, and south side of High Street continued. After many things said on both sides, Michael proposed to bind himself by any reasonable instrument of writing, not to build a tan-yard on the said lots for the space of five years next to come; which I thought was reasonable. But nothing would satisfy Jacob but the lots, and he offered to give Michael the two opposite lots on the other side of High Street, and to plough them and fence them (for Michael has ploughed and fenced his). This offer gave great offence to all the company, 'what,' said they, 'is nobody to have a lot but the two Doudels?' For my own part, I do acknowledge they are industrious men, and deserve a lot as well as their neighbors, but at the same time there are other people who have paid dear for lots here, and have improved them well, and deserve lots as well as they. Sundry persons are building on the proprietors' lots on the east side of the creek, saying they deserve and want lots as well as the Doudels. I think an immediate stop ought to be put to this, otherwise it will be productive of great trouble to you. I make free to write this account of these things to put you upon your guard, and beg leave to advise you not to grant any other lots until I see you, which will be in about two weeks. In the meantime, I shall lay out the Parson's lot for his pasture, and shall bring down an exact draught of it and of all the low bottom lands. Pray let me hear from you about these people that will build, and have built. *Fas aus nefat,* I am, &c."

Samuel Johnston wrote to William Peters, York Town, January 12, 1765, that James Smith had purchased from the people settled thereon, and applied for warrants for lands within seven miles of York. One tract from Garret Hummell, in Manchester Township. One place belonged to Michael Ramble and a third to one Lichteberger. The letter was written to prevent injury to the proprietary. People were pressing to know the price of lots or half lots, let out at twenty shillings yearly. They would all be taken up on the Main Street in a short time.

William Matthews wrote to William Peters, York Town, April 15, 1765, that he had made drafts on the west side of the Codorus, and as Samuel Johnston was not at home he had got Dr. Jameson to go with him and fix the place for the cross streets. And as Newberry Street would suit very well to build upon, he had laid the lots adjoining it the other way, and left a twenty-foot alley at the end of them, which happens just in the swamp. "I have laid the ground Michael Doudel holds out into half lots, as well as all the rest on High Street except Jacob Doudel's two lots. It did

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*VII Archives, 2d S.

not suit to go so nigh Botts' land in that angle, on High Street, as what thee mentioned in thy instructions, unless there could be some land got of Bott in exchange." That people desirous of knowing the terms "should likewise be glad to know how many lots old Seagler, the brickmaker, has entered for or got the grant of, and the numbers, as he is digging and improving several. If he is suffered to go on he will ruin them for anyone else taking them, and then leave them, as he and some other brickmakers have done, one whole square on the creek. If the brickmaker was allowed but two instead of four, it would more likely secure the quit rent."

Mr. Secretary Peters wrote to Mr. Johnston of York, June 1, 1765, that the Governor and the agents insist upon twenty shillings quit rent for each inner half lot of thirty-two and a half feet front, on the West side of Codorus, and to reserve a whole sixty-five foot lot at each corner of a street for the proprietor. Lots must be taken before the first of July.

Daniel Dingle applied for the two half lots, No, 328, joining Jacob Doudel's two patented lots on Codorus, but as Jacob and Daniel Doudel had applied for a lot or two there, their resolution required whether they will take any more there at twenty shillings per half lot.

Samuel Johnston wrote to William Peters, York, June 8, 1765, that Daniel Doudel thought the terms too high, and would not take up the lots, and Dingle could have them.

There was a project on foot to alter the present road from about Newberry Street to Carlisle and toward Lewis Ferry, to pass through Wright's land, which would be a great hurt to the town, and the proprietary interest. There should be an application to the court to prevent it.

June 6, 1765, petition by inhabitants of Yorktown, from the court house upward, for a road to cross the Codorus, at the north end of George Street, thence to run until it intersects a road which leads from York to John Garretsons, at Big Conewago Creek.

There was another from the inhabitants of the lower part of Yorktown, near the bridge, and another from the inhabitants of West Manchester Township for a road to be laid out to the north part of Manchester and Newberry Townships, to cross the Codorus opposite Water Street, and that they had raised a subscription for building a bridge and maintaining it seven years. The last two petitions were presented in order to prevent the first from taking effect, as the inhabitants in the lower part of the town have at present the first offer of everything coming to market.

Mr. Johnston himself desired a lot on the north side of the main street, on the rise of the hill.

The Governor's orders to Mr. Johnston, of York, on the 9th of September, 1765, were to give notice to brickmakers to desist till application and its reasonableness were considered; to prevent any waste being committed in the timber on any of the proprietor's land near York.

At the time of the execution of the warrant of survey of Springetsbury Manor, namely, from the 12th to the 13th of June, 1768, there was another survey of "the tract of land situated on both sides of the Codorus Creek, whereon the town of York stands," returned into the land office. The survey was made by John Lukens, and it was found to contain "the quantity of 421 acres and thirty-seven perches, with allowance of six per cent for roads and highways, 446½ acres, neat measure."

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

THE removal of the Indians to the western portion of the state, particularly of the Delawares and Shawanese, and the hostile attitude of these savages towards the English, through an alliance with the French, assumed a terrible shape when war began for the possession of the Ohio Valley. The French claimed the right of possession to that territory by virtue of the discoveries of La Salle, extending to the Allegheny mountains, and of Marquette and Joliet on the Mississippi, with the tributary claims. The British claimed by virtue of their purchases from the Indians and through traditionary Indian conquests.* The encroachments of the French upon the province, and the building of forts by them within the same, occasioned alarm which had already roused the neighboring colonies to take active measures to displace them. Notwithstanding the call of the British government, and of the proprietaries, and appeals from the adjoining colonies for means and men for the defence of Pennsylvania, the General Assembly failed to make the necessary preparations. On the one side it was contended that it was the fault of the Assembly, which was composed almost exclusively of Quakers, who ostensibly opposed all assistance and all measures looking to supplies for the purposes of war. Indeed, it was asserted by them that they could live amicably with the

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* Irving's Life of Washington, Vol. I, Page 44.

Indians, through the policy of the founder of the commonwealth, and apparently they failed of any apprehension of danger, notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the French invasions and the Indian outrages. On the other hand, it was asserted that the object of the Quakers was to maintain their power, and that it was their jealousy of the proprietaries, and of the proprietaries' government and its military dependents, that prompted their refusal. The Assembly contended that measures of defense were impeded by the proprietaries themselves, who in concert with the board of trade sought control of the revenues of the province, and the regulation of the paper currency. The Assembly were firm in their position. So bitter was the controversy, that it was said they "would rather the French would conquer than they would give up their privileges to the proprietaries."* They made money redeemable by the excise tax in a limited number of years, but these supplies, under the terms, the Governor refused to accept. Benjamin Franklin, as agent for the province in London, presented on the 20th of August, 1757, "Heads of Complaint," among which was the following: "That the proprietaries have enjoined their deputy by instructions to refuse his assent to any law for raising money by a tax, though ever so necessary for the defense of the country, unless the greatest part of their estate is exempted from such tax. This to the Assembly and people of Pennsylvania appears both unjust and cruel." To this the answer was given: "The proprietaries conceive that the last paragraph of the complaint is extremely injurious to them, and very unjust, as it insinuates that they would not contribute their proportion to the defense of the province. It is true they did instruct their Lieutenant-Governor not to assent to any law by which their quit rents should be taxed. This they did because they thought it not proper to submit the taxing their chief rents due to them, as Lords of the fee, to the representatives of their tenants. But that there might not be the least shadow of pretense for accusing them of cruelty and injustice, they ordered five thousand pounds to be paid for the public service out of the arrears of that very fund.† "It was also said at the time, that the Quakers had influenced the Germans to take part with them in support of the independence of the Assembly, by causing them to believe that it was to their interest to do so, if they wished to preserve their farms; that the intent was to enslave them and force their young men to be soldiers and make them work upon the fortifications and suffer as they did in Germany. That at one time nearly 1,800 Germans voted in Philadelphia, which threw the balance on the side of the Quakers, though their opponents voted 500 more than ever lost an election before; and that the French based their hopes on the Germans, who thought a large farm the greatest benefit in life. Soon after the defeat at Great Meadows and the capitulation of Fort Necessity, July 3, 1754, a petition from 1,000 families in the back part of the colony, praying that they might be furnished with arms and ammunition, was rejected, although it was reported that the French were within 225 miles of Philadelphia with 6,000 men and a great body of Indians. Some Germans, of whom many were Mennonites, had the same principles as the Quakers, holding it unlawful to take an oath or to take arms.* We do not know how far this conduct of the Friends and Germans affected the people of York County, where were settled so many of the latter. It appears, however, by the subsequent events of the war, that they were active in raising men and means for the defense of the province, led by citizens of the then already important town of York. Notwithstanding the peaceable and friendly policy of William Penn, there were things beyond his control and that of his successors. The abuses committed in the Indian trade, the unjust dispossession of them of their lands, as well as the instigations of the French, together with other instances of wrongs, caused the alienation of the Delawares and Shawanese, whom we will find foremost in the fierce and bloody attacks upon our frontiers. The Iroquois, as early as 1744, had warned the government of Pennsylvania that these tribes would join the enemy. To this it may be said, in fact, that it appears the Six Nations drove them to desperation. The Delawares had to redeem their character as men. In 1754, millions of acres, including the hunting grounds of the Delawares and other tribes, were sold without consulting them.†

Gen. Braddock arrived in this country in February, 1755, and immediately demanded supplies from the Pennsylvania Assembly to dislodge the French from their fortifications in this province. In order to accomplish this purpose, it was necessary to open roads from the inhabited parts of it westward

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*II Archives, 258.

†VIII Col. Rec., 278—280.

* Brief account of the state of the Province from a gentleman in Pennsylvania to a Friend in London, 1755.

† Day's Annals. Proud.

towards the Ohio, not only for the march of troops, but to facilitate the supply of provisions. Two regiments were sent to America, and two were to be raised in the colonies, of regulars, and inducements were tendered volunteers. At this time the province contained 300, 000 inhabitants and enough provisions to supply an army of 100,000. It was burdened with no taxes, not only out of debt, but had a revenue of £7,000 a year, and £15,000 in bank.* The expense of the military roads was to be paid by the Assembly. Among the officers who accompanied Gen. Braddock was James Ewing, then a citizen or York County. On the 26th of April, 1755, Benjamin Franklin, under the authority of Gen. Braddock, issued an advertisement for the hire of wagons and horses for the service of his Majesty's forces, with notice that he would attend for that purpose, among other places, at York, from Thursday morning till Friday evening, stating the terms. Franklin also issued an address, in which among other things, he said, that at the camp at Frederick, the General and officers were extremely exasperated on account of their not being supplied with horses and carriages, expected from this province, through dissensions between the Governor and Assembly, and it was proposed to send an armed force immediately into Lancaster, York, and Cumberland Counties, to seize as many of the best carriages and horses as should be wanted, and compel as many persons into the service as would be necessary to drive and take care of them. He then refers to a complaint among the people of the back counties, of the want of a sufficient currency, and says that the hire of the wagons and horses would amount to upwards of £30,000, which would be paid in silver and gold of the King's money. He proposed that one furnish the wagon, another one or two horses, and another a driver. This wise scheme met with success, and the expedition of Gen. Braddock began under favorable auspices.† The same counties were also called upon for laborers, who were employed in the construction of a military road at the wages of half a crown a day and victuals.‡ In a letter from Gen. Braddock, June 3, 1755, he says: "I sent a man into the counties of York, Lancaster and Cumberland to purchase up 1,200 barrels of flour," which was obtained. There was delay in delivering flour, and in not clearing proper roads, and the wagons and horses to attend Gen. Braddock over the mountains, having been secured, there was great inconvenience in not having a road from Philadelphia to Mills Creek, the march of the wagons being delayed. The history of this expedition is familiar to all Americans. A letter from Capt. Robert Orme to Gov. Morris, dated July 18, 1755, contains the following account of the defeat of Braddock:

"The 9th instant we passed and repassed the Monongahela by advancing first a party of 300 men, which was immediately followed by another 200. The General, with the column of artillery, baggage and the main body of the army, passed the river for the last time about one o'clock. As soon as the whole had got on the fort side of the Monongahela we heard a very heavy and quick fire in our front. We immediately advanced in order to sustain them, but the detachment of the 200 and 300 men gave way and fell back upon us, which caused such confusion and struck so great a panic among our men that afterward no military expedient could be made use of that had any effect upon them. The men were so extremely deaf to the exhortations of the General and the officers, that they fired away in the most irregular manner all their ammunition, and then ran off, leaving to the enemy the artillery, ammunition, provision and baggage; nor could they be persuaded to stop until they got as far as Guest's plantation, nor there, only in part, many of them proceeding as far as Col. Dunbar's party, who lay six miles on this side. The officers were absolutely sacrificed by their unparalleled good behavior, advancing some times in bodies and sometimes separately, hoping by such example to engage the soldiers to follow them, but to no purpose. The General had five horses killed under him, and at last received a wound through his right arm, into his lungs, of which he died on the 13th instant. Poor Shirley was shot through the head. Captain Morris was wounded. Mr. Washington had two horses shot under him, and his clothes shot through in several places, behaving the whole time with the greatest courage and resolution. Sir Peter Halket was killed upon the spot. Col. Burton and Sir John Sinclair wounded."*

After the defeat of General Braddock, the Indians fell upon the province and abducted and murdered families. People from York County fled to the thickly settled parts of the province, some to Wright's Ferry, from whence the women and children were removed as an unsafe place. The Western settlements were opened to the horrors of

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*VI Col. Rec., 336.

†II Archives, 294.

‡VI Col. Rec., 379-407.

*VI Col. Rec., 487.

Indian invasion, and numbers of people from Cumberland passed through York; while in the midst of these alarms, arms and ammunition were not to be had.

Marsh Creek, in Adams County, became the frontier; the country beyond was deserted. Able-bodied men enlisted in companies and drilled daily. There was great consternation, and reports of outrages grew apace. News was received at Lancaster that the Indians had massacred and scalped many of the inhabitants not more than forty miles above Harris' Ferry.

A petition from the magistrates of York County, Geo. Stevenson, Henry Updegraff, Thomas Armor, James Smith, John Adlum,[*] to Gov. Morris, dated York, Saturday, 11 o'clock, P. M., 1st November, 1755, sets forth, that a numerous body of Indians and some French were in the province, which put the inhabitants in great confusion, the principal of whom had met sundry times and found that many had neither arms nor amunition. That the Indians were encamped up Susquehanna, within a day or two's march of Harris' Ferry. That there were men enough to bear arms and go out against the enemy, were they supplied with arms, ammunition and reasonable allowance for their time. That a company was going from the town and parts adjacent next day, to the assistance of the inhabitants on the frontiers, and will take almost all the arms and ammunition with them. They therefore pray the Governor to order them some arms and ammunition, otherwise they must desert their habitations. A letter from Geo. Stevenson, dated the same day, York, 12 o'clock Saturday night, to Mr. Peters, says: "By the expresses which came more than daily from the frontier parts of the province, you can conceive the confusion, horror and distress with which every breast is filled. All possible attempts have been made to stockade this town, but in vain. On receipt of the Governor's summons, the sub-Sheriff was dispatched to David McConaughey's, knowing that Mr. Hamilton was over the hills. While they where signing the petition sent down, they received the express from Harris'."[†]

On the 2d of November, 1755, a place called Great Cove, in Cumberland County, was destroyed by the savages. A letter of Mr. Thomas Barton at 3 o'clock in the morning, November 2, 1755, says: "Mr. Hans Hamilton marches this morning with a party of sixty men from Carlisle to Shippens Town. Mr. Pope and Mr. McConaughey came over with me to raise reinforcements in order to join Mr. Hamilton immediately."[*] A letter to Governor Morris from John Armstrong, Esq., at Carlisle, 2d of November, 1755, says: "At 4 o'clock this afternoon, by expresses from Conegachege, we are informed that yesterday 100 Indians were seen in the Great Cove; among them was Shingas, the Delaware King. That immediately after the discovery as many as had notice fled, and looking back, from an high hill, they beheld their houses on fire, heard several guns fired and the last shrieks of their dying neighbors. Mr. Hamilton was here with sixty men from York County when the express came, and is to march early to-morrow to the upper part of the county. I'm of opinion that no other means than a chain of block-houses, along or near the south side of the Kittatinny Mountains from Susquehanna to the Temporary Line, can secure the lives and properties even of the old inhabitants of this county; the new settlement being all fled except Sherman's Valley, whom (if God do not preserve) we fear will suffer very soon."[†]

The intelligence from Benjamin Chambers, November, 2, was that houses were in flames. "They are Delawares and Shawanese. . The part that came against the Cove are under the command of Shingas, the Delaware King. The people of the Cove, that came off, saw several lying dead. They heard the murder shout, and the firing of guns, and saw the Indians going into houses that they had come out of. I have sent express to Marsh Creek, so I expect there will be a good company from there this day, and as there is but 100 of the enemy, it is in our power to put them to flight if you turn out well in your parts."[‡]

A letter from George Stevenson, York, Monday, Nov. 3, one-half hour past 11 A. M., says: "Herewith you have a copy of Ben. Chambers' letter, received about an hour ago. We have formed a council here of the principal inhabitants, who join in begging you to deliver the petition, and copy of letter herewith sent, to the speaker of the Assembly, and pray them, in our names and behalf, for God's sake either to send us arms, ammunition and blankets, and a letter to encourage the people, and assure us of what we may expect, or else our country will be deserted."[§]

And he writes to R. Peters, in a letter dated York, 11 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, November 5: "We have sent fifty-three men, well filled, from this town last Monday, 2 o'clock

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[*] II Archives, 449.

[†] Ibid.

[*] VI Col. Rec., 675.

[†] Ibid, 676.

[‡] Ibid, 675.

[§] II Archives, 461.

P. M., and a doctor, some medicines and what ammunition we could spare, to Tob's Hendricks' to join the main body of English tories on the most needful part of the frontiers. Mr. Adlem is with them. Mr. Hamilton is gone toward Conigogeeg last Sunday with a company. Mr. Bay yesterday with, and at head of another. We are all aloft and such as have arms hold themselves ready, but also they are few in numbers. Forty men came here yesterday willing to defend, but had but three guns and no ammunition, and could get none here, therefore went home again; we stay all here yet, how long God knows; six families fled from their homes, distance about fifteen miles, *via* Conewago, last night. The last came into town about daybreak this morning. A few of us have pledged our credit for public services; if we are encouraged we will stand till we are cut off; if not, some of us are bound to the lower parts of Maryland immediately, if not scalped by the way." Herewith you have another of our petitions to the Assembly, all I shall say about it is that the biggest part of its signers are Menonists, who live about fifteen miles westward of York."*

On the same day, York, 3 o'clock P. M., Mr. Stephenson wrote to Rev. Mr. Smith: The grand *quaere* here now is, whether we shall stand or run. Most are willing to stand, but have not arms nor ammunition. This is the cry of the people. We have sent fifty-three men to Harris' last Monday from this town. Such as have arms stand ready, and we watch night and day. People from Cumberland are going through this town hourly in droves, and the neighboring inhabitants are flocking into this town, defenseless as it is. I must add that Mr. Barton heads a company, Mr. Bay another."†

At a meeting of the council held at Philadelphia, Sunday, 2d of November, 1755, sundry petitions from the most respectable persons in the several counties of Cumberland, York, Lancaster, and Chester, setting forth the dismal condition of the inhabitants were read, and sundry companies were formed and commission granted to such as were recommended for Captains, Lieutenants and Ensigns.‡ And at a meeting of same, on the 6th of November, it appeared that the Governor had caused the inhabitants of several counties to be told that if they would enter into associations, form themselves into companies and recommend fit persons for their officers, he would grant them commissions, and give them all the encouragement in his power. He had received a great number of petitions for companies, and to the officers recommended, he very readily granted commissions, who all took the oaths to his Majesty and subscribed the declarations required by law.*

On the 25th of November, 1755, the Assembly passed a militia law, which the Governor pronounced impracticable, but signed. The Penn's sent an order for £5,000 as a gift to the province, and the Assembly, on the 27th of November, 1755, passed an act granting the sum of £60,000 to the King's use, to be disposed of with the Governor's approbation, and not otherwise, by persons named in the act,† and Provincial commissioners were appointed, of whom Benjamin Franklin was one, to disburse the same.

In the list of officers and soldiers in the provincial service, in 1756, appear the following: Second Battalion: Capt. Hance Hamilton, January 16, 1756; Lieut. William Thompson, January 16, 1756; Ensign, John Prentice, May 22, 1756; Serg. William Mc Dowell, Private John Kelly, killed at Kittanning. Third Battalion: Capt David Jameson, May 19, 1756. Lieut. William Clapham, Jr., August 20, 1756; Ensign Joseph Scott, May 24, 1756. The following is a list of the men of Capt. Jameson's company, killed or wounded near McCord's Fort, April 2, 1756:

John Barnett, James Campbell, Matthew Gutton, William Hunter, Henry James, John McDonald, William Reynolds. James Blair, killed; William Chambers, killed; Daniel Mackey, killed; James Pierce, killed; John Reynolds, killed; James Robertson, (tailor) killed; James Robertson, (weaver) killed.‡

At a meeting of the Provincial council, on the 8th of April, 1756, the returns of seven associated companies of foot militia, in the County of York, were read, the officers approved, and commissions ordered to issue. The want of powder and amunition is set forth in all the returns and a petition for a supply referred to the Commissioners.

On the 9th of April, 1756, Hance Hamilton wrote from Fort Littleton, 8 o'clock P. M., to Capt. Potter: "These come to inform you of the melancholy news of what occurred between the Indians, that had taken many captives from McCord's Fort, and a party of men under the command of Capt. Alexander Culbertson, and nineteen of our men, the whole amounting to about fifty, who came

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*II Archives, 514.

†Ibid. 466.

‡VI Col. Rec., 670.

*IV Col. Rec., 680.

†II Archives, 516, 531.

‡II Archives, Second Series, 540.

upon the Indians with the captives, and had a sore engagement, many of both parties killed and many wounded, the number unknown. These wounded want a surgeon, and those killed require our assistance as soon as possible to bury them. We have sent an express to Fort Shirley for Dr. Mercer, supposing Dr. Jameson is killed or mortally wounded in the expedition, he being not returned. Therefore desire that you will send an express immediately for Dr. Prentice to Carlisle, we imagining that Dr. Mercer cannot leave the Fort under the circumstances that Fort is under. Our Indian, Isaac, has brought in Capt. Jacob's scalp.[*] In another letter he states that the Indians had taken and burnt McCord's Fort, and taken many captives, upon the news of which, Dr. Jameson, with nineteen men, went over Ray's, near Sideling Hill, and came up with the Indians and captives, and a sore engagement happened. Only five of our men returned, mostly wounded. Capt. Culbertson and Dr. Jameson were thought to be killed, having received several wounds. Our men engaged two hours, being about thirty-six in number, and would have had the better had not thirty Indians come to their assistance. Some of our men fired twenty-four rounds apiece, and when their ammunition failed were obliged to fly.[†]

On Wednesday morning, 5 o'clock, August 19, 1756, Hance Hamilton wrote to Adam Hoops: "We are scarce of powder and lead at our forts. There is a party of Capt. Mercer's company here, and on our receiving this latter we march directly, taking with us twelve beef cattle and what pack horses belongs to the two forts. The rest is to be brought up by Capt. Potter's and Steel's men."[‡]

From Fort Littleton, on the 14th of September, 1756, Col. John Armstrong wrote an account of the expedition against Kittanning. This expedition is classed among the heroic acts of the war, in which Hance Hamilton participated. The notorious chief, Capt. Jacobs, and Shingas, a faithless ally of Washington, headed the Indians. Here were fitted out incursions, and prisoners and plunder were continually brought in. Two hundred and eighty Provincials marched under Col. Armstrong, with whom was Dr. Hugh Mercer, subsequently a renowned general in the war of the Revolution. The men were led secretely over the mountain from Fort Littleton in the night time, and waited for the cessation of the revels of the Indians, some of whom were scattered in parties through the cornfields. Towards the break of day the Indians were attacked. Their houses were set on fire. The Indians refused to surrender. One of them said he was a man and would not be a prisoner, and that he would kill four or five before he died. The Indians were driven out by the flames. When the fire became too hot, Capt. Jacobs tumbled himself out of a garret or cock-loft window, at which he was shot. The powder-horn and pouch taken off him were identified as his, which things he had lately got from a French officer in exchange for Lieut. Armstrong's boots, which he had carried off from Fort Granville. His scalp was such as no other Indian wore his hair in the same manner. They also knew his squaw's scalp by a particular bob, and the scalp of his son, a giant seven feet high. Capt. Hugh Mercer was wounded in the arm in the early part of the action. Of Capt. Hamilton's company, John Kelly, from York, was killed.[*]

On the 18th of October, 1756, there was read in council the following letter from David Jameson to Edward Shippen, October 13, 1756, from Fort Halifax:

"As Col. Clapham is at Carlisle, and it being reported here that his honor, our Governor, has gone round by York, and therefore not knowing when he will receive an express that is sent to him from Shamokin, I have thought fit to send an abstract of Maj. Burd's letter to me that arrived here at daybreak this morning, that the gentlemen and militia of Lancaster County might take such steps as they might think most prudent. I thought it proper to acquaint you with a piece of intelligence that I have received by old Ogaghiadariha, one of the Six Nations' Chiefs, who came here yesterday in the afternoon, and is as follows: that about 10 days before he left Tioga, there was two Delaware Indians arrived there, who was just come from Fort DuQuesne, and informed him that they before they left said Fort there was one thousand Indians assembled there, who were immediately to march in conjunction with a body of French to attack this fort (Fort Augusta), and he, Ogaghiadariha, hurried down here to give us the information. He says further, that the day before he came in here he saw upon the North Branch a large body of Delaware Indians and spoke with them, and they told

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[*] VII Col. Rec., 77. This last appears to have been a mistake. Capt. Jacobs was killed at Kittanning, *infra*.

[†] The Dr. Jameson reported killed by the Indians near McCord's Fort was David Jameson, a captain in the provincial service, was also a surgeon or doctor, and was from York. Alexander Culbertson, reported also killed, was a captain in the provincial service, from Cumberland, and a relative of Capt. Jameson's.—*II Archives, 611.*

[‡] Ibid. 753.

[*] II Archives, 767.

him that they were going to speak with ye Governor of Pennsylvania; whatever intentions they have, they are marching towards our inhabitants." N. B.—The Major's letter is dated the 12th inst., in the afternoon. Directed on his Majesty's service, to Mr. Edward Shippen, Esqr., or any Captain in the Militia in Lancaster Town, to be forwarded with all expedition."* In the minutes of the Council of the 18th of October, it is stated that an express arrived from Maj. Burd, with letters giving an account of our old friend Ogaghiadariha's coming a second time to Fort Augusta, on purpose to tell several things of consequence which he heard at Diahoga. This honest Indian's intelligence, with the examination of two English prisoners who had escaped to that fort, was read and ordered to be entered.† The information was in substance that contained in Capt. Jameson's letter.

Capt. Hance Hamilton and Capt. David Jameson, as already stated, were officers in the provincial service from York. There were three battalions. The first was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Conrad Weiser; the second by Lieut.-Col. John Armstrong; and the third by Lieut.-Col. William Clapham. Hance Hamilton was commissioned January 16, 1756, and was in the Second Battalion, which was at McCord's Fort, and made the successful attack upon Kittanning, an account of which has been given. David Jameson was commissioned May 19, 1756, and was in the Third Battalion, known as the Augusta Regiment, which marched against the Indians at Shamokin, and rendezvoused under the immediate command of the Governor of Pennsylvania, Robert Hunter Morris. They marched from Harris' Ferry, now Harrisburg, to the west side of the Susquehanna, and recrossed in batteaux where the town of Sunbury now stands. Fort Augusta was built by Col. Burd, at Shamokin, and after it was finished the battalion remained there in garrison until the year 1758.‡

Following is a list of Associated Companies in York County, November 4, 1756:

Isaac Sader, Captain; Archibald McGrew, Lieutenant; William Duffell, Ensign; sixty private men.

Hugh Dunwoody, Captain; Charles McMullen, Lieutenant; James Smith, Ensign; sixty-six private men.

James Agnew, Captain; John Miller, Lieutenant; Sam Withrow, Ensign; sixty private men.

York Township—David Hunter, Captain; John Correy, Lieutenant; John Barnes, Ensign; 100 private men.

Samuel Gordon, Captain; William Smiley, Lieutenant; John Little, Ensign; 100 private men.

Shrewsbury Township—Andrew Findley, Captain; William Gamell, Lieutenant; Moses Lawson, Ensign; 106 private men.

Mount Joy Township—William Gibson, Captain; William Thompson, Lieutenant; Casper Little, Ensign; fifty private men.

Francis Hoiton, Captain; Joseph Ross, Lieutenant; John McCall, Ensign; 100 private men.

The above is a true list.

RICHARD PETERS, *Secretary*.

Col. Armstrong wrote from Carlisle, June 30, 1757, that a large number, consisting of French and Indians, with baggage horses, left Fort DuQuesne about the 9th inst., bending their course by the old Allegheny path, which leads from that place toward Raystown,* on the departure of which detachment the French fired their cannon; that lest Loudoun or Littleton should be attacked, he sent all he could from his battalion as far as Littleton, and as much farther as requisite, not to exceed three days' march from the inhabitants; that Capt. Hamilton commanded the party, consisting of 200 private men and a sufficient number of officers. They were then encamped somewhere near Raystown, and nothing was yet heard from them. On the 11th of July, he wrote: "Our people are returned from Raystown, without making any other discoveries than the tracks of very small parties at a considerable distance." Gov. Denny wrote from Easton, July 21, 1757: "Mr. Barton comes express, with an application from the inhabitants of York County for a further protection of their frontier during the harvest. They offer to raise a company of fifty men, if they may be allowed the same pay as the provincial troops. I strongly recommend this to your serious and immediate consideration, as that gentleman waits only for an answer, and is very much wanted at home." The Commissioners replied to this, that they had considered the letter respecting the raising and paying a company of fifty men for the protection of the frontier inhabitants of York County during their harvest, and were desirous that everything might be done for them that could be, consistent with the law. It was not in their power to pay more men than the law directs, and therefore they knew of no method of relieving those frontiers from their threatened distress, but sending some of the provincial troops already raised or to be raised, to their assistance. Or if the battalions were defective, and the Governor should think proper to raise the company proposed, they would have no objection to paying them, provided the company did not

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* III Archives, 9.

† VII. Col. Rec., 282.

‡ II Archives, N. S. Col. Burd's Journal. Shamokin was on the east side

*Now Bedford.

make the number of the provincials exceed 1,400 men.[*]

The Commissioners here mentioned were those appointed by law for the Province of Pennsylvania, by act of 27 November, 1755, to dispose of the 60,000 pounds voted for his Majesty's use.

BILLETING OF SOLDIERS.

Hostilities had waged in America two years before war was formally declared, on May 17, 1756. Governor Morris laid before the council on the 28th of June, 1756, a letter from the British Secretary of State, dated March 13, 1756, giving information of the King's having appointed the Earl of Loudoun to be commander in chief of all his Majesty's forces in North America, and that Major-General Abercrombie was to be next in command to him.[†] Loudoun was appointed military dicator.[‡] His commission established a military power throughout the colonies, independent of the colonial governors, and superior to them. The king required of them a general fund, to be issued and applied as the Commander-in-chief should direct, and provision for all such charges as might arise from furnishing quarters. The British troops were kept in the colonies and quartered at pleasure. In Philadelphia there was considerable trouble occasioned by the billeting of soldiers. The public houses were not sufficient in number to quarter them all. Some of these houses were kept by very poor people, and the soldiers had to be quartered in private houses. The latter order greatly surprised the inhabitants. But resistance was useless, as they would have been taken by force.[§] The commissioners appointed to dispose of the public money provided quarters. By a letter from Lord Loudoun to Governor Denny, October 2, 1757, he says: "As the season is so far advanced, I do suppose you will not be able to furnish your barracks this season, and it will be of the less consequence, as, by my present plan of quartering, I do propose, in case some motion of the enemy do not alter my disposition, to have the greatest part of the troops I send into your province quartered in the back settlements, in Reading, Lancaster and York, in order to cover them from any inroads of the enemy or Indians, which I think will be an essential service to your province, so that I imagine, one battalion will be as much as I shall send to Philadelphia." There appear to have been no complaints as to the billeting of soldiers in York. A bill was passed by the Assembly to equalize the burden of quartering soldiers on the public houses. Another trouble that embarassed Lord Loudoun in Pennsylvania was the continued troubles regarding militia law and the bill appropriating £100,000 for his Majesty's use, on account of the continued differences between the Governor and Assembly.[*]

By a letter from Col. John Armstrong to Governor Denny, October 11, 1757, he says: "I shall immediately put in execution your Honor's order in regard of the new company in York County, which can be conveniently done by an express from Fort Morris." And on October 17, "Captain Hamilton is now at Littleton, settling with and paying off his company at that place. He has orders to repair with all expedition to Marsh Creek, in York County, in order to discharge the new company there stationed, which I should have done in his absence, only to give him (as he is acquainted) an opportunity of enlisting some of them for three years, which it's probable he may do."[†]

In December, 1757, Hance Hamilton, under a commission dated December 6, 1757, with Lieut. Jacob Snyder and Ensign Hugh Crawford, was posted west of the Susquehanna,[‡] and David Jameson, with Lieut. Wm. Reynolds and Ensign Francis Johnston, at Fort Augusta.

A letter from William Pitt, Secretary of State, to Governor Denny, dated Whitehall, December 30, 1757, states: "The King had judged proper that the Earl of Loudoun should return to England and his Majesty had been pleased to appoint Major-General Abercrombie to succeed his lordship as Commander-in-chief of the King's forces in America, and General Forbes to command those in Pennsylvania and the South." This was received and read in Council on the 7th of March, 1758.[§]

April 11, 1756, Huntington,[‖] Rev. Thos. Barton, wrote to Rev. R. Peters: That they were all in confusion; within twelve miles of his house, two families, consisting of eleven persons, were murdered and taken. And in the counties of Lancaster and Cumberland, the people were daily alarmed with fresh ravages and murders. The poor inhabitants were flying in numbers into the interior parts. He prevailed upon the inhabitants of Conewago and Bermudian to assemble themselves

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[*] III Archives, 235, 236.
[†] VII Col. Rec., 179.
[‡] Bancroft's History, United States.
[§] VII Col. Rec., 359 et seq.

[*] VII Col. Rec., 402, 461, III Archives, 120.
[†] III Archives, 290, 297.
[‡] VIII Col. Rec., 26.
[§] VIII Col Rec, 26.
[‖] Huntington Township, now Adams County.

together and form themselves into companies to guard the frontiers of this county,till they saw what would be done by the troops, who were going upon the western expedition. He hoped by this means to be able to keep the settlements from breaking up. That Mr. Alricks told him he was determined,provided he could obtain the Governor's permission, to go out to Ohio a volunteer in defense of his King and country, and as he was certainly a man of resolution and valor, a man who could undergo hardships and fatigues, and moreover a man whom had an interest with, and an influence upon the county people, and is likely to raise a number of them as any man, he stood well entitled to a commission.*

George Stevenson wrote to Richard Peters, York, April 30, 1758: That Archibald McGrew signified his inclination to servè his King and country in the station of Captain of a company of rangers in the pay of this province for the ensuing campaign. Mr. Stevenson certified that he had known Mr. McGrew in his private character as a neighbor, as a juryman in court and as a Coroner. He also commanded one of the companies in the pay of this county the last fall, in all which stations he had behaved himself to the satisfaction of the people as well as Stevenson's. That he could raise a company who would go with him in defense of our good cause as much from principle as love of reward. He thought four or five good companies could be raised in a very short time here if proper officers were chosen. That he had brought about a resolve of the Justices and Commissioners that forty-five men be immediately raised, paid and maintained at the expense of this county, to range along the frontier for the defense of the inhabitants. "But, what is most remarkable, four leading Quakers (John Wright the first), have signed the resolves, and we have spent but four hours in our deliberations, therefore I concluded our very little Government here have outdone the lower county little Government, if not in unanimity, surely in dispatch."†

Richard Peters wrote under date of 3d of May, 1758, that, in compliance with the recommendations of the gentlemen who had written in favor of Mr. McGrew, the Governor had granted him a Captain's Commission—his Lieutenant, Alexander McCain, and his Ensign, James Armstrong. "You write that four or five companies can be easily raised in York County, and offer your services in raising them. Col. Armstrong and I were considering, before your letter came, with great care, what persons might be the likeliest to raise companies fit for the service and most acceptable to the people, and being asked our opinion by the Governor and Council were mentioned Thomas Armour, Robert Stevenson, Joseph Armstrong, David McConoway* and Thomas Minshall." "Thomas Minshall was nominated thinking Mr. James and John Wright would be obliged by it, and assist him in raising his company. Mr. Armour, Robert Stevenson and Mr. Minshall, if they accepted, must each, or two of them, have, at least, one German subaltern officer to engage the German inhabitants. Mr. Robert Stevenson must have Mr. Benjamin Smith, of Slate Ridge, either for his Lieutenant or Ensign. Sheriff Thomas Hamilton's commission is so far made out as to have his name inserted, leaving it to him to be appointed under the Captain that may be in Marsh Creek, provided it be either Mr. David Conaway,* or Mr. Joseph Armstrong. In filling up the commissions take care that the date of the Lieutenants' and Ensigns' be the same with the Captains, as the rank is settled here, and cannot be altered, and the Sheriff, Hamilton, be the first of the Lieutenants. And if any of the gentlemen should refuse, and a good German Captain cannot be obtained for the benefit of the service, then, in that case, Mr. Hamilton is to have a good company. But if one full set of officers of German farmers and freeholders can be had and it is judged the best for the good of the whole, pray let it be brought about. The ministers should be desired, in different and proper parts of the country, and at proper distances, as their congregations may be seated, to appoint meetings and animate the people to raise levies with all possible dispatch, as they are designed by one vigorous effort to dispossess the enemy, regain the Indians, and establish a durable and advantageous peace. The great regard for the inhabitants of the County of York had induced the Governor and Council to reserve their commissions, though there are many persons applying of good interest and proper for the service.

"Six hundred pounds are sent with Mr. McGrew to be delivered, after taking his share, to you, and by you to the Captains, who shall be named in the commissions."† Mr. Stevenson wrote to Mr. Peters on May 7, 1758, that the commissions were received on the 6th of May, for the officers of three companies. Mr. Armour and Mr. Joseph Stevenson, begged

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*III Archives, 377.

†Ibid, 385.

*McConaughy.

†III Archives, 387.

to be excused from accepting their commissions, not thinking themselves sufficiently qualified. David Hunter was appointed in the room of Stevenson, an able-bodied man, a German, and a man of influence and interest. Benjamin Smith, to be one of the subalterns; the other, to be appointed by the advice of the principal inhabitants, who were to convene on the next Saturday, to meet Sir John St. Clair on other business. George Stevenson applied to the leading Germans, told them it would look ill, if they did not exert themselves, and desire them to spirit up their people, and name officers who could get men. By this means, he would probably raise a German Company in the room of Mr. Armour's, and on May 8, 1758: That Sheriff Hamilton, chooses to go with David McConaughey, rather than with Joseph Armstrong. And if Joseph Armstrong refused, Hamilton was to have his commission. "Must the men buy green clothing? I fear this well hurt us very much. I think linen stockings, red below the knee, petticoat trowers reaching to the thick of the leg, made of strong linen, and a Jailor's frock made of the same, would be best. Young men that have clothing, (especially Dutch), will not like to lay out their money for more."[*] And by letter, dated York, May 15, 1758. "Last Thursday, Sir John St. Clair was here. A great number of the principal inhabitants came together to meet him. Upwards of seventy wagons were engaged for the campaign. Recruiting went on as well as could be expected. Capt. McGrew had near half his men. Capt. Hunter, had about twenty. Joseph Armstrong would not accept. David McConaughy accepted, and set out to recruit on Friday. His subalterns were not fixed upon, Sheriff Hamilton was recuiting. He had accepted in the room of Mr. Armour. His subalterns were Victor King, and one McDowell, who was at Kittanning, as Sergeant with Capt. Hance Hamilton, recommended by him and other reputable persons of the west end of the county. Thomas Minshall's accepting a commission, was very disagreeable to Mr. John Wright, and raised up a worthless fellow, Ludwig Myer, of Conedoghela.[†] There was a scheme to keep Minshall at home, and thereby oblige the women of Susquehanna, Quakers, who were against his going into the service. The money was almost out. The men want drums, colors, and other common instruments of war. Drums they needed much."[‡] On May 21, 1758, David McConaughy had refused his commission. Thomas Minshall, had resigned much against his inclination, and blamed his Susquehanna friends, who influenced his wife. He would nevertheless forward the expedition to the best of his power. By advice from Mr. Bay, Mr. Armor, Mr. Barton and others, Robert McPherson, a very worthy young man, took Minshall's commission. His Lieutenant was James Ewing, who had been in the service, and was recruiting in Donegal, and other places where he was acquainted. The Ensign was Peter Meen, who recruited amongst the Germans, in and about York. Adam Finley, Capt. Hunter's Lieutenant, brought fourteen recruits to town, which completed that company. Capt. Hunter took Hadden for his Ensign. By accounts from Capt. T. Hamilton, he had twenty men. Upon the whole four companies from York County, viz: Captains Hunter, McPherson, McGrew and Hamilton, and as all these had their subalterns, there were no vacanies in the four companies for the German Cadets.

"The Rev. Mr. McCraddock gave me the pleasure of a visit and preached an excellent war sermon from Mr. Listry's pulpit on Friday last, in the hearing of Messrs. Barton, Bay and Listry; he went with Mr. Barton yesterday, is to deliver another sermon to the same purpose to day from Mr. Barton's pulpit."[*] Mr. Barton was the rector of the Huntington Parish, in Adams County, and was appointed July 9, a Chaplain by Gen. Forbes.[†]

On the 2d day of June, 1758, the return of the garrison at Fort Augusta, shows Capt. David Jameson there with fourteen men fit for duty. On the 6th of June, he was in York.

RETURN OF OFFICERS 1758.

YORK, 6th, June, 1758.

Yesterday Capt. Hunter's men were received by Mr. Jameson, at York, and thirty-four wagons were contracted for with the people. Returns will be made to the Governor, agreeable to his desire, as soon as the Men shall be collected together and pass Muster. The names of the Officers are as follows, viz:

David Hunter, Captain; Andrew Finley, Lieutenant; Wm. Hadden, Ensign. Commissions bear date the 25th April, 1758.

Robert McPherson, Captain; James Ewing, Lieutenant; Peter Meen, Ensign. Commissions bear date the 10th May, 1758.

Thomas Hamilton, Captain; Victor King, Lieutenant; Will McDowell, Ensign. Commissions bear date the 16th May 1758.

The commissions for the Captains were dated when I received them. The Officers are all sworn. Hunter's and McPherson's Companies are full, and if they had Clothing and Accoutrements, are ready for Action.[‡]

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[*] III Archives, 391.

[†] Conedachly ?

[‡] III Archives, 395.

[*] III Archives, 400.

[†] Ibid, 451.

[‡] III Archives, 403.

"I go with Mr. Jameson to Review, twenty-two Miles West of York, on Thursday, next, there to contract for Wagons, in pursuance of power from Col. Bouquet for that purpose. Thirty-five Contracts were signed here yesterday. The bearer, Mr. Lieut. Ewing, goes to buy Clothing for Capt. McPherson's Company. . . . I have kept a War office near five weeks, without Fee, Reward or hope thereof; thank God the Expedition looks better than it did; the Store Ships, I hope have brought the arms.* . . .

York Town, ye 6th June, 1758.

David Jameson, to Gov. Denny, 1758.

Sir: Agreeable to Orders, I received from Col. Bouquet, I arrived in this Town last Saturday; I yesterday examined and passed forty-four of Capt. Hunter's Recruits, there is more of them to be in Town this day, then will compleat his Company. Capt. McPherson's Company he informs me is full; Capt. Hamilton and Capt. McPherson's Companies I am informed, is not yet near full; The recruits are so scattered throughout the Country, that I believe that it will be the latter end of the Week before they will arrive in Town. I find it extremely difficult to keep the recruits in order, for want of Sergeants that understand duty, and have not so much as a single drum; None of the recruits are furnished with Clothing, or any necessaries for marching. I was desired by Col. Bouquet to try, if possible, to get the Recruits to find their own Arms, but I find this impracticable; of the forty-four that passed yesterday, not one-third of them had arms, or could be prevailed on to get them, therefore, I shall find it extremely difficult to get as many arms as is necessary for the men that are to escort the wagons this week to Fort Loudon.† A return of the Garrison at Fort Augusta, commanded by Capt. Levi Trump, the 1st day of July, Anno Domini, 1758. Among the Captains David Jameson; sixteen men fit for duty, total, eighteen; two sick.‡

At a meeting of the Provincial Council held at Philadelphia, Monday, the 6th of November, a letter from Gen. Forbes, dated Raystown Camp, the 22d of October, was read. Among other things he said: "The number of the King's troops under my command does not exceed 1,200 men, the greatest part of which must be sent down to the inhabited parts of the country to recruit and fit themselves out for the ensuing campaign. Whether Fort Du Quesne is taken or not, the Forts of Loyal Hanna, Cumberland, Raystown, Juniata, Littleton Loudon, Frederick, Shippensburgh, and Carlisle, ought to be garrisoned, beside those on the other side of the Susquehanna."§ A letter was read at the meeting of the Council on the 21st of December, from Gen. Amherst, announcing his appointment as Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's forces in North America.‖

In the month of September, 1758, the army under Gen. Forbes, including the Second and Third Battallions of Pennsylvania, Cols. James Burd and Hugh Mercer, moved against Fort Du Quesne. David Jameson was Major, under commission dated June 3, 1758, of the Second Battalion. Lieut. William Reynolds of his company, was wounded at Grant's defeat, near Fort Du Quesne, September 14, 1758. James Hughes was Ensign. In the Third Battalion, James Ewing was Adjutant; Robert McPherson, Captain; Peter Meem, Ensign; Archibald McGrew, Captain; Alexander McKean, Lieutenant; and James Armstrong, Ensign and Captain, Thomas Hamilton; Victor King, Lieutenant; and William McDowell, Ensign, who had been a Sergeant in Capt. Hance Hamilton's Company, at the capture of Kittanning. Of the new levies, there was Capt. Armour of York County.*

The following list appears: "Old Levys," First Battalion, Colonel, John Armstrong; Lieutenant-Colonel, Hugh Mercer; Major, Hance Hamilton. Officers of the Pennsylvania Regiment, 1759: Second Battalion, Major, David Jameson, "to have brevet dated 24th April, 1759."†

By the 5th of November, the whole army had arrived at Loyal Hanna, fifty miles from Fort DuQuesne. Gen. Forbes, on the 26th of November, 1758, from Fort DuQuesne, then Pittsburgh, had the pleasure and honor of acquainting the Governor with the signal success of his Majesty's troops over all his enemies on the Ohio, by having obliged them to burn and abandon their Fort DuQuesne, which they effected upon the 24th inst., and of which he took possession with his little army the next day. The enemy having made their escape down the river, part in boats, and part by land, their forts and settlements on the Mississippi being abandoned, or at least not seconded by their friends, the Indians, who had previously been engaged, to act a neutral part, and who seemed all willing and ready to embrace his Majesty's most gracious protection.‡

A letter from Col. Burd, of the 2d of December says: "I have the pleasure to inform you, that on Friday last, our army being within ten miles of Fort DuQuesne, the enemy thought proper to blow up the Fort, and went off bodily in their battoes. They entirely destroyed the works and rendered everything useless."§

INDIAN ABDUCTIONS.

In the year, 1755, occurred the abduction and massacre of the Jemison family, in

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*III Archives, 410.

†Ibid, 412.

‡Ibid, 431

§VIII Col. Rec., 244.

‖Ibid, 236.

*II Archives, N. S , 559-565.

†Ibid, 577, 583.

‡VIII Col. Rec., 232.

§Ibid, 234.

Buchanan Valley, now Adams County, The father, the mother and the daughter and the sons were carried off by the Indians. All were killed but the daughter, who was carried into the Indian country, brought up among them, and married an Indian chief, and was living in the year 1824. An account of this abduction and of its horrors and distresses, and the subsequent life of the daughter among the Indians, was published in the last mentioned year, entitled, "The Tragical History of Mary Jemison." Emigrants to the territory of that part of New York, now embraced by the counties of Genesee and Wyoming, found the wife of an old Indian warrior to be a white woman, called the White Woman. She was possessed of a large tract of land. Her associates and children were Indians. This was in the year 1823, and she was then eighty years old; to them she recited her history, which was published in book form. We are indebted to the Gettysburg Compiler of December 4, *et seq.*, 1879, for a graphic account of this capture and massacre. The following facts in Mary Jemison's case appear: The first settlements on the southwestern portion of York, now Adams County, were made by the Scotch-Irish. The father of Mary Jemison was one of these settlers. He settled near Marsh Creek, cleared and cultivated a large farm and resided there ten years. His family consisted of four sons and a daughter. One day in the Spring of 1755, they were alarmed by the discharge of a number of guns. William Buck, a neighbor was killed. Jemison was seized, as also were the mother and two brothers, the sister and neighbors with them. The marauding party consisted of six Indians and four Frenchmen. They were Shawanese Indians. The two older brothers escaped. The captured family suffered under great distress from fatigue and want of food. They were lashed by the Indians, and hurried, or rather dragged to a fort in Cumberland County, either Fort Conococheage, or Fort Chambers. Eight of the captives were murdered and scalped. Mary Jemison and the little child of Mrs. Buck were spared. After a painful journey of seven days and a half they reached Fort DuQuesne. Mary Jemison was taken possession of by two Indian squaws and treated as one of the tribe. They were of the Seneca Nation. At first she had a desire to escape whenever she met persons who talked English. When she was fourteen or fifteen years of age, she was married to a Delaware Indian, to whom she became attached, and to whom she bore children. She said that the labor required of her was not severe. But she had another time to undergo an exhausting and fatiguing journey of several hundred miles from the Ohio river to the Genesee. The Senecas were the allies of the French. The war came to an end in 1760. In the meantime her husband had died. She defended the moral character of the Indians and evaded opportunities of being released by the whites. In 1763 she married an old Seneca warrior. She was twenty years old and he was fifty-five. He died at the age of one hundred and three. The war of the Revolution again subjected her to hardships. The Six-Nations joined the English. After the Revolution she refused to return to the whites, and was given a large tract of reserved land. She was known as Dick-e-wa-mis,' or the White Woman of the Genesee.

Richard Baird, who was "captivated" in April, 1758, from, Marsh Creek, returned, having made his escape some where about the Allegheny Hills. He had been so much beaten and abused by Tedyescung's friendly Indians, that his life was despaired of. Some of them told him that they had been lately to Philadelphia, that they would treat with the English as long as they could get presents, and scalp and captivate as long as the French would reward them; that they loved their white brethren so well that they wanted a few of them to hoe corn for them. Richard Baird was a young man of twenty-two years of age, of Hamilton Ban Township, his habitation being at the foot of the South Mountain, on the southeast side. On Thursday, the 13th of April, 1758, about 7 o'clock in the morning, he was at his house with his wife and infant child, and several children. In his field were Samuel Hunter, and Daniel McMenomy, laborers. A party consisting of nineteen Indians came and captivated the laborers in the field, and afterward came to the house. After some resistance they surrendered, on the promise of the Indians not to kill any of them. They tied them and took them up the mountain. The Indians killed the children, and Samuel Hunter, and drove the captured party over the Allegheny Mountains, a day and a half, and on Monday night, Baird escaped. In nine nights and days he got to Fort Littleton. On the way he had no food, other than snakes or buds and roots. His affadavit was made at York, on May 12, 1758.*

In a letter from General Amherst, from Albany, June, 15, 1761, it is said: "Amongst the children lately sent from Canada that had been in the hands of the Indians, and

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*III Archives, 395.

some that had been secreted by the Canadians, he found that there were six that were taken in the government of Pennsylvania, and two in Virginia, all of whom he sent to Gov. Hamilton. In the return, appears the name of John Mann, of Marsh Creek, in Pennsylvania, taken in 1758, by Indians.[*] On the 13th of April, 1758, there was a man killed and nine persons abducted near Archibald Bard's, at South Mountain. On the 21st of May, one man and five women were taken from the Yellow Breeches. On the 29th of May, 1759, Mr. Dinwiddie, and one Crawford, were shot by two Indians in Carroll District, York County.[†] August 17, 1758, William Waugh's barn was burned, in the "Tract," York County, by the Indians.[‡]

PONTIAC'S WAR.

The transfer from the French to the English of the posts between the Great Lakes and the Ohio, led to a war which broke out in 1763, and lasted several years, and took its name from that of the great Indian chief, who planned and conducted it. This war cost the colonies much in men and money, but they gained by the struggle. The exploits of the colonists themselves gave them confidence. The Pontiac war gave great alarm to the whole country. Massacres were dreaded, and the towns were crowded with refugees. The forts at Bedford, Pittsburg, and Loyal Hanna, resisted the savages, and the panic was allayed. At a meeting of the Council, on the 20th of June, 1763, Gov. Hamilton laid before the board sundry letters of intelligence from the frontiers, containing accounts of hostilities, committed by the Western Indians, on his Majesty's subjects within the province, and of the suspicious behavior of the Indians, settled in the upper part of the Susquehanna. And on the 6th of July, 1763, the Governor laid before the Assembly a letter from Col. Bouquet, at Carlisle: "I am sorry to acquaint you that our posts at Presque Isle, Le Boeuf, and Venango are cut off, and the garrisons massacred by the savages, except one officer and seven men, who have escaped from Le Boeuf. Fort Pitt was briskly attacked on the 22d; had only a few men killed and wounded, and dispersed the enemy. Fort Ligonier has likewise stood a vigorous attack, by means of some men, who reinforced that small garrison from the militia of Bedford. The Indians expect a strong reinforcement to make new attempts on these two posts. If the measures I had the honor to recommend to you are not immediately put into execution, I foresee the ruin of the province on this side of the Susquehanna, and as York County would be covered by Cumberland, I think they ought to join in assisting to build some posts, and saving the harvest. It would not be less necessary to send immediately arms and ammunition to be distributed to the inhabitants to defend their reapers."[*] Col. Bouquet, with about five hundred men, mostly Highlanders, marched to the relief of Fort Pitt and Detroit. On the 5th and 6th of August, 1763, he was nearly overwhelmed by the savages at Bushy Run, who were repelled by the bayonet charges of the Highlanders, but the numbers of the enemy were so great that they would have been routed, but for the stratagem of the commander of the British, who feigned retreat.[†] This victory led to peace, and the Indian ravages ceased.

THE CONESTOGOE MASSACRE.

On the 19th of December, 1763, the Governor, John Penn, agreeably to the advice of the Council, wrote the following letter to the Magistrates of York, Lancaster and Cumberland Counties. "Having received information that on Wednesday, the 14th inst., a party of men, armed and mounted, did, without cause or provocation, in defiance of all authority, proceed to the Conestogo Indian Town, in Lancaster County, and murder six of our friendly Indians, settled there under the protection of this Government, and its laws. I do hereby direct and require you immediately to exert yourselves on this occasion, and to issue warrants and take all other measures in your power for the apprehending of all the principals concerned in the murder of the said Indians and their accomplices, and securing them in some of the gaols of this Province, that they may be brought to justice and receive a legal tryal for the crimes they have committed."[‡]

The Indian hostilities of 1763 were marked by great cruelty, and suspicion and hatred followed even the neutral Indians. The repeated murders perpetrated by the Indians roused the men of the Paxton settlement to revenge. In Lancaster County still dwelt a large body of Indians, known to us already as the Conestogoes. On Wednesday, the 14th of December, 1763, a body of men entered the town of Conestogo, and massacred all the Indians they could find there. The majority were absent. Those on their return were

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[*] VIII Col. Rec., 628.
[†] Loudon's Narrative, Vol. XI., pp. 57, 65.
[‡] Rupp's Hist. of York County, p. 595.

[*] IX Col. Rec., 35.
[†] Bancroft's Hist. U. S.
[‡] IX Col. Rec., 92.

taken in charge by the Magistrates of Lancaster County, and were placed for safety in the workhouse at Lancaster. The Paxtan men with a larger force, from 50 to 100 men, on the evening of the 26th of December, galloped into the town, "seized the keeper of the workhouse, overpowered him, rushed into the prison, and speedily accomplished the work of death. The poor Indians, to the number of fourteen, were butchered in cold blood, and the Paxtan men elated by their success, left the town in the same haste with which they had entered it." A number of Indians on the frontier had, at their own request, been removed from their habitations and taken to Philadelphia, and were seated for a better security on Province Island and in other places in the neighborhood of the city. Threats were made by the insurgents to march down and destroy them. The Assembly took measures to resist them. The Indians petitioned to be sent to England. Gov. Penn ordered them to be taken to New York. The people of New York became offended at this. Gen. Gage directed two companies of the royal Americans to re-escort them to Philadelphia, where they were secured in the barracks. The barracks were fortified, and regular troops protected them. The insurgents went to Germantown, and learning of the large force opposed to them, after listening to remonstrances, promised to return home, and left two men, Matthew Smith and James Gibson, to lay their grievances before the government, which they did, in the name of the inhabitants of York, Lancaster and Cumberland Counties. The two representatives, in behalf of themselves and his Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the inhabitants of the frontier counties of Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Berks and Northampton, presented their remonstrances and grievances before the Governor and Assembly, on the 13th of February, 1764 :* That they were attacked and ravaged by skulking parties of Indians; that the Indians were taken under the protection of the government; that the trial was to be removed from Lancaster County. They protested against Indians living within the inhabited parts of the province; that no provision was made for the care and cure for wounded men; that there was in this war no reward for Indian scalps; that John Penn abetted the Indians, and made unauthorized treaties with them; that Fort Augusta had furnished little assistance, with no reflection against the commanding officer, who was directed by those from whom he received orders. There was another memorial with 1,500 signatures. The county of Berks, by its Grand Jury, protested against it. The Assembly considered the remonstrance and protest, but nothing was done to bring the parties concerned to punishment.* In the letter of Gov. Penn, January 5, 1764, he says: Our back inhabitants, who have indeed suffered a great deal by the Indian war, have got it into their heads that one Indian should not be suffered to live amongst us, and have carried their resentment so far as to go and kill some Indians who lived under the faith and protection of this government for sixty years, in an Indian town near Lancaster. At request of Indians, they were sent to the protection of Sir William Johnson. It was necessary, in the opinion of the Governor, to extend the English riot act to the province, to apprehend the murderers and to quell the like insurrections in the future.† Such an act was accordingly passed by the Assembly.

THE REVOLUTION.

YORK, as one of the frontier counties, had participated with great spirit in the military measures to resist the inroads of the savages and the encroachments of the French. Though the means of inter-communication between the colonies were very limited, according to the present views of expedition, intercourse was constant and correspondence continuous, as it was between this frontier region and Philadelphia. News arrived slowly, but it impressed deeply the minds of the leading citizens, and that news cemented more and more firmly the bonds of union. After the close of the French and Indian war it was not long before the parliament of Great Britain commenced those measures that so completely estranged the colonies from the mother country. The strife with the Proprietaries and Lords of Trade began in Pennsylvania in 1760.‡ The great Franklin had appeared before his Majesty's Council for Plantation Affairs to defend the liberties of our people. But the restrictions on trade from time to time and the arbitrary means used to enforce them by writs of assistance, caused American resistance. The notorious stamp act had been passed in 1765, and on

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*IX Col. Rec., 138.

*Gordon's History of Pennsylvania.

†IX Col. Rec., 112.

‡VIII Col. Rec., 554.

the 22d of March in that year, the King being then insane, it had received the royal assent by commission.[*] The military power in the colonies had been placed above the civil. The claims of American representation had been scoffed at by the ministry, as was also the assent of the American Assemblies to any manifest internal regulation. There had been proposed in Massachusetts, a Congress of committees from each of the colonies, and the plan had prevailed. The Pennsylvania Assembly accepted it, and declared it an inherent right not to be taxed without consent. This was in the month of September, 1765.[†] The Congress had met in New York, in October, 1765, by which the stamp act was annulled.[‡] In attempts to enforce the act the officers had been severely handled by the people. The first cargo of stamped papers had arrived under protection of a man of war, in this province, on the 5th of October, 1765. Mr. John Hughes had been appointed to distribute them, and so unpopular did he become that his house was surrounded by a mob and he was burnt in effigy. When the ship arrived, the vessels in the harbor put their flags at half mast, and the bells of the city of Philadelphia were tolled. An immense meeting assembled at the State House, and John Hughes was requested to resign. He denied having any commission, and as there was no place of security on shore, the Governor ordered the stamps to be taken on board one of the ships of war. Merchants of the city agreed not to import goods till the act was repealed.[§] After fluctuations in the minds of the official powers in England, the act had been repealed in the month of March, 1766, and the repeal celebrated by bonfires and the ringing of bells. There had been public satisfaction and general rejoicing in England, as well as in America, yet to maintain the principle that there existed the power to bind the colonies, in July, 1767, among other things, the fatal tax of three pence a pound on tea had been adopted, and a board of customs established in Boston. The people of that city had assembled and voted to forbear importation, and the Assembly of Massachusets Bay had addressed a circular letter to the several Assemblies in America, which was dated the 11th of February, 1768. This circular, containing an early declaration of the principles of the American Revolution, will be found among the published Archives of this commonwealth.[*]

During the colonial difficulties, John Penn, son of Richard Penn, one of the proprietaries, and who had been born in Philadelphia, and was known as the American Penn, was Lieutenant-Governor of the province, having been appointed in 1763, and he held the office to the end of the proprietary government. He was intensely loyal, so much so that during the Revolution he suffered imprisonment and removal from the State rather than sign a parole.[†] There was great jealousy entertained at Court of popular representation in any way. Hillsborough, Colonial Secretary of State, rebuked the Governor in the name of the King, for communicating to his Council and Assembly the letters received from the Secretaries of State, and also for the sending of addresses and petitions to his Majesty, otherwise than through the channel of the proprietary or his deputy. The Assembly of Pennsylvania had sent a petition to his Majesty, on the subject of the acts of parliament, which had been delivered by Dr. Franklin. This was declared by the cabinet as tending to deny and draw in question the supreme authority of parliament to bind the colonies by laws in all cases whatever, and "when applied to taxation was the less to be expected from the province of Pennsylvania, as there was a clause in their charter saying to the crown such impositions and customs as by act of parliament are and shall be appointed."[‡] A copy of the circular from the colony of Massachusetts Bay to the other colonies was transmitted by Hillsborough to Gov. Penn, stating that his Majesty considered "this measure to be of a most dangerous and factious tendency, calculated to inflame the minds of his good subjects in the colonies, to promote an unwarrantable combination, and to excite and encourage an open opposition to, and denial of the authority of Parliament, and to subvert the true principles of the constitution. And that it was his Majesty's pleasure, that the Governor should prevail upon the Assembly to take no notice of it. That the Pennsylvania Assembly had given repeated proofs of their reverence and respect for the laws, but if there should appear a disposition to receive or give any countenance to the seditious paper, it would be his duty to prevent any proceeding upon it by an immediate prorogation or dissolution. This letter was dated April 21, 1768.[§]

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[*] Bancroft.

[†] IX Col. Rec., 300.

[‡] Ibid.

[§] IV Archives, 242; IX Col. Rec., 298; Egle's Hist. Penna., 1027.

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[*] IV Archives, 286.

[†] XI Col. Rec., 264.

[‡] IV Archives, 311.

[§] IX Col. Rec., 546.

In September, 1768, the Assembly declared by resolution that the Governor of the province had no constitutional authority to dissolve the Assembly:*

The British cabinet finding that the duties on their own manufactures of glass, paper, and painters' colors were contrary to the true principles of commerce, agreed that they should be repealed. But there still remained the duty on tea. Although intensely interesting, we need not follow the course of the ministry in their persistent determination to enforce this tax. A large number of the best of English statesmen warmly espoused the cause of America; Chatham, Camden, Conway, Burke and Barre. But the Lord Chancellor, Thurlow, called it rebellion, and that had to be quelled by the military power. Troops had been sent to Boston, and by their insolent bearing, provoked hostilities. On the 5th of March, 1770, had occurred an event that sent a thrill through the colonies—the first fearful news of the shedding of blood, in the Boston Massacre. This seems to have awed them over the water for a time, and there was apparent conciliation, so much so, that it was supposed that the spirit of liberty was dead on the resumption of commercial intercourse. But the ministry were blinded by a false assumption of submission, while the fires were only slumbering. The crisis was brought about by the tax on tea. The non-importation on the part of the colonies had caused a great accumulation of that article in the stores of the East India Company, and it was authorized to export tea to America, with a drawback of the duty—payable in England—but three pence per pound was payable in the colonies. Consignments were made to Charleston, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. In Philadelphia the people met in the State House, and condemned the duty, and declared every one who should countenance its imposition, an enemy to his country, and the agents of the company were compelled to resign.† On the 16th of December, 1773, had taken place in Boston Harbor that ever memorable event, known in history as the Boston Tea Party. Three tea ships were taken possession of and 340 chests, the whole quantity imported was emptied into the harbor. The tea ships were driven by a storm off the coast from New York, and in South Carolina, the tea perished in the cellars in which it was stored. On the 25th of December, 1773, the ships destined for Philadelphia approached that city. The pilots were warned not to conduct them into the harbor. A town meeting of 5,000 people was held, and the ships, with their cargoes of tea, were compelled to sail back to England.*

In May, 1774, Gen. Gage entered the harbor of Boston with vice-regal powers; he and his army and the civil officers no longer amenable to the American courts of justice. The port was closed on the 1st of June, which was made a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. Again an appeal came from Massachusetts to her sister colonies, and a close correspondence was maintained by them with her. The Bostonians called upon the other colonies to unite with them to stop all importations from Great Britain until the port act should be repealed, and if they should do so it would prove the salvation of North America and her liberties. These troubles transpired during the Tory administration of the Duke of Grafton and Lord North. The Whigs supported the cause of the colonies.† The name of Whig became incorporated into American politics. That party had its origin nearly a century before, and one tradition attributes the name to the initials of the motto, "We hope in God," at one time borne upon its banners. It was the liberal party, the party of reform and progress, and the Tory party adhered to the establishments in Church and State. Hence, those who maintained our cause were called Whigs, and those who adhered to the crown and opposed separation were styled Tories. There were Tories here as well as elsewhere, many good and wealthy citizens; but what was called loyalty in England became treason on this continent; and when independence was declared, the estates of such were confiscated. The archives of the State contain accounts of their names and properties. But for us here let them rather rest in oblivion.

A class of men appeared here who played their parts nobly in the history of the great struggle for liberty, who taught the people, or rather guided them, for they already held a power not to be relinquished. Among these was a man who had come to reside here, whose biography is intimately connected with her history—James Smith, for some time the only practicing Attorney in York.‡ We

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*IV Archives, 334.

†IV Bancroft, 269.

*IV Bancroft, 281.

†Campbell's Lord Chancellors, vol. 7, p. 37.

‡Graydon, in his "Memoirs," tells us, that being a student at law, to enable him to pursue his studies without interruption, his uncle advised his spending the approaching summer in Yorktown. Mr. Samuel Johnston, the prothonotary, was a particular friend, who had been in the practice of the law and had a very good library; and tendered his books and services, and complimented him with a dinner. "It was in the spring of 1773 that I was transferred to this pleasant and flourishing village." . . . "There were several young men in the town, whose company served to relieve the dreariness of my solitude; for such it was compared with the scene from which I had re-

can imagine how the beauty of the situation of Yorktown brought families to it, and young men of intelligence and enterprise seeking new places for the exercise of their talents. Among such was Thomas Hartley, who came to York from Reading at the age of eighteen years, commenced the study of the law under Samuel Johnston, and and was admitted to the bar in 1769. For some time he and Smith were the only practicing lawyers in the county, Mr. Johnston being then, and for some years after, prothonotary. In this last mentioned year, Henry Miller moved to York from Reading, and was also student at law under Mr. Johnston ; and soon after came another law student of his from Lancaster, John Clark.

COMMITTEES OF CORRESPONDENCE.

In all history it appears that popular progress has been achieved by the spontaneous action of the citizens of a country outside of the constituted forms of law and government. The *vox populi* must be heard, because no government has that within it that can provide for all emergencies. The public meeting has always controlled, sooner or later, legislative action. We have already seen that on this continent and in this province whatever was accomplished in support of freedom, was done by the assembled inhabitants through their committees appointed to do the work. It is a peculiar feature in American history that united action was maintained in the earlier contests with the British Government, with a spontaneity and enthusiasm that no organized system could have secured. The factors were committees of correspondence. The intercourse between the colonies and the different parts of a colony was thus conducted, and there was a sympathetic response to the appeal of Boston. The committee of correspondence for the city of Philadelphia, addressed the following circular to the several counties: "The Governor declining to call the Assembly, renders it necessary to take the sentiments of the inhabitants; and for that purpose it is agreed to call a meeting of the inhabitants of this city and county at the State House, on Wednesday, the 15th inst.[*] And we would wish to have the sentiments and concurrence of our brethren in the several counties, who are equally interested with us in the General Cause, we earnestly desire you to call together the principal inhabitants of your county, and to take their sentiments. We shall forward to you, by every occasion, any matters of consequence that come to our knowledge, and we should be glad you would choose and appoint a committee to correspond with us. Signed by order of the Committee of Correspondence for the city of Philadelphia.

CHAS. THOMPSON, Clerk.

The call was very promptly responded to by the citizens of York, and of the county.[†]

YORKTOWN, June 24, 1774.

In consequence of a letter from the committee of Philadelphia, the inhabitants of this town met on Monday, the 21st ult.; Michael Swope, Esq., was appointed chairman, who explained the design and cause of the meeting; the distressed state of the inhabitants of Boston, and the nature and the tendency of the Acts of Parliament lately passed. After due deliberation, the following resolves were come into, *nem. con.* 1. That we will concur with our brethren of Philadelphia and sister colonies in any constitutional measure, in order to obtain redress. 2. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the inhabitants of Boston are now suffering in the common cause of liberty. 3. It is directed, that to obtain the sense of our fellow inhabitants of York County upon the present important and alarming occasion, notice shall be given to the inhabitants of this county, that they, or such as shall be delegated by the several townships in the county, do meet in the Court house in Yorktown, on Monday, the 4th of July next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, to enter into such resolves as may be for the public good, and tend to restore the liberties of British America.[‡]

A committee of thirteen persons was then appointed for this town, to remain till altered by any other general meeting which they were authorized and directed to call. The

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moved. These" (no doubt Hartley and Clark and Miller), "for the most part (1811), are yet living, generally known and respected. There was also in the place an oddity, who, though not to be classed with its young men, I sometimes fell in with. This was Mr. James Smith, the lawyer, then in considerable practice. He was probably between forty and fifty years of age, fond of his bottle and young company, and possessed of an original species of drollery."

He then describes with some minuteness some of the peculiarities of Mr. Smith in the way of jokes. One in particular, practiced upon Judge Steadman, of Philadelphia, a man of reading and erudition, who in a full display of his historical knowledge was set raving by a monstrous anachronism. "Don't you remember, Mr. Steadman, that terrible bloody battle which Alexander the Great fought with the Russians at the Straits of Babelmandel?" "What, sir!" said Steadman, repeating with the most ineffable contempt, "which Alexander the Great fought with the Russians! Where, mon, did you get your chronology?" "I think you will find it recorded, Mr. Steadman, in Thucydides or Herodotus." On another occasion, being asked for his authority for an enormous assertion, in which both space and time were fairly annihilated, with unshaken gravity he replied, "I am pretty sure I have seen an account of it, Mr. Steadman, in a High Dutch almanac printed at Aleppo, his drawling way of pronouncing Aleppo." Every one laughed, says Graydon; but the Judge, who resided in Philadelphia, and was ignorant of Smith's character in this particular, thought him the object of the laughter, so all parties were pleased.

[*] June, 1774.

[†] Mombert's Hist. of Lanc. Co., 199.

[‡] Rupp's Hist. York County, 662.

committee of correspondecne again, on the 28th of June, enclosed to the different counties the resolves passed at a meeting held in State House Square, on the 18th of June, by which it was left to the committee "to determine on the most proper mode of collecting the sense of this province, in the present critical situation of affairs, and appointing deputies to attend the proposed Congress"—and submitted two propositions: 1. That the Speaker of the honorable House of Representatives be desired to write to the several members of the Assembly in the province, requesting them to meet in this city as soon as possible, but not later than the 1st of August next, to take into their consideration our very alarming situation. 2. That letters be written to proper persons in each county, recommending it to them to get committees appointed for their respective counties, and that the said committees, or such number of them as may be thought proper, may meet in Philadelphia at the time the Representatives are convened, in order to consult and advise on the most expedient mode of appointing deputies for the General Congress, and to give their weight to such as may be appointed. That the Speaker of the Assembly in a very ready and obliging manner had agreed to comply with the request in the former of these propositions, that on account of the Indian disturbances, the Governor had found it necessary to call the Assembly to meet in their legislative capacity on Monday, July 18, being about the same time the Speaker would probably have invited them to a conference or convention in their private capacity. That they requested that if the mode expressed in the second proposition was approved, the whole or part of the committee appointed will meet the committees from the other counties at Philadelphia, on Friday, the 15th of July, in order to assist in framing instructions, and preparing such matters as may be proper to recommend to our Representatives at their meeting the Monday following. They further wrote: "It is with pleasure we can assure you, that all the colonies from North Carolina to New Hampshire seem animated with one spirit in the common cause, and consider this as the proper crisis for having our differences with the Mother Country brought to some certain issue, and our liberties fixed upon a permanent foundation."* To this provincial meeting, which convened on the 15th of July, 1774, James Smith, James Donaldson, and Thomas Hartley, were sent as deputies from this county. Mr. Smith was made one of the committee to prepare a draught of instructions on the situation of public affairs to their Representatives, and request them to appoint a proper number of persons to attend a Congress of deputies from the several colonies, under the ninth resolve of the conference, viz: That there is an absolute necessity, that a Congress of deputies from the several colonies be immediately assembled to consult together, and form a general plan of conduct to be observed by all the colonies, for the purpose of procuring relief for our grievances, preventing future dissensions, firmly establishing our rights and restoring harmony between Great Britain and her colonies on a constitutional foundation. They also agreed that if redress was not granted they would make the sacrifice of a suspension of commerce, and join with the other colonies "in such an association of non-importation and non-exportation to Great Britain as shall be agreed upon at the Congress."*

A General Congress had been proposed by the "Sons of Liberty" of New York,—a title suggested by the famous speech of Barre. This was in the month of May, 1774, and upon the receipt of their letter, a meeting was called in Philadelphia, at which it was read, as well as the letters from Boston. The two measures for discussion were, that of New York for a Congress, and that from Boston for an immediate cessation of trade. That for a Congress was received with applause. John Penn, the proprietary Governor, was requested to call together the legislature. This was of course refused. A committee of correspondence, after the manner of Boston, was proposed, to be named for the several counties in the province, and a committee was appointed for intercolonial correspondence. By July, 1774, all the delegates were chosen, and Massachusetts appointed the time and place, which were fixed, the 1st of September, at Philadelphia. The Congress met in Philadelphia on the 5th of September, 1774. The members assembled at Smith's tavern and chose Carpenter's Hall as the place for their deliberations. There were there, George Washington, Patrick Henry, John and Samuel Adams, Jay and Rutledge, and others, men of wisdom and eloquence. Though Congress showed a desire for a conciliation and a desire to subvert the colonial system, they approved the opposition of Massachusetts to the Act of Parliament, and declared if the same shall be attempted to be carried into execution by force, all America ought to support them in their opposition.

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*Mumbert, 204.

*Mumbert, 209.

A declaration of rights was agreed upon, they threatened to stop imports and exports with Great Britain, discontinued the slave trade, prepared a petition to the King, and an address to the British people. This recognition of the people as a source of authority was a new principle in politics. The Congress adjourned to meet in Philadelphia on the 10th of May following.*

Agreeable to notice given to the freeholders and inhabitants of York County, entitled to vote for members of Assembly, a respectable number of them met at the court house, in York, December 16, 1774. James Dickson, Philip Rothrock, John Hay, Michael Hahn and Richard Bott were appointed judges of the election. Whereupon the electors proceeded to vote by ballot, and the following persons were duly chosen as a committee for the county: Henry Slegle, Joseph Donaldson, George Eichelberger, George Irwin, John Hay, Archibald McLean, David Grier, David Kennedy, Thomas Fisher, John Kean, John Houston, George Kuntz, Simon Coppenheffer, Joseph Jefferies, Robert McCorley, Michael Hahn, Baltzer Spengler, Daniel Messerly, Nicholas Bittinger, Michael Davis, Jacob Dahtel, Frederick Fischel, James Dickson, William McClellan, of Cumberland Township, William Cathcart, Patrick Scott, Michael Dautel, Michael Bard, Casper Reinecker, Henry Liebhard, John Maxwell, George Oge, John O. Blenes, William Dill, Henry Banta, Sr., William Kilmary, William Chesne, Francis Holton, Peter Reel and Andrew Finley, and ten of whom with their President or Vice-President(if their attendance can be had) to do business, except in such cases in which other regularities may be made.

"This committee is chosen in such a manner, that there is at least one of that body in each township of the county, so that the inhabitants of the several districts will have the earliest intelligence of any material transactions, or may be assembled upon important business on the shortest notice." On the day following the election, the committee met at the same place, when they elected James Smith, President; Thomas Hartley, Vice-President; John Hay, Treasurer, and George Lewis Lefler, Clerk of the Committee. They formed rules to direct them in the course of their proceedings, entered into measures for the raising of a fund to defray the expense of communicating intelligence, and gave instructions for the forwarding the subscriptions for the poor in Boston. They then adjourned to Thursday, the 29th day of December, instant. of the court house, York.*

"GEORGE LEWIS LEFLER,
"*Clerk of Committee.*"

The Committee of Correspondence of Philadelphia, on the 22d of December, 1774 addressed a letter to the several counties, transmitting the following resolves: That this committee thinks it absolutely necessary that the committee of the counties of this province, or such deputies as they may appoint for this purpose, be requested to meet together in Provincial council as soon as convenient. That it be recommended to the county committees to meet in said convention on Monday, the 23d day of January next, in the city of Philadelphia. From a view of the present situation of public affairs, the committee have been induced to propose this convention, that the sense of the province may be obtained, and that the measures to be taken thereupon may be the result of the united wisdom of the colony.† There were chosen as delegates to this convention, from York, James Smith, Thomas Hartley, Joseph Donaldson, George Eichelberger, John Hay, George Irwin and Michael Smyser, who attended the convention which continued in session six days.

The Provincial convention of the 22d of January, 1775, resolved, that this convention most heartily approve of the conduct and proceedings of the Continental Congress; that we will faithfully endeavor to carry into execution the measures of the association entered into and recommended by them; that as it was necessary to lay a restraint on importation and supply of articles necessary for subsistence, clothing and defense must be provided, it was resolved that no person should use, sell, or kill for market any sheep under four years old, and recommended that woolen manufacturies be set up, especially, coating, flannel, blankets, rags, or coverlids, hosiery and coarse cloths; that flax and hemp be raised; that salt be made in the manner used in other countries; that saltpetre be made; that gun powder be manufactured as largely as possible; the manufacture of iron into nails and wire; the making of steel; of different kinds of paper, and that old linen and rags be preserved for that purpose; that more glass houses be set up; the manufacture of wool combs and cards; of copper into sheets, bottoms and kettles; the erecting of fulling mills, and mills for breaking, swinging and softening hemp and flax, and the making of grindstones; that as the brewing of malt liquors would tend to render the con-

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*1775.

*Rupp 503-4.

†Mumbert.

sumption of foreign liquors less necessary, that proper attention be given to the cultivation of barley; that all the inhabitants of this province promise for themselves to use our own manufactures, and those of the other colonies, in preference to all others; that societies be established and premiums be granted in the several counties to persons who may excel in the several branches of manufactory: that any manufacturer or vender of goods shall take advantage of the necessities of this country, to sell his merchandise at an unusual or extravagant profit, shall be considered an enemy to his country, and be advertised as such by the committee; the making of tin plates; that printers use the types made by an ingenious artist in Germantown in preference to any which may be thereafter imported. That the commitee of correspondence of Philadelphia be a standing committee for the several counties, and to give notice if a Provincial council is rendered necessary.*

At a meeting held at York the 14th of February, 1775, the Committee took into consideration the proceedings of the late Provincial convention.

Resolved unanimously, That we heartily approve of the proceedings of that convention. 2. The Committee, apprehending, that from the non-importation agreement, and the present state of public affairs, unless great care be taken, there would, in a short time, be a scarcity of gunpowder, which is so necessary to our Indian trade, and the hunters of this province. Therefore

Resolved, That we recommend it to the several members of this Committee, that they in their respective townships, with the assistance of the Township Committee men, do discourage the consuming of that article, but for the most useful purposes. 3. It being represented that sundry persons in this county had formed themselves into military associations, and that they would discontinue them, if disagreeable to this Committee; upon consideration of which.

Resolved unanimously, That we would by no means discourage these proceedings; on the contrary we are of the opinion, that said associations, if conducted with prudence, moderation, and a strict regard to good order, under the direction of a man of probity and and understanding, would tend much to the security of this country against the attempt of our enemies.

Resolved unanimously, That we recommend to the inhabitants of this county, a strict adherence to the Association of the Continental Congress, and the directions of our late Provincial Convention; and that, in case any Township Committee, should meet with obstructions in carrying the same into execution, that we will, and the rest of the county ought to assist them.

Resolved unanimously, That the Township Committeemen in this county ought, as soon as possible, to collect the flour and grain subscribed for the poor of Boston, and convert same into cash; and that they immediately lay such cash and all other moneys subcribed into the hands of Messrs. John Donaldson and George Irwin, who with the direction of any ten of the Committee are to remit the same in Bills of Exchange to the Committee of Boston, for the poor of that place.

Resolved unanimously, That in case the committee of correspondence of this Province appointed at the last convention shall think proper, or if a majority of the county Committee shall consider it expedient that another Provincial convention shall be held, we do appoint James Ewing, Michael Swope, James Smith, Thomas Hartley, and Henry Slegle, Esqrs., and George Irwin, George Eichelberger, David Kennedy and John Houston, or any five or more of them, as the deputies of this county to attend such committee, and to agree to such matters and things as may be deemed necessary for the safety and welfare of this province, or the common cause of American liberty.

Extracts from the proceedings of the said Committee.

GEORGE LEWIS LEFLER, *Clerk of Committee.**

The following is the letter to the Boston Committee:

YORKTOWN, April 13, 1775.

Honored Friends and Countrymen:

Sorry are we to hear that the hand of oppression still bears hard on your city, and that the distresses of your poor are not yet alleviated. If your misfortunes and sufferings could be divided, the inhabitants of this county would cheerfully bear a part. This, it seems, cannot be done; your destined town must stand the shock alone. We want words to express the high sense we have for your conduct and virtue; few men in the world would have opposed despotism and stood the torrent of ministerial vengeance with so much steadiness, intrepedity and resolution, as the inhabitants of your town and country have done. You have true notions of liberty. You have purchased it. You ought to enjoy it. The noble stand made by the Massachusetts Bay, if faithfully adhered to, has laid the foundation of establishing American liberty on the most firm basis. The other colonies will be equal gainers by a favorable termination of the conquest, and will not desert you in the time of danger: they will doubtless grant you the most effectual assistance.

This county, upon the earliest intelligence of

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* Mumbert.

* Rupp, 604-6.

your distress, forwarded subscriptions for the port of Boston. Grain was generally subscribed; we expected to have sent it last fall, but could not collect it in any seaport before the winter season came on, so that the shipping of it was postponed till spring. Upon the meeting of the committee of this county in February last, shortly after the receipt of the King's speech to the Parliament, it was thought it would not be safe to send grain. The committee, therefore, determined to convert the grain into cash, and remit the sum in specie or bills of exchange to you. Your poor have suffered much by this resolution, as the price of wheat is greatly fallen. The subscriptions of but a part of the county are yet come in. We send you the sum of 246 pounds, 8 shillings and 10 pence, to be remitted to you by bills of exchange, or specie, by Messrs. Jonathan B. Smith, and John Mitchell, merchants of Philadelphia, which, be pleased to distribute among our poor and unhappy countrymen in your town, or in its neighborhood in such manner as you shall think proper. As there are a few disaffected people in this province, we must trouble you to publish the receipt of the donations, as is mentioned in the enclosed paper.

Your friends here are numerous, and most heartily interest themselves in your favor. As soon as the rest of the subscriptions in the county are paid, we shall cheerfully remit the same to you.

We wish you a speedy relief from all your sufferings, and are, gentlemen, with the greatest respect, your real friends, and most obedient humble servants:

JAMES SMITH, *President Committee.*

George Eichelberger, Michael Daudle, David Grier, Michael Irwin, James Donaldson, Michael Smyser, Balzer Spangler, John Hay, Committee of Correspondence of York County.[*]

The committee of Boston received the sum of £246, 6s., 10d, valued at the rate of Pennsylvania money, being donations from a part of the county of York, in the Province of Pennsylvania, to the poor of Boston, and its neighborhood ; subscribed as follows :

Yorktown	£124	10s	9d
Heidelberg Township	36	17	5
Germany Township	16	2	0
Manheim ;			
By the hands of Adam Eichelberger	5	15	6
By the hands of Michael Karl	5	9	9
By the hands of David Newman	3	16	3
Manchester Township from the following:			
By the hands of Michael Smyser	6	12	1
By the hands of Simon Cappennoffer	2	17	6
By the hands of Jacob Hark	6	18	6
Shrewsbury Township	10	0	0
Dover Township	6	9	0
Fawn	6	0	0
Codorus	2	16	6
Dover Township, 62¼ bushels of wheat, and ½ bushel of rye ; Manchester Township, 39¼ bushels of wheat ; Paradise Township, 20 bushels of wheat ; Codorus Township, 5 bushels of wheat, and ¼ bushel of rye ; York Township, 4 bushels of wheat, part of which grain was made into flour and sold here.[†]	£16	13s	3d
Total	£246	8s	10d

The Pennsylvania Assembly, which met on the 8th of December, 1874, was the first Provincial Legislature to which report of the congressional proceedings were made, and the Assembly unanimously approved them, and delegates were appointed to the next Congress[*] which was to meet on the 10th of May, 1775. In the meantime, events were hastening on with startling rapidity toward open war. The attempt of Gen. Gage to destroy the public stores at Concord, roused the people to resistance, and after a battle the British troops were compelled to retreat, and "Lexington and Concord" were names borne throughout the land to arouse patriots and be forever watchwords of liberty. The troops were driven into Boston, and by the next day the Americans had that city in a state of siege. To this camp rushed the men of Massachusetts, and as the news spread over the country, volunteers flocked to this great opening scene of the war of independence, and from our own town of York went a band, whose march and career form one of the brightest incidents of American history.

To the Pennsylvania Assembly on the 2d of May, 1775, John Penn, the Governor, sent a message, accompanying a resolution of the House of Commons, proposing a plan of reconciliation to this effect, that an exemption from any duty, tax or assessment, present or future, except such duties as may be expedient for the regulation of commerce, shall be the immediate consequences of proposals on the part of any of the colony Legislatures, accepted by his Majesty, and the two Houses of Parliament, to make provision according to their respective circumstances, for contributing their proportion to the common defense, and the support of the Civil Government of each colony.[†]

This was the first assembly on the continent, to which this resolution was comunicated. The assembly replied, that "if no other objections to the plan proposed occurred to us, we should esteem it a dishonorable desertion of sister colonies, connected by an union on just motives and mutual faith, and conducted by general councils, for a single colony to adopt a measure so extensive in consequence, without the advice and consent of those colonies engaged with us, by solemn ties in the same common cause. For we wish your Honor to be assured that we can form no prospect, appearing reasonable to us, of any lasting advantages for Pennsylvania, however agreeable they may be at the beginning, but what must arise from a communication of right and property with the other colonies.

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[*] Rupp, 599.

[†] Ibid.

[*] Egle's History of Pennsylvania.

[†] X Con. Rec., 252.

and that if such a prospect should be open to us, we have too sincere an affection for our brethren, and too strict a regard for the inviolable performance of our engagements, to receive any pleasure from benefits equally due to them, yet confined to ourselves, and which, by generously rejecting them at present, may at length be secured to all."

These noble words of union were three days after followed by the election of the noble champion of our rights in England, Benjamin Franklin, just returned from her inhospitable shores, unanimously a deputy to the coming Congress.

Events, civil and military, are here closely blended, and the hearts of the people and their representatives were cheered by tidings of the capture of Ticonderoga with its valuable cannon and stores, on the 10th of May, 1775, by Ethan Allen, and his undisciplined volunteers "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

Whatever discussions there may have been as to separation, or reconciliation with the King, as war was actually existing, the Congress which met on the 10th of May, 1775, took measures for organizing and paying a Continental Army. George Washington was made Commander-in-Chief on the 15th of June, 1775. On the 17th of June, 1775, occurred the famous battle of Bunker Hill.

PROCEEDINGS TO FORM AN INDEPENDENT GOVERNMENT.

A Provincial Conference was held at Philadelphia, which began on the 18th of June, 1776, and continued until the 25th. This is the minute: "This day a number of gentlemen met at Carpenter's Hall, being deputed by the committees of the several counties to join in the Provincial Conference, in consequence of a circular letter from the committee of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, inclosing the resolution of the Continental Congress of the 15th of May last.* 'In Congress, May 15, 1776:

Whereas, His Britannic Majesty, in conjunction with the Lords and Commons of Great Britain, has, by a late act of Parliament, excluded the inhabitants of these United Colonies from the protection of His Crown. And whereas, no answer whatever, to the humble petition of the colonies for redress of grievances and reconciliation with Great Britain, has been, or is likely to be given, but the whole force of that kingdom, aided by foreign mercenaries, is to be exerted for the destruction of the good people of these colonies, now to take the oaths and affirmations necessary for the support of any government, under the Crown of Great Britain; and it is necessary that the exercise of every kind of authority, under the said Crown should be totally suppressed, and all the powers of government exerted, under the authority of the people of the colonies, for the preservation of internal peace, virtue and good order, as well as for the defense of their lives, liberties and properties against the hostile invasions and cruel depredations of their enemies. Therefore, *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the respective assemblies and conventions of the United Colonies, where no government sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs has been hitherto established, to adopt such government as shall, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents, in particular, and America in general. By order of the Congress.

John Hancock, *President.*' "

The deputies from York County to this Conference were, Col. James Smith, Col. Robert McPherson, Col. Richard McAlister, Col. David Kennedy, Col. William Rankin, Col. Henry Slagel, Mr. James Edgar, Capt. Joseph Read and Mr. John Hay. The Chairman, Thomas McKean, Dr. Benjamin Rush, and Col. James Smith were made a committee to draft a resolution, declaring the sense of the conference, with respect to an independence of the province from the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain. The resolution reported by them declared unanimously: "Our willingness to concur in a vote of Congress declaring the United Colonies free and independent States; provided the forming of the government and the regulation of the internal police of this colony be always reserved to the people of the said colony." This conference resolved, that it is necessary that a Provincial convention be called for the express purpose of forming a new government in this province, on the authority of the people only. It was recommended to the convention to choose and appoint delegates, or deputies, to represent this province in the Congress of the United Colonies; and also a Council of Safety, to exercise the whole executive powers of government, so far as relates to the military defense and safety of the province, to continue six months, unless a government should be formed within that time. It made provision for raising 4,500 militia in obedience to resolutions of Congress, of the 3d and 4th of June, 1776, for establishing a Flying Camp, to consist of 10,000 men, in the

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*Constitutions of Penn., p. 35.

middle colonies. Messrs. Bayard, Rush and Smith were appointed a committee to draft an address to the associators of the province on the subject of embodying 4,500 men. This address has been said to be a masterpiece of the kind, and as it contains the sentiments of our own representative, who was one of the committee, it is given in full.*

The address of the deputies of the committees of Pennsylvania, assembled in Provincial Conference, at Philadelphia, June 25th, 1776.

TO THE ASSOCIATORS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Gentlemen:—The only design of our meeting together was to put an end to our own power in the province, by fixing a plan for calling a convention, to form a government under the authority of the people. But the sudden and unexpected separation of the late assembly has compelled us to undertake the execution of a resolve of Congress, for calling forth 4,500 of the militia of the province, to join the militia of the neighboring colonies, to form a camp for our immediate protection. We presume only to recommend the plan we have formed to you, trusting that, in a case of so much consequence, your love of virtue and zeal for liberty will supply the want of authority delegated to us expressly for that purpose. We need not remind you that you are now furnished with new motives to animate and support your courage. You are not about to contend against the power of Great Britian, in order to displace one set of villians to make room for another. Your arms will not be enervated in the day of battle with the reflection, that you are to risk your lives or shed your blood for a British tyrant; or that your posterity will have your work to do over again. You are about to contend for permanent freedom to be supported by a government which will be derived from yourselves, and which will have for its object, not the emolument of one man or class of men only, but the safety, liberty and happiness of every individual in the community. We call upon you, therefore, by the respect and obedience which are due to the authority of the United Colonies, to concur in this important measure. The present campaign will probably decide the fate of America. It is now in your power to immortalize your names by mingling your achievements with the events of the year 1776, a year which we hope will be famed in the annals of history to the end of time, for establishing upon a lasting foundation the liberties of one-quarter of the globe.

Remember that the honor of our colony is at stake. Should you desert the common cause at the present juncture, the glory that you have acquired by your former exertions of strength and virtue will be tarnished; and our friends and brethren, who are now acquiring laurels in the most remote parts of America, will reproach us and blush to own themselves natives or inhabitants of Pennsylvania.

But there are other motives before you; your houses, your fields, the legacies of your ancestors, or the dear bought fruits of your own industry, and your liberty, now urge you to the field. These cannot plead with you in vain, or we might point out to you further your wives, your children, your aged fathers and mothers, who now look up to you for aid, and hope for salvation in this day of calamity, only from the instrumentality of your swords.

Remember the name of Pennsylvania. Think of your ancestors and of your posterity.

Signed by an unanimous order of the conference.

THOMAS MCKEAN, *President.*

June 25, 1776.

It was on the 7th of June, 1776, that in Congress independence was proposed, and this was opposed by some Pennsylvanians of prominence, who still thought of reconciliation. Yet we have seen that the march toward independence, had been steady on the part of the people, and the various manifestoes issued by the Congress itself, as in the resolutions of the 15th of May, 1776, communicated to the several colonies recommending the formation of governments, virtually declared separation. The military preparations and organizations went steadily forward. On the very day, that is celebrated by the nation as having given birth to our independence, the 4th of July, 1776, there was a meeting at Lancaster of the officers and privates of the Fifty-third Battalion of the Associators of Pennsylvania, to choose two Brigadier-Generals to command the battalions and forces of the State. The delegates from York County, were Cols. Smith and Diehl, Lieut-Col. Donaldson, Majs. Dinwiddie, Jefferies, Andrew, Finley, and Craft; Capts. Smyser and Campbell; privates, W. Scott, Ewing, Clingham, Hamilton, Little, Schley, Nealor and Messery. The officers and privates voted by ballot, singly. The two Brigadier-Generals were voted for at the same time, and the highest in votes was declared the commanding officer. Daniel Roberdeau of Philadelphia, was elected First Brigadier, and James Ewing of York, Second Brigadier, with power and authority to call out any number of the associators of this province into action, and that power to continue until superseded by the convention, or by any authority under the appointment. And it was resolved to march under the direction and command of our Brigadier-Generals, to the assistance of all or any of the free and independent States of America; that the associators to be drafted out of each company by the Brigadier-Generals, shall be in the same proportion as directed by the late Provincial Council. *

FIRST CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The convention to frame the first constitution of Pennsylvania was held in Philadelphia, on the 15th day of July, 1776. The delegates from this county were John Hay, James Edgar, Francis Cragart, James Smith.

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* Constitution of Penna. p. 44.

*Rupps Hist. of Lan. Co., pp. 406–407.

William Rankin, Henry Slagle, Robert McPherson and Joseph Donaldson. The convention unanimously chose Dr. Benjamin Franklin, President. Col. James Smith was one of a committe of eleven. to make an essay for a declaration of rights, and also for a frame or system of government. Among the constitutional provisions was one for a Supreme Executive Council, to consist of twelve persons to be chosen by ballot; the freeholders of the counties of Lancaster, York, Cumberland and Berks, to elect one person for each county respectively, to serve as councilmen for two years. And another for a council of censors consisting of two persons chosen by ballot, in each county on the second Tuesday in October, 1783, and every seventh year thereafter. Among the duties of this council of censors was that of inquireing whether the constitution has been preserved inviolate in every part, and whether the legislative and executive branches of government had performed their full duty as guardians of the people, or assume to themselves, or exercised other or greater powers than they are entitled to by the constitution. They were also given power to call a convention, if there appeared to them an absolute necessity of amending any article of the constitution. But their organization was not to be effected for seven years.* The convention completed its labors on the 28th of September, 1776, and the constitution went into immediate effect as the act of the people. There was some dissatisfaction with the frame of government, and the transition from the Colonial to the State administration, was not without its difficulties. Its acceptance, however, and the popular approval of it, manifested indignantly when an attempt was made to interfere with it, is one of the evidences of the capacity of the people for self government. The constitutional convention of 1776, by an ordinance passed the 3d of September, nominated and appointed all the then members of a newly established council of safety, among them Michael Swope, Justice of the Peace for the State at large, and a number of other persons to be Justices of the Peace for the several counties in the State. Benjamin Franklin and John Dickenson, were among others, appointed Justices for the city and county of Philadelphia, which indicates the dignity of the office at that period. For the county of York there were appointed Robert McPherson, Martin Eichelberger, Samuel Edie, David McConaughy, Richard McAlister, Henry Slagle, Matthew Dill, William Rankin, William Lees, William Bailey, William Scott, William Smith, William McCaskey, Josias Scott, Thomas Latta, William McClean and John Mickle, the younger esquires. The acts of these Justices in the acknowledgement and proof of deeds, were subsequently validated by act of Assembly

From the letters of John Adams, the following extract is made of the date of October 4, 1776: "The 1st of October, the day appointed by the charter of Pennsylvania, for the annual election of representatives, has passed away, and two counties only have chosen members, Bucks and Chester. The assembly is therefore dead, and the convention is dissolved. A new convention is to be chosen the beginning of November. The proceedings of the late convention are not well liked by the best of Whigs. Their constitution is reprobated, and the oath with which they have endeavored to prop it, by obliging every man to swear that he will not add to, or diminish from, or any way alter that constitution, before he can vote, is execrated. We live in the age of political experiments. Among many that will fail, some I hope, will succeed. But Pennsylvania will be divided and weakened, and rendered much less vigorous in the cause by the wretched ideas of government which prevail in the minds of many people in it."* The charter of privileges granted by William Penn to the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, provided for an assembly to be chosen yearly by the freemen upon the 1st day of October, forever. The constitution just adopted provided for the choice of representatives annually by ballot, on the first Tuesday of November for the first year and on the second Tuesday in October forever. This latter the people accepted and hence members of assembly were not chosen on the 1st of October, which John Adams supposed to be a lapse. The oath prescribed in the constitution, to which he refers in his letter just quoted, to be taken by every officer, was "to be true and faithful to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and not directly or indirectly do any act or thing prejudicial or injurious to the constitution or government thereof, as established by the convention," At the first meeting of the Legislature members expressed some scruples with respect to taking this oath of allegiance, apprehending they would thereby be precluded from taking measures to obtain the sense of the people with respect to calling a convention, and they were allowed to take the oath with a

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* The Censors for York County were Thomas Hartley and Richard McAllister.

* Letters of John Adams, p. 168.

reservation. This was afterwards condemned by the council of censors.* Throughout the State for a few years there was a clamor on the part of some for a convention to remodel the government. The first assembly was, however, regularly elected. The members from York County were Archibald McClean, Michael Schwaabe, David Dunwoodie, James Dickson, Michael Hahn, John Read. The first session of the first General Assembly of the commonwealth under the constitution of 1776, began at Philadelphia, November 28, 1776.

Under the militia laws there was appointed and commissioned one reputable freeholder to serve as lieutenant of the militia of each county, and a number of citizens, not exceeding the number of battalions, to serve as sub-lieutenants. Richard McAlister was made the First Lieutenant of York County.

There was dissatisfaction to the frame of the new government here, and also some confusion of the courts and records; but the troubles of putting in force the new laws existed throughout the commonwealth, and is evidence of the independent spirit of the people and jealously of any thing they considered oppression. The difficulties of enforcing the militia laws, viewed in the light of the experience of our own day arose from the necessity of drafting troops. The reasons given for opposition were in many instances weak, and were an attempt at an excuse for not wanting to go to war against one's will. The reasons, however, given by the Germans as appears in the correspondence of the period has more force than appeared to their British fellow-citizens, English or Irish, who had not been obliged to swear an oath of allegiance to the King of Great Britain, an abjuration of which was required by the new test; and then, perhaps, have to swear again to the King.†

COUNCIL OF SAFETY.

The first meeting of the Council of Safety constituted by the Convention of 1776, consisting of twenty-five persons, was held in Philadelphia on the 24th of July, 1776. David Rittenhouse was the first Chairman, and on the 6th of August, 1776, the board elected Thomas Wharton, Jr., President, and David Rittenhouse, Vice-President. This Council of Safety continued until the Supreme Executive Council under the Constitution was inaugurated. This took place on the 4th of March, 1777. On the 5th of March, the Supreme Executive Council and the Assembly met and elected Thomas Wharton, Jr., President, and George Bryan, Vice-President. This was proclaimed with great ceremony at the court house, at noon, on the 6th of March; and there was a celebration and procession, and rejoicings, which are detailed in the *Gazette* of the period. The style and title by which the President was proclaimed was: His Excellency, Thomas Wharton, Jr., Esq., President of the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief in and over the same.*

ASSOCIATIONS FOR DEFENSE.

The Assembly, on the 30th of June, 1775, "*Resolved*, That this house approves the Association entered into by the good people of this colony, for the defense of their lives, liberty and property. That if any invasion or landing of British troops, or others, shall be made in this or the adjacent colonies during the present controversy, or any armed ships or vessels shall sail up the river Delaware, in an hostile manner, and such circumstances shall render it expedient, in the judgment of the committee hereafter to be appointed, for any number of the officers and private men of the Association within this colony, to enter into actual service for repelling such hostile attempts, this house will provide for the pay and necessary expenses of such officers and soldiers performing such military duty while in such actual service. That the pay of the officers and privates while in such actual service shall not exceed that of the army raised by the Congress of the United Colonies for the defense of the liberties of America. That this House do earnestly recommend to the Board of Commissioners and Assessors of each county in this province that have not already made the provision hereinafter mentioned; and they are hereby enjoined, as they regard the freedom, welfare and safety of their country, immediately to provide a proper number of good, new firelocks, with bayonets fitted to them; cartridge boxes with twenty-three rounds of cartridge in every box; and knapsacks, not less than (enumerating the city and counties) 300 for the County of York; to be under the care of the commanding officers of the battalions of the said counties, for the immediate use of such officers and soldiers as shall be drafted from the battalions from time to time for actual service. And the said Commissioners and Assessors shall

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*Constitutions of Penna., 94.

†See Correspondence, V Archives, 512-752.

*XI Col. Rec., 174.

produce their accounts for furnishing the arms and accoutrements aforesaid to the committee hereinafter appointed, which being approved by the said committee, they shall draw orders on the Treasurer for the payment thereof; and he is hereby enjoined to pay the same out of the Bills of Credit to be emitted by the resolution of this House. That this House do earnestly recommend to, and enjoin the officers and committee of each county in this province, to select a number of minute men, equal to the arms, etc., provided for the same, to be in readiness upon the shortest notice, to march to any quarter in case of an emergency.*

"The Assembly then by resolution appointed a committee of safety, consisting of twenty-five gentlemen, among whom were Anthony Wayne and Benjamin Franklin, and from York County, Michael Swope, for calling forth such and so many of the associators into actual service when necessity requires, as the said committee shall judge proper; for paying them and supplying them with necessaries while in actual service; for providing for the defense of this Province against insurrection and invasion, and for encouraging and promoting the manufacture of saltpetre; which said committee are hereby authorized and empowered to draw orders on the Treasurer, for the several purposes above mentioned."

The first meeting of the Committee of Safety was held at Philadelphia, on the 3d of July, 1775, and Benjamin Franklin was chosen its President.†

In Congress, on the 18th of July, 1775, it was "*Resolved*: That it be recommended to the inhabitants of all the United English colonies in North America that all able-bodied effective men, between sixteen and sixty years of age in each colony, immediately form themselves into regular companies of militia, to consist of one Captain, two Lieutenants, one Ensign, four Sergeants, four Corporals, one Clerk, one Drummer, one Fifer and about sixty-eight privates. That the officers of each company be chosen by the respective companies. That each soldier be furnished with a good musket that will carry an ounce ball, with a bayonet, steel ramrod, worm priming wire and brush fitted thereto, a cutting sword or tomahawk, a cartridge box that will contain twenty-three rounds of cartridges, twelve flints and a knapsack. That all the militia take care to acquire military skill, and be well prepared for defense by being each man provided with one pound of gunpowder, and four pounds of ball fitted to his gun. That as there are some people who from religious principles cannot bear arms in any case, this Congress intend no violence to their consciences, but earnestly recommend it to them to contribute liberally, in this time of universal calamity, to the relief of their distressed brethren in the several colonies, and to do all other services to their oppressed country, which they can consistently, with their religious principles."* The Friends claimed complete exemption, but it appears that the Mennonites and German Baptists were willing to contribute pecuniary aid. Many persons rich and able to perform military duty, claimed exemption under pretense of conscientous scruples, and the associators of Pennsylvania claimed that the liberty of all was at stake and that the burdens of maintaining it should be borne equally by all.†

ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA OF THE COUNTY.

At a meeting of the committee and the officers of the militia companies of York County, at York, the 28th and 29th of July, 1775, there were present forty-five County Committee men, besides the said officers. James Smith, Esq., was in the chair.

The committee and officers divided the county into five districts or divisions and formed five battalions, the committee then, with the officers of the militia companies of the respective districts and battalions, appointed judges and proceeded to vote by ballot for field officers to be commissioned, when James Smith, Esq., was chosen Colonel; Thomas Hartley, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel, and Joseph Donaldson and Michael Swope, Esqs., were chosen Majors of the first battalion. Robert McPherson, Esq., Colonel; David Kennedy, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Moses McClean and Hugh Dunwoodie were chosen Majors of the second battalion. Richard McCallister, Esq., Colonel; Henry Slazel, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel, and John Andrews and Joseph Jefferies were chosen Majors of the third battalion. William Smith, Esq., Colonel; Francis Holton, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Jacob Gibson and John Finley were chosen Majors of the fourth battalion; and William Rankin, Esq., Colonel; Matthew Dill, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel, and Robert Stephenson and Gerhard Graeff, Majors of the fifth battalion.

The committee and the officers of the said

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*X Col. Rec., 279.

†Ibid., 282.

*X Col. Rec., 292.

†X Col. Rec., 349.

militia companies thereupon proceeded to vote for the field officers of the battalion of minute-men for York County proper, to be commissioned, when Richard McCallister, Esq., was chosen Colonel ; Thomas Hartley, Esq., was chosen Lieutenant-Colonel, and David Grier, Esq., was chosen Major of the said battalion. The committee then proceeded as follows :

Resolved, That in conformity to the direction of the Assembly of this province, and with a regard to the regulations of the Continental Congress, we do direct that five companies of Minute Men, formed out of the several districts of this county, that is to say, one company in each division, by draughts or volunteers from the several militia companies, each company to consist of a Captain, two Lieutenants and an Ensign, four Sergeants, four Corporals, a Drummer and Fifer and sixty-eight or more privates ; and it is expected that if there be a defect of arms for these men, when there is a necessity of going into service, that the respective Battalions, to which they belong will furnish them with the necessary arms. That if the County Committee men and Assistant Committee men, or a majority of them in any district, are at any time of opinion that an additional company or companies of Minute Men can be raised in their district, they may order the same to be done, which company or companies are under the same Field Officers or rules and regulations with the said other companies of Minute Men. The whole Battalion of each division or district are directed to meet some time in the next week following, and draught the volunteers or proper persons as minute men for the respective companies, who are to sign an Attestation similar to that mentioned in the proceedings of this Committee. The subscribers are to proceed to choose the Officers of the respective companies, and make return of their names to the Field Officers of the said Battalion of Minute Men, in order that they may be commissioned.

Resolved, That in order to prevent confusion and disorder that no new companies of militia be formed in any township without the consent of the Committee men of the township and three or more of the County Committee men.

N. B.—The companies of Yorktown, Manchester, Windsor, Codorus, York and Hellam Townships form the first Battalion ; the companies of Cumberland, Hamilton's Bann, Strabene, Menallen, Mount Joy and Tyrone Townships form the second Battalion ; the companies of Heidelberg, Berwick, Paradise, Mount Pleasant, Manheim and Germany Townships, the third Battalion ; Chanceford, Shrewsbury, Fawn and Hopewell Townships, the fourth Battalion ; and the companies of Dover, Newberry, Monnonghan, Warrington, Huntington and Reading Townships the fifth Battalion.

GEO. LEWIS LEFLER,*
Clerk for the Committee.

James Smith (Chairman) to Delegates in Congress, 1775:

YORKTOWN, August 1, 1775.

Gentlemen: Our County Committee met the 28th ult., and after going through the other business they were called for (which will be the subject of another letter herewith sent), they proceeded to consider in what manner the recommendation of the Assembly and the Continental Congress, touching those people (in this county) who conscientiously scruple bearing arms, should be carried into execution. It was expected that some offer would have been made by those people, but as no such offer was made on their part, it was recommended that they should be applied to in every township in this county, to see if they would voluntarily propose any mode of contribution agreeable to the recommendations aforesaid. But since the breaking up of the County Committee, it has been suggested to the committee of correspondence and observation, by some worthy people of that persuasion, that all such applications would be fruitless, as those people equally scruple subscribing as bearing arms, but apprehend that if the Commissioners and Asssessors would lay a reasonable sum as a tax on those who refuse or cannot, consistent with their consciences, bear arms, that it would be submitted to without reluctance, and consequently requested the committee to reccommend that step to the Commissioners and Assessors.

In so delicate an affair, where on the one hand any harsh measures might tend to infringe the rights of conscience & be construed to be taking money out of our brethren's pockets without their consent ; and on the other the impropriety of one part of the community defending the whole, in a struggle where everything dear to freedom is at stake, added to this the danger of the militia laying down their arms, finding the burthen so unequally borne & that others won't so much as touch it with their little finger ; others (they say) who have as much at stake & are in many instances abler than themselves to assist in the public conflict.

The committee thought it of too much importance for them to proceed without the direction of Congress, or at least of the delegates of this Province, more especially as the same difficulty must occur in every county of the Province ; and we doubt not but the subject has been thought of by those so much more capable than the Committee of framing an expedient to avoid the evils on the one hand & the other. That suggested to us would be agreeable here, & the Committee wish that the same or some other might be speedily recommended, to quiet the minds of people here & prevent inevitable confusion.

We are, Gentlemen.
Your most obed't h'ble Servants.
(Signed by order of Committee) JAMES SMITH.
*Chairman.**

Michael Swope to Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania, 1775 :

YORKTOWN, August the 2nd, 1775.

Gentlemen: On Friday last the Militia Officers and Committee of the County of York, besides a number of the most reputable free holders of the County met here, and proceeded as in the enclosed paper is mentioned ; the Field Officers they have chosen for the several Battalions of the County are very agreeable to the people, and are the persons that ought to be commissioned ; the choice in general is very judicious, as well as being acceptable to the militia. The most of us have our discipline and military skill yet to acquire, but are willing to be as serviceable as we can to our country. There is a sufficient number of men associated already (and more are daily associating) to form five good Battalions. The conveniency of the inhabitants has been considered in forming the Battalions, so that they have not too great a distance to march to muster in Battalions. The Field Officers for the Minute Men, which we had formed into a Battalion to meet upon proper occasions, were chosen by the officers of the Militia, and the Committee, and the people depend upon them to command them ; the

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*IV Archives, 639.

*IV Archives, 64[illegible]

companies of Minute men are to be increased, as it may be found convenient, so that we hope to have a very respectable Battallion of them; the Privates are to be engaged for six months, for the Officers have no time limited, unless they choose to resign after six months. As the Congress have directed the Committee of Safety, in case of the recess of the Assembly, to commission the Field Officers, I would be glad if you would as soon as possible send commissions to the persons chosen as aforesaid in this County, which I apprehend would tend much to the service of the common cause.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most humble Servt,
MICH. SWOPE.*

Michael Swope, to Committee of Safety, York, August 12, 1775: The Colonel of the Fifth Batallion of the York County Militia, Matthew Dill, Esq., and Lieutenant-Colonel, William Rankin, Esq.: The greatest part of the minute-men directed to be raised in this county by the committee has already enrolled themselves and signed attestations. "I expect to be able in a few days to inform you that we have a body of upward of 400 men, composed of some of the most respectable inhabitants of the county, ready to march where their country may call them on the shortest notice." He says, minute-men are absolutely necessary to raise troops.†

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

To regulate the military organization known as the Associators of Pennsylvania, articles were adopted by the Committee of Safety on the 19th of August, 1775, the character of which and of the organization is indicated by the following preamble: "We, the officers and soldiers, engaged in the present association for the defense of American liberty, being fully sensible that the strength and security of any body of men, acting together, consists in just regularity, due subordination, and exact obedience to command, without which no individual can have that confidence in the support of those about him, that is so necessary to give firmness and resolution to the whole, do voluntarily and freely, after consideration of the following articles, adopt the same as the rules by which we agree and resolve to be governed in all our military concerns and operations until the same, or any of them, shall be changed or dissolved by the assembly, or Provincial Convention, or, in their recess, by the Committee of Safety, or a happy reconciliation shall take place between Great Britain and the colonies.‡

These articles then provide for the fines or disgrace that shall attend insubordination, and for courts martial, and that all officers and soldiers of every battalion, troop, company, or party of associators, who shall be called into actual service, and be on pay, shall be subject to all the rules and articles made by Congress for the government of the continental troops.

The Committee of Safety, on the 26th of August, 1775, adopted rules, for establishing rank or precedence amongst the Pennsylvania Associators, in which it is provided that "all officers already chosen or appointed in York County, to rank before officers of equal dignity, in any other than Lancaster, Chester, Bucks and Philadelphia County, Philadelphia City and districts. And as there may happen occasions wherein it may be necessary to call out a part of the associators to actual though temporary service, it was recommended that the battalion and companies be numbered by Lots 1, 2,3, 4, so that orders may issue to send the first or second, or any number of companies as shall be wanted, each serving on such calls in its turn.*

Inhabitants of York County to Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania, 1775:

YORKTOWN, September 14, 1775.

Gentlemen:—We take this opportunity of returning to you an account of the number of Associations, and a list of the Officers names of this county: The number of Associators that has been received by the Committee is 3,349. There is a greater number of Associates than the foregoing whose names we have not received; for the present we mention that number. There were about 900 non-Associators returned to the committee on the 28th of July last, many of whom have since associated; we cannot at this time undertake to return an exact list of the non-Associators, but shall do the same as soon as possible. The Associators and the non-Associators that we have an account of are chiefly taxable. We enclose you the proceedings of the Committee and Officers of the Militia Companies of this county. The divisions or battalions were formed and the seniority of each battalion fixed on by a unanimous vote; the mode fallen on was that each battalion should take rank according to the time of a majority of its companies having associated—this gave universal satisfaction. We, who now address you, are members of one or another of the Battalions, and are very sensible that if seniority were now to be fixed by lot, it would tend to create confusion and injure the common cause, therefore, hope that commissions may be granted agreeable to the regulations of the committe and officers. In forming these battalions, great regard was had to the situation of the County and convenience of the inhabitants. The battalions do not all consist of an equal number, but none of less than 500 men, which you will see by the enclosed papers—the three first battalions are large enough for regiments, but you may give them what names you think proper. In the said list we return you the names of the officers according to seniority, agreed to in their respective battalions, in order to be commissioned. One of these battalions has but five companies, yet they are so very large that a single company may act as a grand division until they can be divided

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*IV Archives, 642.
†I Archives, N. S, 545.
‡X Col. Rec, 308.

*X Col. Rec., 329.

with satisfaction and conveniency to the inhabitants, in which the field officers, when commissioned can very much assist. The particular townships of each battalion are to be regarded. The persons appointed for officers are generally agreeable to the people. We have been given to understand that Capt. James Dill, the officers of his company, and some others, are dissatisfied with the choice of Matthew Dill, Esq., for Colonel of the Fifth Battalion, that they were desirous of a new election and had written to you for that purpose. As to this, we can inform you, that without any confusion or disputation, and with the greatest fairness, Matthew Dill, Esq., was chosen Colonel of that division. A new election would answer no good purpose, but would tend to encourage faction, which we have happily avoided in this County. We also enclose you a list of the officers' names in the Minute men of this County, raised in pursuance of the direction of the Assembly of this province, and the recommendation of the Continental Congress. These are the officers and men raised by them—the persons that are ready to be first called forth from this County for the service of the Common Cause. We are also of opinion that in the country it will not be so convenient to cast lots for whole companies that are to march in case of a call, as the discipline of all the companies are not alike; many have not the same advantages or opportunities to be taught, and a number in every company could not possibly go, so that lot might often fall on companies that the community could have no reliance on; we therefore apprehend it will do betterto fix on individuals that are to act in the first instance as Minute men. We have hitherto been unanimous, and hope that the conduct of this County will receive your countenance and approbation. There are nearly 100 persons associated in Germany Township, but as there is some little confusion concerning their officers, we shall defer sending their names for some time.

We are, gentlemen,
Your very humble servants,

George Eichelberger,
Baltzer Spangler,
Archibald McClean,
John Kean,
George Slake,
James Smith,
Richard McAlister,
Thomas Hartley,
William Rankin,

Martin Eichelberger,
Joseph Jeffries,
Michael Smyser,
Nicholas Bittinger,
John Finly,
Philip Albright,
Daniel Messerly,
John Hay,
And others.

Directed to Benjamin Franklin, Esq., and to the Committee of Safety of the Province of Pennsylvania. *

On the 3d of November, 1775, the returns of twenty-six townships were received at York, whereby the following gentlemen appear to be chosen as a committee for York County, to continue for the space of one year, unless they shall think it expedient to dissolve themselves sooner, viz.:

Michael Swope, James Smith, Thomas Hartley, John Hay, Charles Lukens, David Grier, Joseph Donaldson, George Irwin, John Kean, William Lease, William Scott, George Eichelberger, Philip Albright, Michael Hahn, David Candler, Baltzer Spangler, John Huston, Thomas Armor, John Schultz, Christopher Slagle, Andrew Rutter, Peter Wolfe, Philip Jacob King, Zackariah Shugart, John Herbach, William Johnston, John Spangler, James Dickson, Francis Crezart, George Brenkerhoof, John Semple, Robert McPherson, Samuel Edie, William McClellan, Thomas Douglass, John Agnew, David Kennedy, George Klinger, George Kerr, Abraham Banta, John Mickle, Jr., Samuel McConaughy, John Blackburn, William Walker, Richard M'Allister, Christian Graff, Jacob Will, Henry Slagle, John Hamilton, John Minteeth, Thomas Lilley, Richard Parsel, Charles Gilwix, John M'Clure, William Shakly, Frederick Gilwix, John Hinkel, John Hoover, Patrick M'Sherry, James Leeper, Joseph Reed, Patrick Scott, James Egan, Benjamin Savage, Andrew Thompson, Peter Baker, Jacob Kasel, William Mitchell, John Williams, Lewis Williams, William Rankin, James Nailer, Baltzer Kuertzer, Henry Mathias, George Stough, Daniel Messerle, John Nesbit, William Wakely, John Chamberlin, Andrew Thompson, Alexander Sanderson.

On the same day the committee met at the court house in York, when James Smith was chosen President, and Thomas Hartley Vice-President of the committee.

COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected as a Committee of Correspondence for York County, viz.: James Smith, Michael Swope, Thomas Hartley, Joseph Donaldson, George Eichelberger, Charles Lukens, David Grier, George Irwin, Thomas Armor, William Lease, George Clinger, John Nesbit, James Leeper, Francis Crezart, Peter Wolfe, David M'Conaughy, and five or more of them were empowered to act.

The committee adjourned to the first Thursday in December next, to meet at the court house in York.

Thomas Armor, *Clerk.**

RESOLUTION OF COMMITTEE OF YORK COUNTY, 1776.

At a meeting of the Committee of Correspondence for the county of York, the 5th of February, 1776.

The committee taking into consideration the state of the county, are of opinion that several companies, beside the two already ordered, might be immediately raised in this county for the Continental service, provided they were officered in this county. That, considering the zeal and patriotic spirit of the people, we think that in the late appointment of officers in the troops to be raised in this province, this county has not had its proportion. Therefore,

Resolved, That the chairman of this committee do write a letter to the Delegates of this province in Congress inclosing this resolution, to be laid before the Congress, and expressing the willingness of this county to exert themselves to the utmost in defence of the Common Cause, with the request that if any more troops are soon necessary to be raised in this province in the Continental service, that this county be honored with the officering six companies, and recommending the Field Officers of the battalion, as we make no doubt but the greater part of the men for the companies might be raised in York County.

Resolved, That a letter be written by the Chairman to the Committee of Safety, requesting their weight and concurrence with the Congress in favor of the above application.

Thomas Armor, *Clerk.*†

INHABITANTS OF YORK COUNTY TO COMMITTEE OF SAFETY, 1776.

Gentlemen:—The inhabitants of this county, who have been always ready to grant their assistance in favor of liberty since the commencement of the present unhappy dispute between Great Britain and these Colonies, consider that on account of the shortness of the notice given by the board, that they have not their proportion of the officers appointed in the different battalions. The service

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*IV Archives, 656.

*Rupp, 609-10.

†IV Archives, 721.

suffers by this. The best men and the flower of the youth will not engage with strangers. The two Companies ordered in this county are already nearly completed; but Officers from other counties will not be equally successful. Had more companies been ordered in York County, and the Officers recommended from hence, we apprehend they would have been in great forwardness. This county is not very ambitious of having officers, but still it gives disgust to many persons to see numbers in the other counties, not even equally qualified, and who have done nothing in the common cause preferred, and themselves unnoticed.

The Committee of Correspondence met on the 5th inst., and came to the resolutions, which I beg leave to inclose, and hope that they will meet with your approbation and weight. As it is probable from the present situation of Mr. Swope's family that he will not be able to attend you soon, Mr. Hartley, the bearer, will be ready to wait on the Board, and give them some material information relating to the above, as also some other matters of consequence.

I am, Gentlemen, with
the greatest Respect.
Your most Humble Serv't,
JAMES SMITH, *Chairman.*[*]

AID TO BALTIMORE FROM YORK.

In March, 1776, Capt. Squires, the commander of the British sloop of war Otter, who had been cruising about in various parts of the bay, made a demonstration in the Patapsco Riverwith various boats which produced a very great alarm in the town. Capt. Nicholson, the commander of the Defense, a ship belonging to the State of Maryland, was at that time in Baltimore. He soon got under weigh to drive these marauders from the river, which he did in a short time, and captured four or five of the boats. It was the occasion of this alarm that gave rise to the necessity of throwing up batteries on Fell's Point; the fortifying of Whetstone Point[†] with eighteen guns and the sinking of vessels at the fort. These defenses were considered at the time as invulnerable, and the aid which the militia of the surrounding country afforded called for the grateful thanks of the people. From Harvard County a battalion marched to Baltimore, whose services it afterward became necessary to accept.[‡]

Nor was this devotion to Baltimore confined in the hour of her need, to the citizens of her own State. The borough of York wrote on the 10th of March to the committee: "Our committee resolved instantly to raise a good rifle company, to be ready to make march on an hour's warning to your province, in case you should judge it necessary, and signify the same to our committee." This is not a solitary instance of this patriotic borough's offering her valuable aid to Baltimore. In the war of 1812, a company sent by her united with the Baltimore troops, on the day of her celebrated battle with the British army near North Point, and no troops on that day were more entitled to the honors which their valor won than those from York. The following letters were exchanged:

YORKTOWN, March 10, 1776.

Gentlemen:—This moment we received Mr. Alexander Donaldson's letter of the 9th inst. At the time of writing our former letter to him it was uncertain, from the intelligence, what force might be sent against Baltimore, and judged it would be proper for this county to have in readiness detachments from the several militia battalions to the amount of five hundred men

We are glad to hear that it is only the buccaneer Squire that payed you a visit, of whom we hope to hear Capt. Nicholson give a good account. But as a greater force may be sent to harass you in revenge for Capt. Squire's bad success, in pursuance of the desire of your committee, communicated to us by Capt. Donaldson, our committee resolved instantly to raise a good rifle company, to be ready to march on an hour's warning to your province, in case you should judge it necessary and signify the same to our committee.

The officers chosen are, Joseph Donaldson, Captain; William Rankin, First Lieutenant; John Kean, Second Lieutenant; Wm. Baillie, Third Lieutenant, and Jacob Holtzinger, Fourth Lieutenant, and none are to be admitted but expert riflemen.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES SMITH, *Chairman.*[*]

To the Committee of Inspection, Baltimore:

BALTIMORE, March 12, 1776.

Gentlemen: We have just now received your acceptable favor of the 10th, per Mr. Donaldson, and return you our warmest thanks for your ready offers of succour in defending us from the incursions of Capt. Squire, who, after taking many prizes at the mouth of our river, was obliged to relinquish the most valuable on the appearance of the gallant Capt. Nicholson, of the ship Defence, who has first had the honor of displaying the continental colors to a British-man-of-war without a return.

The County of York have always stood in the foremost rank for zeal and attachment in the glorious cause of liberty, and this committee would do them an injury in refusing the rifle company to march at the first notice: they cheerfully accept then, the generous offer, and will, on any appearance of danger, inform them by express.

By order of the Committee.
WM. LUX, *Deputy Chairman.*

To the Committee of York:

YORK COUNTY MILITIA.

The following account of the companies from York County and of the Flying Camp is taken from Glassbrenner's History:

As early as December, 1774, a company was formed in the town of York, the object of which was to make soldiers who would be well disciplined for battle in case the disaffection then existing toward England, should proceed to open hostilities. The officers of this company were James Smith, Captain;

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[*] IV Archives, 710.

[†] Fort McHenry now.

[‡] A narrative of events which occurred in Baltimore Town during the Revolutionary war. By Robert Purviance—1849.

[*] IV Archives, 710.

Thomas Hartley, First Lieutenant; David Green, Second Lieutenant; and Henry Miller, Ensign. Each of those officers thus early attached to the cause of liberty, was much distinguished in the subsequent history of our country. The first was a signer of the Declaration of Independence; the second was a Colonel in the Revolution, and for eleven years a member of Congress; and the third and forth were each distinguished officers, and "acquired a fame and a name" connected with the cause they supported.

The *second* company formed in the town of York was in February, 1775, the officers of which were Hartman Deustch, Captain; Mr. Grubb, First Lieutenant; Phillip Entler, Second Lieutenant, and Luke Rause, Ensign.

In December, 1775, the *third* company was formed in Yorktown, entitled "The Independent Light Infantry Company belonging to the first battalion of York County." This company drew up and signed a constitution consisting of thirty-two articles, the original manuscript of which, with the signatures of all the officers and soldiers, lies now before us. It was signed on the 16th of December by the following persons: James Smith, Colonel; Thomas Hartley, Lieutenant Colonel; Joseph Donaldson, Major; Michael Swoope, Major; George Irwin, Captain; John Hay, First Lieutenant; William Baily, Second Lieutenant; Christoph Lauman, Ensign; Paul Metzgar, Henry Walter, Jacob Gardner, and John Shultz, Sergeants; and William Scott, Clerk; then followed the names of 122 persons, private soldiers, a catalogue of which would be too lengthy. The company was commanded in 1777, by William Baily, Captain; Christoph Lauman, First Lieutenant; and William Scott, Second Lieutenant. Mr. John Hay being elected a member of the State Convention held in that year.

Companies were already formed throughout the country, and everything spoke of freemen under arms for liberty. But confining ourselves to Yorktown, we will mention the other companies which were formed here at the commencement of the Revolution. The *fourth* company was formed in the spring of 1776, and its officers, Michael Hahn, Captain; Baltzer Spengler, First Lieutenant; Michael Billmeyer, Second Lieutenant: and George Michael Spengler, Ensign. The *fifth* company was likewise formed in the spring of 1776, whereof Charles Lukens was Captain; Christian Stake, First Lieutenant; and Cornelius Sheriff, Second Lieutenant. The *sixth* company was formed in May of the same year, and was commanded by Captain Rudolph Spangler. The first and second companies formed in town, had long since been dissolved, and the soldiers thereof joined and became a part of the fifth and sixth companies; so that in June, 1776, there were four different military associations in the town of York. The third, fourth, fifth and sixth companies constituted a part of those five battalions which marched to New Jersey in 1776 to form the flying camp. Though they thus marched out of the county, yet it was no warlike field, the only object was to form other companies, which shall be mentioned in their places.

In 1776 the counties of York and Cumberland were required each to raise four companies for the forming of a regiment. Of this regiment, Wm. Irwine, at first, was Colonel; Thomas Hartley, Lieutenant Colonel; and James Dunlap, Major. Of the four companies raised in York County, David Grier was Captain of the first, Moses M'Lean, of the second, Archibald M'Allister, of the third, the name of the Captain of the fourth we cannot give. These companies, which were enlisted for fifteen months, left the county to follow the fate of war in the latter end of March. In the year 1777 this regiment formed the 11th regiment of the Pennsylvania line, and its officers were Thomas Hartley, Colonel; David Grier, Lieutenant Colonel; and Lewis Bush, Major.

Early in May 1776, a rifle company, which had been enlisted to serve fifteen months, marched from the County of York to Philadelphia, where it was attached to Col. Miles' Rifle Regiment. The Captain of the company was William M'Pherson, and the Third Lieutenant was Jacob Stake.

In July, 1776, five battalions of militia marched from York County to New Jersey. Out of these five battalions there were formed in about six weeks after their arrival, two battalions of the Flying Camp; those who did not belong to the camp returned home. The reason of so many more than there was occasion for, being called forth from all the counties seems to have been firstly to try the spirit of the people, and secondly to show the enemy the power of the nation they warred against.

As the Flying Camp is closely connected with the honors and the sufferings of many men in this county, we will briefly state its history. Congress, on the 3d of June, 1776, "Resolved, that a Flying Camp be immediately established in the middle colonies, and that it consist of 10,000 men," to complete which number, it was resolved that

the colony of Pennsylvania be required to furnish of the militia,

	6,000
Maryland,	3,400
Delaware,	600
	10,000

The militia were to be engaged until the 1st of December following, that is, about six months. The conference of committees for Pennsylvania, then held at Philadelphia, resolved on the 14th of June, that 4,500 of the militia should be embodied, which, with the 1,500 then in the pay of the province, would make 6,000, the quota required by Congress. The same conference on the 25th, recommended to the associators of York County to furnish 400 men.

Thus, York County furnishing	400
The other counties, and Philadelphia city, in all	4,100
Troops under Col. Miles	1,500
Total	6,000

The convention of the State, on the 12th of August, resolved to add four additional battalions to the Flying Camp, York County being required to furnish 515 men toward making out the number of 2,984, the amount of the four new battalions. On the same day Col. George Ross, Vice President of the Convention, Col. Thomas Matlack, of Philadelphia, and Col. Henry Schlegel, of York County, were chosen, by ballot, commissioners to go to headquarters in New Jersey, and form the Flying Camp.

The Flying Camp was accordingly soon formed: it consisted of three brigades. The Brigadier-General of the First Brigade was James Ewing, of York County; his brigade consisted of three battalions, the first of which was commanded by Col. Swope, of York County; the second, by Col. Bull, of Chester County; and the third by Col. Watts, of Cumberland County, father of the late David Watts, Esq., of Carlisle. Of the other brigades and battalions, we are not at present able to speak with much certainty.

As the two battalions formed from the five battalions of York County Militia which marched to New Jersey, underwent the hard fate of severe war, we will be somewhat particular concerning them:

First Company—Michael Schmeiser, Captain; Zachariah Shugart, First Lieutenant; Andrew Robinson, Second Lieutenant; William Wayne, Ensign.

Second Company—Gerhart, Graeff, Captain; Kauffman, Lieutenant.

Third Company—Jacob Dritt, Captain; Baymiller, First Lieutenant; Clayton, Second Lieutenant; Jacob Mayer, Ensign.

Fourth Company—Christian Stake, Captain; Cornelius Sheriff, First Lieutenant; Jacob Holtzinger, Second Lieutenant; Jacob Barnitz, Ensign.

Fifth Company—John McDonald, Captain; William Scott, First Lieutenant; Robert Patten, Second Lieutenant; Howe, Ensign.

Sixth Company—John Ewing, Captain; John Paysley, Ensign.

Seventh Company—William Nelson, Captain; Todd, First Lieutenant; Joseph Welsh, Second Lieutenant; Nesbit, Ensign.

Eighth Company—Capt. Williams.

The officers of the Second Battalion were Col. Richard McAllister (father of Archibald McAllister, already mentioned) Lieut.-Col. David Kennedy, and Maj. John Clark.* The Captains were Bittinger, McCarter, McCoskey, Laird, Wilson and Paxton, from York County. To this battalion were added two companies from the county of Bucks. Thus each battalion consisted of eight companies.

The above list, as to both battalions, is very imperfect; but there is not a document in existence by which it can be made better. The above information, as likewise all that follows, has been communicated to us by a few men of silvered hairs, whose memories are still fresh with respect to the warlike hardships and dangers of their more youthful days.

The battalion of Col. Swope suffered as severely as any one during the Revolution.

The company of Gerhart Graeff belonging to that regiment was taken at the battle of Long Island, and but eighteen of the men returned to join the regiment. Not one of this company is now alive.

But the place which proved the grave of their hopes was Fort Washington, on the Hudson, near the city of New York. The officers belonging to Swope's Battalion, that was taken at that place on the 16th of November, 1776, were the following fourteen: Col. Michael Swope, Maj. William Baily, Surgeon Humphrey Fullerton, Capt. Michael Schmeiser, Capt. Jacob Dritt, Capt. Christian Stake, Capt. John M'Donald, Lieut. Zachariah Shugard, Lieut. Jacob Holtzinger, Lieut. Andrew Robinson, Lieut. Robert Patten, Lieut. Joseph Welsch, Ensign, Jacob Barnitz, Ensign and Adjutant Howe, Ensign Jacob Meyer. Of the company of Capt. Stake, we are enabled to give the names of those, beside the three officers already men-

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*We perceive by a number of letters, now in our possession, from Gen. Washington, and Gen. Greene, etc., to Maj. Clark, that the latter gentleman stood very high in the confidence and esteem of the American Commander-in-Chief. He was employed during the war in duties for which no individual would have been selected who was not deemed true as steel.

tioned, who were taken prisoners: They were Sergt. Pater Haak, Sergt. John Dicks, Sergt. Henry Counselman, Corp. John Adlum, David Parker, James Debbins, Hugh Dobbins, Henry Miller, (now living in Virginia) John Strohman, Christian Strohman, James Berry, Joseph Bay, Henry Hof, Joseph Updegraff, Daniel Miller, Henry Shultze, Bill Lukens, a mulatto, and a waiter in the company, with perhaps some more. The company of Capt. Stake consisted mostly of spirited and high-minded young men from the town of York and its vicinity.

Though each party suffered much, and the mutual slaughter was great, yet but two officers of the Flying Camp were wounded on that day. The first was Capt. McCarter, who was from the neighborhood of Hanover, and was about twenty-two years of age. He belonged to the battalion of Col. McAllister, and commanded the Piquet Guard, when he was shot through the breast. His wounded fellow-officer, who lay by his side, saw him stiffened in death on the fifth day. The other was Ensign Jacob Barnitz, of the town of York. Mr. Barnitz was wounded in both legs, and laid for fifteen months a comfortless prisoner without hope, his wounds still unhealed and festering. After his return he lived for years to enjoy the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens; but, after sufferings which wrung him to the soul, he was obliged to commit himself to the skill of the surgeon, and to suffer the loss of one of those members which had once borne the hero and the patriot, as he proudly waved to the winds the ensign of the country's liberty,

> "The stars and stripes,
> The banner of the free heart's only home."[*]

On the 1st of May, 1777, Richard McAllister, Lieutenant of the county, wrote from Yorktown that they were just finishing the dividing of the county into districts, and should not lose an hour that can be applied in forming the militia according to the law provided, but how the quota will be raised before this law is got in force he was at a loss to know. That the militia of the county could not be brought together before the elections of choosing their officers, at which time he would do everything in his power to raise the quota of volunteers and fill the other orders. President Wharton wrote in reply that the quota was to be brought out under the militia laws and not as volunteers. He says: "The enemy's real intentions we are yet ignorant of; if they should be to invade this State, which is the opinion of many, I have no doubt from the strength of our army under Gen. Washington, together with the assistance of our militia and that of the neighboring States, we shall make them sorely repent of such a step."[*]

In Congress, on the 22d of August, 1777, it was resolved, among other things, that the State of Pennsylvania be requested to keep up 4,000 of their militia to assist in repelling the threatened attack of the enemy by the way of the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays; that these rendezvous at Lancaster, Downington and Chester, as the Council of the State shall direct, and that they be subject to the orders of Gen. Washington.

In Congress, April 24, 1777, it was earnestly recommended to the President of the Supreme Executive Council and the Board of War of Pennsylvania to call out 3,000 militia of the State (exclusive of the city militia), one-half of the said troops to rendezvous at Chester on the Delaware, and the other half at Bristol. Agreeable to which resolve and with the advice of the Board of War it was determined that the counties of Chester, Lancaster and York should form a camp at or near Chester. York County was to furnish 500 men with as many arms and accoutrements as could be procured in the county. A blanket was to be procured for each man, to remain the property of the State. If they could not be purchased they were to be impressed and their value paid. This order was to be complied with with all possible expedition, as the enemy were preparing to make an immediate attack upon the State.

On the 27th of August, 1777, the Supreme Executive Council wrote to the Lieutenants of the several counties that Gen. Howe having landed an army in Maryland, less than seventy miles from Philadelphia, it was necessary to draw out more of the militia of the State to replace those then in the field, but whose term of two months was passing. That Philadelphia, Lancaster and Bucks had third classes embodied and in service, and it was but equal to make like calls on other counties, and it was probable that the Council would be under the necessity of ordering a second class of the militia of each county, and perhaps a third.[†] And on the 6th of September, as it was then become certain that the intention of the enemy was to invade the State and get possession of the city, Congress, by resolution, recommended to give orders to all the militia of the State to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning. On the

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[*] Glossbrenner.

[*] V Archives, 333.

[†] V Archives, 615.

12th of September, as the enemy was advancing rapidly toward the city, the Council had determined to call out the strength of the State, and commanded the Lieutenants to order out the militia of the third and fourth classes and march them without loss of time to the Swede's Ford, unless they should receive other orders from Council or Gen. Washington to rendezvous elsewhere.

In the schedule annexed to this requisition, York County was called upon for the third class.*

On November 8, 1777, in the Council of Safety, at which James Smith, Esq., was present, it was ordered that the persons hereinafter named in the respective counties be authorized and required to collect without delay from such of the inhabitants of the respective counties as have not taken the oath of allegiance and abjuration, or who have aided and assisted the enemy, arms and accoutrements, blankets, woolen and linsey woolsey cloth, linen, shoes and stockings, for the army; that they appraise the same when taken, etc. In the county of York—Joseph Donaldson, George Erwin, Thomas Stockton, Frederick Gelwix, Thomas Weems, John Nesbit, Henry Cotton, Jacob Staley, John Andrew, Robert Smith.†

On November 12, 1777, McAllister wrote from Hanover: "His Excellency had mentioned that if the fourth and fifth classes did not turn out pretty generally, then the other two classes should be sent forth also. The two classes had turned out past expectation; some parts of the class made up a company, but for the greatest part he threw two classes together, when they were like to be small companies, and made one large one, and made the officers cast lots who should go. But in the whole, he believed about one-half, or some better, were gone in those two classes, perhaps three parts in four; the great number of Quakers, Menonists and Dunkards in this county occasions the companies to be so hard to be filled up, the others in the upper end of the county, which is mostly Irish people and Dutch, go pretty generally."‡

ASSOCIATIONS FOR DEFENSE.

By letter from the Committee of Safety, dated Philadelphia, 29th of September, 1775, to the Committee of York County acknowledging the return of the officers of the association, it is said: "The spirited and firm behavior of the inhabitants of York County in support of the righteous cause in which America is embarked, has the full approbation of the Committee of Safety and merits their just esteem."

And on the 14th of October, 1775, it is said: "The very public-spirited exertions in their country's cause, which have distinguished the County of York leave us no room to doubt but they will readily acquiesce in the justness of this measure, and we are satisfied that their views are too liberal, whilst their county is comparatively secure, to wish to withold from any of their countrymen the necessary means of defense."

This was with reference to an order upon the county for powder and lead for the protection of the counties of Northumberland and Northampton against the attacks of intruders from Connecticut, who threatened to overrun that country and settle themselves by force on the West Branch.

In Committee of Safety,
Philadelphia, June 14, 1776.

Gentlemen:

From every appearance of the enemy's motions we have reason to apprehend an attack upon this city, which has determined the board to form a magazine of stores at Germantown, the present place of residence of Lieutenants Boger and Ball, two Navy officers who have been made prisoners, from that circumstance it is thought most advisable to remove them. Your town is fixed upon as the most proper place, as it is likely to be remote from the scene of action, and of course not a ready channel either to convey or receive intelligence that may be injurious to us, but more especially on account of the virtuous and determined attachment of your good people to the cause of American Liberty. They will be escorted by an officer of Col. Atlee's Battalion, who will hand you this. They are to remain on the same footing as the other officers at Yorktown, who are upon parole, to have the same allowance, and before they leave Germantown are to take the parole of which a copy is enclosed and to be under your care and observation.

To the Committee of York County.

FIRST BATTALION OF YORK COUNTY—MILITIA.

Revolutionary Soldiers. Col. James Thompson; Lieut.-Col. Samuel Wilson; Maj. James Chamberlain.

First Company—Capt. William Dodd; 1st Lieut. —— Neily; 2nd Lieut. —— Neily; Ensign Joseph Dodd. Rank and file 104 men.

Second Company—Capt. Daniel Williams; 1st Lieut. James McNickle; 2d Lieut. George

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*V Archives, 767.

†X Col. Rec., 349.

‡V Archives, 767.

Glenn ; Ensign, James Read. Rank and file 78 men.

Third Company—Capt. John Shaver ; 1st Lieut. Henry Smith; 2nd Lieut. Jacob Strayer ; Ensign, Jacob Miller. Rank and file 95 men.

Fourth Company—Capt. Daniel May ; 1st Lieut. Andrew Melhom; 2nd Lieut. Henry Yessler ; Ensign, Frederick Spaar. Rank and file 89 men.

Fifth Company—Capt. James Parkinson ; 1st Lieut. James Fagen; 2nd Lieut. Alexander Nesbit ; Ensign, John May. Rank and file 206 men.

Sixth Company—Capt. Benjamin Heable ; 1st Lieut. Henry Shaver; 2nd Lieut. Lawrence Oats. Rank and file 75 men.

Seventh Company—Capt. Francis Boner; 1st Lieut. George Robinet ; 2nd Lieut. John Shroeder; Ensign, William Brandon. Rank and file 120 men.

Eighth Company—Capt. John O'Blainess; 1st Lieut. John Polk ; 2nd Lieut. William Johnson ; Ensign, William Beathy. Rank and file 106 men. Number of men in regiment 873.

SECOND BATTALION.

York County Militia—Col. William Rankin ; Lieut.-Col. John Ewing ; Maj. John Morgan.

First Company—Capt. William Ashton ; 1st Lieut. Michael Shelly; 2nd Lieut. James Eliot ; Ensign, John Carroll. Rank and file 91 men.

Second Company—Capt. John Rankin ; 1st Lieut. Joseph Hunter; 2nd Lieut. John Aston ; Ensign, Daniel McHenry. Rank and file 88 men.

Third Company—Capt. Simon Copenhaver; 1st Lieut. Michael Schriver; Ensign, Andrew Smith. Rank and file 60 men.

Fourth Company—Capt. Jacob Hiar (Hyar) 1st Lieut. Adam Ban; 2nd Lieut. Jacob Comfort ; Ensign, George Hias. Rank and file 66 men.

Fifth Company—Capt. Emanuel Haman ; 1st Lieut. William Momer; 2nd Lieut. John Brodrough ; Ensign, Harman Hoopes. Rank and file 81 men.

Sixth Company—Capt. John Mansberger ; 1st Lieut. Henry Mathias: 2nd Lieut, George Mayers ; Ensign, Jacob Hepler. Rank and file 73 men.

Seventh Company—Capt. William Walls ; 1st Lieut. Henry Liphart; 2nd Lieut. John Jordon ; Ensign, Jacob Shultz. Rank and file 60 men.

Eighth Company—Capt. Yost Harbaugh ; 1st Lieut. Peter Sholtz ; 2nd Lieut. Jacob Rudisil ; Ensign, Michael Ettinger. Rank and file 56 men. Whole number of men in regiment 514.

THIRD BATTALION.

York County Militia—Col. David Jameson; Lieut.-Col. Albright; Maj. William Scott.

First Company—Capt. Jacob Beaver ; 1st Lieut. Nicholas Baker; 2nd Lieut. John Bare ; Ensign, George Lafever. Rank and file 106 men.

Second Company—Capt. Gotfried Fry ; 1st Lieut. John Bushong ; 2nd Lieut. George Spangler ; Ensign, James Jones. Rank and file 65 men.

Third Company—Capt. Peter Frote ; 1st Lieut. Christ. Stear; 2nd Lieut. Andrew Hartsock; Ensign, Jacob Welshans. Rank and file 66 men.

Fourth Company—Capt. Christ. Lauman ; 1st Lieut. Ephian Pennington ; 2nd Lieut. John Fishel ; Ensign, Charles Barnitz. Rank and file 72 men.

Fifth Company—Capt. Alexander Ligget; 1st Lieut. Robert Richey; 2nd Lieut. Robert Stewart ; Ensign, Peter Fry. Rank and file 75 men.

Sixth Company—Capt. George Long ; 1st Lieut. Samuel Smith ; 2nd Lieut. Conrad Keesey ; Ensign, Samuel Mosser. Rank and file 62 men.

Seventh Company—Capt. Michael Halm ; 1st Lieut. John Mimm; 2nd Lieut. ——— ———; Ensign, Christian Zinn. Rank and file 75 men. Number of men in regiment 521.

FOURTH BATTALION.

York County Militia.—Col. John Andrew; Lieut.-Col. William Walker; Maj. Simon Bonorsdal.

First Company.—Capt. ——— ———First Lieut. William Hamilton; 2nd Lieut., Joseph Pallack: Ensign, Adam Heaver; rank and file 58 men.

Second Company.—Capt. John King; 1st Lieut. James Eliot; 2nd Lieut. Battzer Hetrick; Ensign, William Niely; rank and file 64 men.

Third Company.—Capt. William Gilliland; 1st Lieut. Matthew Mitchell; 2nd Lieut. William Helmery; Ensign, Nicholas Glasgow: rank and file 67 men.

Fourth Company.—Capt. Samuel Morrison; 1st Lieut. Peregin Mercer; 2nd Lieut. John Armstrong; Ensign, Stephen Gilpin; rank and file 64 men.

Fifth Company—Capt. John McElvain; 1st Lieut. John Range; 2nd Lieut. Francis Clapsaddle; Ensign, James Geary. Rank and file 74 men.

Sixth Company.—Capt. John Stockton; 1st Lieut. John Anderson; 2nd Lieut. David Stockton; Ensign, Elisha Grady. Rank and file 64 men.

Seventh Company.—Capt. Samuel Erwin; 1st Lieut. Wm. Hougtelin; 2nd Lieut. Henry Forney; Ensign, William Read. Rank and file 79 men.

Eighth Company.—Capt. Thomas Stockton; 1st Lieut. Jacob Cassat; 2nd Lieut. Daniel Montieth; Ensign, Andrew Patterson. Rank and file 59 men. Whole number of men in regiment 529.

FIFTH BATTALION.

York County Militia.—Col. Joseph Jeffries; Lieut.-Col. Michael Ege; Maj. Joseph Spangler.

First Company.—Capt. John Maye; 1st Lieut. ——— ———; 2nd Lieut. Abraham Bolinger; Ensign Daniel Hamme. Rank and file 55 men.

Second Company.—Capt. Adam Black; 1st Lieut. William Lindsey; 2nd Lieut. David Jordan; Ensign, Robert Buchanan. Rank and file 60 men.

Third Company.—Capt. William McCleary; 1st Lieut. David Blyth; 2nd Lieut. Benjamin Read; Ensign, William Hart. Rank and file 64 men.

Fourth Company.—Capt. David Wilson; 1st Lieut. Robert Rowan; 2nd Lieut. John Thompson; Ensign, John Crowan. Rank and file 64 men.

Fifth Company.—Capt. Joseph Morrison; 1st Lieut. James Johnston; 2nd Lieut. John McBride; Ensign, John Buchanan. Rank and file 59 men.

Sixth Company.—Capt. William Miller; 1st Lieut. James Porter; 2nd Lieut. ——— ———; Ensign, Barabas McSherry. Rank and file 59 men.

Seventh Company.—Capt. Thomas Orbison; 1st Lieut. Robert McElhenny; 2nd Lieut. Joseph Hunter; Ensign, Robert Wilson. Rank and file 68 men.

Eighth Company.—Capt. John Paxton; 1st Lieut. James Marshall; 2nd Lieut. William McMun; Ensign, Thomas Forgus.

SIXTH BATTALION.

York County Militia.—Col. William Ross; Lieut.-Col. ——— ———; Maj. ——— ———.

First Company.—Capt. ——— Laird; 1st Lieut. H. William Reed; 2nd Lieut. ——— ———; Ensign, David Steel. Rank and file 84 men.

Second Company.—Capt. Casper Reineka; 1st Lieut. Jacob Rudisill; 2nd Lieut. Simon Clear; Ensign, Elias Davis. Rank and file 89 men.

Third Company.—Capt. ——— ———; 1st Lieut. ——— ———; 2nd Lieut. ——— ———; Ensign, ——— ———. Rank and file 85 men.

Fourth Company.—Capt. Frederick Hurtz; 1st Lieut. Matthew Baugher. Rank and file 85 men.

Fifth Company.—Capt. Peter Iekes; 1st Lieut. John Mullin; 2nd Lieut. Jonas Wolf; Ensign, George Harman. Rank and file 84 men.

Sixth Company.—Capt. Leonard Zenewern; 1st Lieut. John Wampler; 2nd Lieut. Jacob Newcomer; Ensign, Ludroy Wampler. Rank and file 86 men.

Eighth Company.—Capt. Abraham Sell; 1st Lieut. Jacob Ketzmiller. Rank and file 66 men. Whole number in regiment 630 men.

SEVENTH BATTALION.

York County Militia—Col. David Kennedy; Lieut.-Col. James Agnew; Maj. John Weams.

First Company—Capt. Thomas Latta; 1st Lieut. Robert Fletcher; 2nd Lieut. Samuel Cobeen. Rank and file 69 men.

Second Company—Capt. Thomas White; 1st Lieut. Robert Jeffries; 2nd Lieut. John Jeffries; Ensign, Alfred Lea. Rank and file 57 men.

Third Company—Capt. John Miller; 1st Lieut. Peter Smith; 2nd Lieut. John McDonald; Ensign, Quiller Whimney. Rank and file 60 men.

Fourth Company—Capt. Peter Aldinger; 1st Lieut. David Amer; 2nd Lieut. Joseph Baltzer; Ensign, Anthony Snyder. Rank and file 64 men.

Fifth Company—Capt. John Arman; 1st Lieut. Daniel Peterman; 2nd Lieut. Michael Lech; Ensign, George Arman. Rank and file 65 men.

Sixth Company—Capt. George Geiselman; 1st Lieut. Fred Heiner; 2nd Lieut. Henry Simrow; Ensign, Valentine Alt. Rank and file 63 men.

Seventh Company—Capt. Jacob Ament; 1st Lieut. ——— ———; 2nd Lieut. Nicholas Andrews; Ensign, Adam Klinefelter. Rank and file 55 men.

Eighth Company—Capt. John Sherer; 1st Lieut. Jacob Hetrick; 2nd Lieut. Frederick Mayer; Ensign, Jacob Bear. Rank and file 70 men. Whole number in regiment 489.

EIGHTH BATTALION.

York County Militia—Col. Henry Slagle; Lieut.-Col. ——— ———; Maj. Joseph Lilly.

First Company—Capt. Nicholas Gelwix; 1st Lieut. Adam Hoopard; 2nd Lieut. George Gelwix; Ensign, Henry Feltz. Rank and file 86 men.

Second Company—Capt. Josh Reed; 1st Lieut. Robert Smith; 2nd Lieut. —— ——; Ensign, Samuel Collins, Rank and file 53 men.

Fourth Company—Capt. William Gray; 1st Lieut. James Patterson; 2nd Lieut. Humphrey Anderson; Ensign, William McCullough. Rank and file 69 men.

Fifth Company—Capt. —— ——; 1st Lieut. Andrew Warrick; 2nd Lieut. Samuel Moor; Ensign, Thomas Allison. Rank and file 64 men.

Sixth Company—Capt. John Reppey; Lieut. John Caldwell. Rank and file 44 men.

Seventh Company—Capt. Joseph Reed. Rank and file 59 men.

Eighth Company—Capt. Thomas McNery. Rank and file 54 men. Whole number of men in regiment 487.

Whole number of men of York County Militia 4,621. Return April, 1778.

The associators were originally volunteers, but Congress having recommended the organization of companies of militia, and persons claiming exemption from conscientious scruples being compelled by the Assembly to pay, the association became a compulsory militia, and they were divided into classes, and then were drafted by the county Lieutenants. In 1777 and 1778, and subsequently, the York County associators or militia were called out to guard Hessian prisoners.

THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

ITS SESSION AT YORK—OCCURRENCES AND PROCEEDINGS WHILE HERE.

EVENTS were occurring toward the close of the year 1777, which conspired to bring into conspicuous prominence the town of York, and make it for a time the capital of the now independent states of America. The Continental Congress was in session here for nine months, and its proceedings were of great importance, while the occurrences during its sittings were of intense interest. Information gleaned from various sources shows how much of anxiety was centered here, and how the salvation of the country depended upon the wisdom for which that Congress is noted. The advance of Sir William Howe on Philadelphia brought the Congress to York.

On the 23d of August, 1777,* John Adams from Philadelphia: "It is now no longer a secret where Mr. Howe's fleet is; we have authentic intelligence that it is arrived at the head of the Chesapeake Bay, above the river Patapsco, upon which the town of Baltimore stands. We have called out the militia of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania to oppose him, and Gen. Washington is handy enough to meet him." And on the 26th: "Howe's army, at least about five thousand of them, besides his light horse, are landed upon the banks of the Elk River. The militia are turning out with great alacrity both in Maryland and Pennsylvania. They are distressed for want of arms. Many have none, others have only little fowling pieces." And on the 29th: "The militia of four states are turning out with much alacrity and cheerful spirits." And on September 2: "Washington has a great body of militia assembled and assembling, in addition to a grand continental army."

On the 11th of September, 1777, occurred the great battle fought upon the bloody field of Brandywine. John Adams wrote on the 14th of September: "Mr. Howe's army is at Chester, about fifteen miles from this town. Gen. Washington is over the Schuylkill, awaiting the flank of Mr. Howe's army. How much longer Congress will stay is uncertain. If we should move it will be to Reading, Lancaster, York, Easton or Bethlehem, some town in this State. Don't be anxious about me, nor about our great and sacred cause. It is the cause of truth and will prevail. If Howe gets the city it will cost him all his force to keep it, and so he can get nothing else."

On the 14th of September, Congress resolved to leave Philadelphia and meet at Lancaster on the 27th. They were in session at Philadelphia on the 18th of September, and had adjourned for the day. During the evening word came that the enemy would be in Philadelphia before the next morning. The members assembled at Lancaster, under a resolution adopted on the 14th. They met at Lancaster on the 27th, the day the city of Philadelphia was occupied by Gen. Howe; but they resolved that "the Susquehanna should flow between them and the enemy," and on the same day adjourned to York. They met in the old court house in Centre Square on the 30th of September.

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*Letters of John Adams, Vol. 1, p. 250.

1777, and continued in session here until the 27th of June, 1778.*

CORRESPONDENCE OF JOHN ADAMS FROM YORK.

YORKTOWN, Penn.,
Tuesday, 30th of Septemper, 1777.

In the morning of the 19th instant, the Congress were alarmed in their beds by a letter from Mr. Hamilton, one of Gen. Washington's family, that the enemy was in possession of the ford over the Schuylkill and the boats, so that they had, in their power to be in Philadelphia before morning. The papers of Congress belonging to the Secretary's office, the War office, the Treasury office, etc., were before sent to Bristol. The President and all the other gentlemen were gone that road, so I followed with my friend, Mr. Marchant, of Rhode Island, to Trenton in the Jerseys. We staid at Trenton until the 21st when we set off to Easton, upon the forks of the Delaware. From Easton we went to Bethlehem, from thence to Reading, from thence to Lancaster, and from thence to this town, which is about a dozen miles over the Susquehanna River. Here Congress is to sit. In order to convey the papers with safety, which are of more importance than all the members, we were induced to take this circuit, which is near 180, whereas this town, by direct road, is not more than 88 miles from Philadelphia. The tour has given me an opportunity of seeing many parts of this country, which I never saw before . . . . This morning Maj. Troup arrived here with a very large packet from Gen. Gates, containing very agreeable intelligence,‡ which I need not repeat, as you have much earlier intelligence from that part than we have. I wish affairs here wore as pleasing an aspect. But alas, they do not.

I shall avoid everything like history, and make no reflections. However, Gen. Washington is in a condition tolerably respectable, and the militia are now turning out from Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania in small numbers. All the apology that can be made for this part of the world is, that Mr. Howe's march from Elk to Philadelphia, was through the very regions of passive obedience. The whole country through which he passed is inhabited by Quakers. There is not such another body of Quakers in all America, perhaps not in the world. I am still of opinion that Philadelphia will be no loss to us. I am very comfortably situated here in the house of Gen. Roberdeau, whose hospitality has taken in Mrs. S. Adams, Mr. Gerry, and me.

YORKTOWN, October 25, 1777.

This town is a small one, not larger than Plymouth. There are in it two German churches, the one Lutheran, the other Calvinistical. The congregations are pretty numerous, and their attendance upon public worship is decent. It is remarkable that the Germans, wherever they are found, are careful to maintain the public worship, which is more than can be said of the other denominations of Christians, in this way. There is one church here erected by the joint contributions of Episcopalians and Presbyterians, but the minister, who is a missionary, is confined for Toryism, so that they have had for a long time no public worship. Congress have appointed two chaplains, Mr. White and Mr. Duffield, the former of whom, an Episcopalian, is arrived, and opens Congress with prayers every day. The latter is expected every hour. Mr. Duche, I am sorry to inform you, has turned out an apostate and a traitor. Poor man! I pity his weakness and detest his wickedness. . . . .

YORKTOWN, October 26, 1777.

. . . . Congress will appoint a Thanksgiving; and one cause of it ought to be, that the glory of turning the tide of arms is not immediately due to the Commander-in-chief, nor to Southern troops. If it had been, idolatry and adulation would have been unbounded, so excessive as to endanger our liberties, for what I know. Now, we can allow a certain citizen to be wise, virtuous and good, without thinking him a deity or a Savior.*

YORKTOWN, October 28, 1777.

We have been three days soaking and poaching in the heaviest rain that has been known for several

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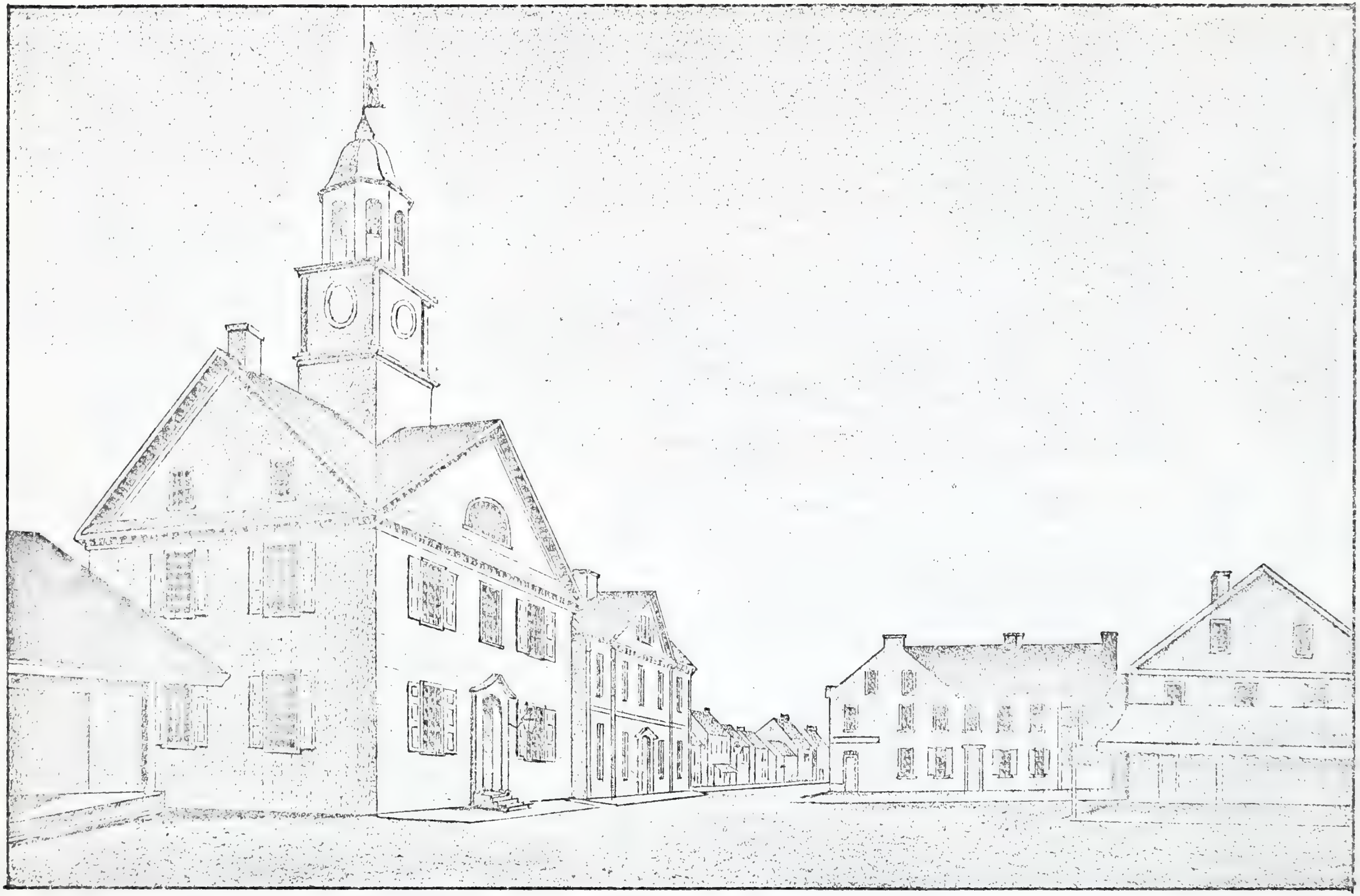
*In a paper prepared by I. Barnitz Bacon for "Frank Leslie's *Chimney Corner*," we have the following information:

"Mr. Smith's law office was at the south side of the old square; McClean's residence was on the north side. They were both ardent patriots. Within the daily view of each of them, on the pavement beside the court house, rested a bell, presented to the English Episcopal congregation by Queen Caroline in 1774, which had not yet been placed in position on their church. Immediately after the passage of the Declaration, Smith and McClean, with other citizens, hoisted the bell to the court house cupola, and rang out a peal summoning the people to ratify independence. Then they removed the royal escutcheon and the broad arrow, and enlisted a battalion for the Continental Flying Camp, which forthwith marched to defend the City of New York." During the session of Congress here the same paper says: "The mansion of Archibald McClean became the seat of the Treasury, while, just across the square, the office of James Smith was occupied by the Board of War and the Committee of Foreign Affairs. Tom Paine was secretary of that committee, and there wrote several numbers of "The Crisis."

"'Our Picture' (and this applies to the illustration in this work) is a view of the original, with the exception of the weather vane, which at first represented the 'broad arrow' of England, a mark of sovereignty, which was removed in 1776. After the Revolution two additional gables were elevated over the north and south fronts, and a loftier and more elaborate cupola was built up." . . . . Pulaski and Armand recruited their legions of horse from the country round, and their success and fame gave to the court house its crowning and enduring revolutionary ornament. A gilded dragoon, in panoply of sword and helmet, was elevated as a vane to replace the broad arrow on the top spire. It was widely known as 'The Little Man,' and there it remained till the demolition of the court house in 1840. It is now preserved as a sacred relic of the times."

‡Gen. Roberdeau, writing from Yorktown, October 1, 1777, says, "Gen. Gates' letter, with enclosure to Congress per express this day, are referred to the Committee of Intelligence for publication. The express gives a verbal account that two spies were descried by some continental troops round our Gen. Clinton's quarters, habited like unto the British soldiers for the very purpose. The spies asked for Gen. Clinton, and when they came into his presence, with such surprise, they said he was not the Gen. Clinton they enquired for. He replied he could do their business, and accordingly ordered them to be hanged in an hour, but upon discovering some important intelligence, they were respited—via consequence of this information Gen. Clinton, Gov. Clinton and Gen. Putnam were suddenly in motion. He then relates what he calls a singular anecdote—One of the spies, when discovered, swallowed a small silver ball, which he was made to disgorge by the immediate application of an emetic, it contained intelligence from the British officer Clinton, who commanded at the Highlands, to Gen. Burgoyne. These anecdotes will not be published, nor are they said to be depended upon, nevertheless, as I believe them they are offered for your amusement.—V. Archives, 630; Wilkenson's Memoirs, Vol. 1., p. 327-8.

*"This is the only letter, in the large collection of Mr. Adams' private correspondence with his wife, which makes any allusion to the position of Gen. Washington in Congress at this time. It is very well known that the Conway cabal, in its origin, exclusively a military intrigue, with very base motives, obtained its greatest source of influence in Congress from the coincidence in time between the defeats of Washington at Brandywine and Germantown, and the victory of Gates over Burgoyne in the North. Mr. Adams does not appear ever to have favored that cabal, but he always looked with some apprehension upon the powers with which Washington had been invested. In a manuscript sketch of his character drawn by Dr. Benjamin Rush, it is stated that a motion was made in Congress, on the 15th of February, 1777, to surrender to the General the power of appointing his own officers, but no such motion appears on the journal. It is more probable that the proposition was made in the course of the debate that took place on that day upon going into the election of five Major-Generals, but was never put into form, and therefore was not recorded. Upon that proposition, Dr. Rush reports Mr. Adams to have said these words: "There are certain principles which follow us through life, and none more certainly than the love of the first place. We see it in the forms in which children sit at schools. It prevails equally to the latest period of life. I am sorry to find it prevail so little in this house. I have been distressed to see some of our members disposed to idolize an image which their own hands have molten. I speak of the superstitious veneration which is paid to Gen. Washington. I honor him for his good qualities, but in this house I feel myself his superior. In private life, I shall always acknowledge him to be mine."—*Note to Adams' Letters.*


SECTION OF MARKET HOUSE
COURT HOUSE.
STATE HOUSE.
N. SIDE E. MARKET ST.
OLD WEISER AND HARTMAN BUILDINGS.

years, and what adds to gloom is, the uncertainty in which we remain to this moment, concerning the fate of Gates and Burgoyne. We are out of patience. It is impossible to bear this suspense with any temper.

I am in comfortable lodgings, which is a felicity that has fallen to the lot of a very few of our members. Yet the house where I am is so thronged that I cannot enjoy such accommodations as I wish. I cannot have a room as I used, and therefore cannot find opportunities to write as I once did. . . .

The people of this country are chiefly Germans, who have schools in their own language, as well as prayers, psalms and sermons, so that multitudes are born, grow up and die here, without ever learning the English. In politics they are a breed of mongrels or neutrals, and benumbed with a general torpor. If the people in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and Jersey had the feelings and spirit of some people that I know, Howe would be soon ensnared in a trap more fatal than that in which, as it is said, Burgoyne was taken. Howe is completely in our power, and if he is not totally ruined, it will be entirely owing to the awkwardness and indolence of this country.*

From Moore's Diary of the Revolution is extracted the following:

THE RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT HANCOCK.

October 29, 1777.

This morning President Hancock took leave of the Congress in the following speech: "Gentlemen, Friday last completed two years and five months since you did me the honor of electing me to fill this chair. As I could never flatter myself your choice proceeded from any idea of my abilities, but rather from a partial opinion of my attachment to the liberties of America, I felt myself under the strongest obligations to discharge the duties of the office, and I accepted the appointment with the firmest resolution to go through the business annexed to it in the best manner I was able. Every argument conspired to make me exert myself, and I endeavored by industry and attention to make up for every other deficiency. As to my conduct, both in and out of Congress, in the execution of your business, it is improper for me to say anything. You are the best judges. But I think I shall be forgiven, if I say I have spared no pains, expense or labor, to gratify your wishes, and accomplish the views of Congress. My health being much impaired, I find relaxation so absolutely necessary after such constant application; I must therefore request your indulgence for leave of absence for two months. But I cannot take my departure, gentlemen, without expressing my thanks for the civility and politeness I have experienced from you. It is impossible to mention this without a heart felt pleasure. If in the course of so long a period as I have had the honor to fill this chair, any expressions may have dropped from me that may have given the least offense to any member, it was not intentional, so I hope his candor will pass it over.

"May every happiness, gentlemen, attend you, both as members of this house and as individuals; and I pray Heaven that unanimity and perseverance may go hand in hand in this house; and that everything which may tend to distract or divide your councils, may be forever banished."†

On the first of November, Congress elected Henry Laurens to the chair made vacant by Hancock's resignation.

British Account of Hancock's Speech:—Deacon Loudon* has taken upon himself to give, in his extraordinary *Packet*, a garbled account of the late squabble among the Congress rapscallions, which terminated in easy John's leaving the chair. As this production is calculated to mislead the public, we are happy to present to our readers a statement by an eye-witness, who has been watching the Congress since it left Philadelphia:

"As soon as the rebels learned that the British fleet was at the head of the Chesapeake, a motion was made in Congress for an adjournment to some place at least 100 miles from any part of God's kingdom where the British mercenaries can possibly land: which, after some rapturous demonstration, was carried *nem. con.* Immediately the Congress commenced the retreat, leaving old Nosey Thomson to pick up the duds and write promises to pay (when the Congress should return), the Congress debts. In the flight as in the rebellion, Hancock having a just apprehension of the vengeance which awaits him, took the initiative and was the first to carry out the letter of the motion of his associates.

"In four days they met at York. At the opening of the session, the President, having performed his journey on horseback, and much more like an express than a lord, was unable to take his seat, and for several days the chair was filled by a *pro tempore*. On the return of Hancock he gave many indications of the intense fright he had experienced, and was observed to assume the chair with more than usual care and quiet seriousness, whether from soreness or a desire for the further remove of the Congress, his best friend could not tell.

"Out of this silent discontent, murmurs soon sprang, and one day before the dinner hour of Congress, he offered a motion 'that this body do adjourn, until the troops under the Howes, now pursuing the freemen of America, retire altogether from the State of Pennsylvania.' This was not adopted. Hancock then arose and delivered the following, which is a fair specimen of rebel eloquence, and 'much to the p'int,' as the Yankee parsons say:

'Brethren, freemen and legislators:—It's now more'n two years sence you done me the honor of puttin' me in this seat, which, however humbly I have filled, I was determined to carry out. It's a a responsible situation, and I've been often awakened of nights a hearin' them reglars a comin' fer my head. I can't bear it. It's worked on me, and already I feel as though I was several years older than I was. My firmness, which has made up for all my other infirmities, has been the cause of many heartburnings, which I am sure the candor of those among you who don't like it, will pass over. As to the execution of business, I have spared no pains, and shall return to my family and folks with that satisfaction. In taking leave of you, my brethren, let me wish that we may meet soon under the glories of a free, but British government.' After requesting Congress to pass around his chair and shake his hand, the afflicter of his country retired, satisfied as usual with himself and the Congress, who, with equal satisfaction, welcomed his departure."

GEN. GATES AND THE CABAL.

That session of Congress held the fate of the nation and the fame of Washington in its hands. One of its members has said that the history of its proceedings regarding Washington would never be written. "As the old Congress daily sat with closed doors

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*Letters of John Adams, Vol. II, pp. 7–17.

†Moore's Diary.

*Editor of the New York *Packet*.

the public knew no more of what passed within, than what it was deemed expedient to disclose." "From the first to the last there was a most bitter party against him." The Fabian policy of the Commander-in-Chief gave umbrage to some in Congress, and in the army. The disastrous defeat and retreat from Long Island had been brilliantly atoned by the masterly stroke of crossing the Delaware and the capture of the Hessian forces at Trenton. But the loss of the bloody field of Brandywine; and the failure of the attack upon the enemy at Germantown, contrasted strongly with the brilliant, if not decisive, achievements of the Northern army at Bennington and Saratoga. The unanimous thanks of the Congress, assembled here, had scarcely been given "to Gen. Washington, for his wise and well concerted attack upon the enemy's army near Germantown, and to the officers and soldiers of the army for their brave exertions on that occasion—Congress being well satisfied that the best designs and the boldest efforts may sometimes fail by unforseen accidents, trusting that on future occasions the valor and virtue of the army will, by the blessing of Heaven, be crowned with complete and deserved success,"—than it became their duty to present "the thanks of Congress in their own name, and in behalf of the inhabitants of the thirteen United States, to Maj.-Gen. Gates, commander-in-chief in the northern department, and to Maj.-Gen. Lincoln and Arnold, and the rest of the officers and troops under his command, for their brave and successful efforts in support of the independence of their country, whereby an army of the enemy, of ten thousand men, had been totally defeated; one large detachment of it conquered at Bennington, another repulsed from Fort Schuyler, and the main army of six thousand men, under Lieut.-Gen. Burgoyne, reduced to the necessity of surrendering themselves upon terms honorable and advantageous to these States, to Maj.-Gen. Gates; and that a medal of gold be struck under the direction of the board of war in commemoration of this great event, and in the name of the United States, presented by the President to Maj.-Gen. Gates."

This gave occasion to the enemies of Washington to concert their plans; and it is said that a movement was in progress, supported by members of Congress, signers of the Declaration, and by general officers of the army, for the supplanting of the Commander-in Chief. A cabal, which took its name from an Irish-French soldier of fortune, Gen. Conway, is said to have exercised its intrigues here at that time. Gen. Gate was summoned by Congress to York, as the head of the board of war. Here he held his court, an accomplished soldier and scholar, a man of fine presence, social and popular. The hilarity surrounding his reception and sojourn here, was in striking contrast with the gloomy prospects and dreary encampment of the Commander-in-Chief at Valley Forge, with his reduced and wretched army, exposed to hunger, nakedness and cold. A far different scene was transacting in York, where ovations were paid to the conqueror of Burgoyne. The name of Horatio Gates lingers here, for he had many friends, and the glittering renown of his late victories, in that dark period, made him the rising sun.

Here, too, at that time, came Lafayette, who was summoned by Congress to York, to further the plans of new conquests and lead an expedition to Canada. The faith and devotion of this young and gallant French nobleman never faltered toward the man whom he so loved and honored. A feast was given in his honor, at which, in spite of the frowns and silence accompanying it, he gave as his toast: "The Commander-in-Chief of the American armies." The movement; however, was not so formidable as it appeared. It ended in personal questions of honor, as one incident, which happened here, will illustrate. The bearer of the despatches to Congress, of the victory at Saratoga, was Maj. Wilkinson, a young man of a keen sense of honor and of his own merits. A man since not unknown to fame, for he afterward became, by seniority, Commander-in-Chief of the United States army—a fame not without blemish from his supposed connivance with the conspiracy of Aaron Burr. It is related that so many days elapsed after the surrender before he presented himself with a great flourish before Congress, that the *eclat* of his mission was considerably broken. They had the news before his arrival at York. When it was moved to present him with a sword, Dr. Witherspoon said "ye'll better gie the lad a pair of spurs."

Wilkinson was at that time the Adjutant-General, and a warm friend and admirer of the hero of Saratoga. Shortly after this, in a convivial mood, he betrayed some of the secrets of the cabal to an aid de camp of Gen. Sterling, Maj. McWilliams, who considered it his duty to disclose the matter to Lord Sterling, who in his turn, felt bound, in regard to the public interest as well as impelled by private friendship, to communicate it to Gen. Washington. This he accordingly did in a note containing a memo-

randum of the words from Conway's letter, as repeated to McWilliams, by Wilkinson, as follows: "The enclosed was communicated by Col. Wilkinson to Maj. McWilliams; such wicked duplicity I shall always consider it my duty to detect." In consequence of this disclosure, and with no other view than to show Conway that he was apprised of his intrigues, Gen. Washington wrote to him as follows:

SIR:—A letter which I received last night contains the following paragraph: "Heaven has determined to save your Country, or a weak general and bad councillors, would have ruined it."

In Dr. Duer's Life of Lord Sterling*, is the following: "A correspondence now ensued between Gens. Washington, Gates, and Conway; but the letter itself was not at that time produced. It was afterward shown by Gen. Gates, in confidence, to Mr. Henry Laurens, the President of Congress, and some others; and although it appeared not to have been exactly quoted by Maj. McWilliams, yet, in substance, it proved the same. Gen. Washington never communicated the letter to Lord Sterling, or the information it contained to any officer of the army out of his own family, except the marquis de Lafayette, and to him it was shown under an injunction of secrecy; but from the circumstances attending the affair, it could not be long concealed. Rumors respecting it got abroad, and the public sentiment was expressed in a tone so indignant as to compel the conspirators to abandon their mischievous and ambitious projects.

Although there is no reason to believe that any other officers of the army were directly engaged in this conspiracy, yet it is evident, from the proceedings of Congress, that it was favored by a considerable party in that body.

Deeming his honor deeply wounded by the course of Gen. Gates, he determined to demand satisfaction. He was speedier with his business than with his war despatches. The account of the meeting of Gen. Gates is given by Gen. Wilkinson himself in his "Memoirs" in these words:

I immediately proceeded to Yorktown, where I purposely arrived in the twilight, to escape observation; there I found my early companion and friend Capt. Stoddert, recounted my wrongs to him, and requested him to bear a message to Gen. Gates, whose manly proffer of any satisfaction I might require, removed the difficulties which otherwise might have attended the application; he peremptorily refused me, remonstrated against my intention, and assured me I was running headlong to destruction; but ruin had no terrors for an ardent young man, who prized his honor a thousandfold more than his life, and who was willing to hazard his eternal happiness in its defense. Pardon me, High Heaven, in pity to the frailities of my nature. Pardon me, divine Author of my being, for yielding to the tyranny of fashion, the despotic prescription of honor, when I sought, by illicit means to vindicate the dignity of the creature, whom thou hast formed after thine own likeness; for the first time in our lives we parted in displeasure, and I accidentally met with Lieut.-Col. Burgess Ball, of the Virginia line, whose spirit was as independent as his fortune, and he willingly became my friend. By him I addressed the following note to Gen. Gates, which I find with date, though it was delivered the same evening (the 23d):

"I have discharged my duty to you and to my conscience; meet me to-morrow morning behind the English Church, and I will there stipulate the satisfaction which you have promised to grant.

"I am
"Your most humble servant
"JAMES WILKINSON."

"GENERAL GATES."

The general expression of this billet was calculated to prevent unfair advantages, for, although Gen. Gates had promised me satisfaction, I determined to avoid unnecessary exposition; and therefore Col. Ball was instructed to adjust the time, and circumstances, and made no difficulty about arrangements. We were to meet at 8 o'clock with pistols, and without distance. We arose early the next morning, had put our arms in order, and was just about to repair to the ground, when Capt. Stoddert called on me, and informed me Gen. Gates wished to speak with me. I expressed my astonishment and observed it was "impossible"! He replied with much agitation, "for God's sake, be not always a fool, come along and see him." Struck with the manner of my friend, I inquired where the General was? He answered, "in the street near the door." The surprise robbed me of circumspection; I requested Col. Ball to halt and followed Capt; Stoddert; I found Gen. Gates unarmed and alone, and was received with tenderness but manifest embarrassment; he asked me to walk, turned into a back street and we proceeded in silence till we passed the buildings, when he burst into tears, took me by the hand, and asked me "how I could think he wished to injure me?" I was too deeply affected to speak, and he relieved my embarrassment by continuing "I injure you? it is impossible. I should as soon think of injuring my own child." This language not only disarmed me, but awakened all my confidence, and all my tenderness; I was silent, and he added "besides, there was no cause for injuring you, as Conway acknowledged, in his letter, and has since said much harder things to Washington's face." Such language left me nothing to require; it was satisfactory beyond expectation, and rendered me more than content; I was flattered and pleased, and if a third person had doubted the sincerity of the explanation, I would have insulted him; a long conversation ensued, in which Lord Sterling's conduct was canvassed, and my purpose respecting him made known, and it was settled I should attend at the war office, in my capacity of secretary, a few days, and then have leave to visit the camp at Valley Forge, where Lord Sterling was.

I attended at the war office, and I think found there the honorable Judge Peters and Col. T. Pickering, but my reception from the President, Gen. Gates, did not correspond with his recent professions; he was civil, but barely so, and I was at a loss to account for his coldness, yet had no suspicion of his insincerity.*

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*P. 182.

*Wilkinson's Memoirs.

It is related by Mr. Dunlap, in his "History of New York," upon the authority, it is presumed of the late Gen. Morgan Lewis, that a day had been appointed by the "Cabal" in Congress for one of them to move for a committee to proceed to the camp at Valley Forge to arrest Gen. Washington, and that the motion would have succeeded had they not unexpectedly lost the majority which they possessed when the measure was determined on. At that time there were but two delegates in attendance from New York: Francis Lewis, the father of the late Gen. Morgan Lewis, and William Duer, the son-in-law of Lord Sterling—barely sufficient to entitle the State to a vote, if both were present. But Mr. Duer was confined to his bed by a severe and dangerous illness. His colleague, Mr. Lewis, had sent an express for Mr. Gouverneur Morris, one of the absent members, who had not, however, arrived on the morning of the day on which the motion was to have been made. Finding this to be the case, Mr. D. inquired of his physician, Dr. John Jones, whether it was possible for him to be carried to the court house where Congress sat. The Doctor told him it was possible, but it would be at the risk of his life. "Do you mean," said Mr. D., "that I should expire before reaching the place?" "No," replied the Doctor, "but I would not answer for your leaving it alive." "Very well, sir," said Mr. D., "You have done your duty and I will do mine. Prepare a litter for me; if you will not somebody else will, but I prefer your aid." The litter was prepared and the sick man placed on it, when the arrival of Mr. Morris rendered the further use of it unnecessary, and baffled the intrigue that had induced its preparation."*

In Kapp's "Life of Steuben,"† is the following: "Steuben left Portsmounth on the 12th of December, 1777, and set out for Boston by land, where he arrived on the 14th, and was received as cordially as at the former place. He met there the illustrious John Hancock, who had just retired from the Presidency of Congress, and received Washington's reply to his letter, by which he was informed that he must repair, without delay, to York, Penn., where Congress was then sitting, since it belonged exclusively to that body to enter into negotiations with him. At the time Hancock communicated to Steuben an order of Congress that every preparation should be made to make him and his suite comfortable on their journey to York, and Mr. Hancock himself with great care made all the necessary arrangements."

They (the Baron and suite) arrived at York February 5, 1778. Steuben stayed at York until the 19th of February, 1778. "The Congress of the United States," continues Duponceau, "were not at that time the illustrious body whose eloquence and wisdom, whose stern virtues and unflinching patriotism, had astonished the world. Their number was reduced to about one-half of what it was when independence was declared—all but a few of the men of superior minds had disappeared from it. Their measures were feeble and vacillating, and their party feuds seemed to forbode some impending calamity. The enemy were in possession of our capital city; the army we had to oppose to them were hungry, naked and destitute of everything. No foreign government had yet acknowledged our independence—everything around us was dark and gloomy. The only ray of light which appeared amidst the darkness was the capture of Burgoyne, which cheered the spirits of those who might otherwise have despaired of the Commonwealth. But that brilliant victory had nearly produced most fatal consequences. Gen. Gates became the hero of the day. Saratoga was then what New Orleans has been since—the watchword of the discontented. A party was formed even in Congress to raise the conqueror of Burgoyne to the supreme command of our armies. But the great figure of Washington stood calm and serene at his camp at Valley Forge, and struck the conspirators with awe. With the exception of a few factious chiefs, he was idolized by the army and by the nation at large. The plot was discovered, and the plan frustrated without a struggle. Without any effort or management on his part and by the mere force of his character, Washington stood firm and undaunted in the midst of his enemies, and I might also say, looked them into silence.

Such was the state of things when we arrived at York. Parties were then at their height, but as Congress sat with closed doors, the country at large was not agitated as it would otherwise have been. There were not wanting out of doors disaffected persons, who railed at King "Cong" and the bunch of "kings" (such was the slang of the day among the Tories), but the great mass of the people was still in favor of the Revolution, and the press did not dare to utter a sentiment inimical to it.

The fame of Baron Steuben had preceded him to York. He was welcomed and courted by all, and I well remember that Gen. Gates, in particular, paid him the most assiduous court, and even invited him to make his

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*Life of Lord Sterling. †Page 97.

house his home, which he prudently declined. "Please accept my grateful thanks"—such are Steuben's words, in a letter to John Hancock, written a day after his arrival at York—"for all the kindness you have shown me during my stay at Boston. In this very moment I enjoy the good effects of it, having taken the liberty of quartering myself in an apartment of your house in this town. My journey has been extremely painful; but the kind reception I have met with from Congress and Gen. Gates, on my arrival here, have made me soon forget those past inconveniences. Now, sir, I am an American, and an American for life; your nation has become as dear to me as your cause already was. You know that my pretensions are very moderate; I have submitted them to a committee sent to me by Congress. They seem to be satisfied and so am I, and shall be the more so when I find the opportunity to render all the services in my power to the United States of America. Three members of Congress have been appointed for concluding an arrangement with me to-morrow; that will not take long, my claims being the confidence of your General-in-Chief."

"The committee in Congress just mentioned by Steuben, which consisted of Dr. Witherspoon, the Chairman, and only person who spoke French, Messrs. Henry, of Maryland, and Thomas McKean, waited upon Steuben the day after his arrival, and demanded of him the conditions on which he was inclined to serve the United States, and if he made any stipulations with their Commissioners in France? He replied that he had made no agreement with them, nor was it his intention to accept of any rank or pay; that he wished to join the army as a volunteer, and to render such services as the Commander-in-Chief should think him capable of, adding that he had no other fortune than a revenue of 600 guineas per annum, arising from places and posts of honor in Germany, which he had relinquished to come to this country; that in consideration of this, he expected the United States would defray his necessary expenses while in their service; that if, unhappily, this country should not succeed in establishing their independence, or if he should not succeed in his endeavors in their service, in either of these cases he should consider the United States as free from any obligations toward him: but, if on the other hand, the United States should be fortunate enough to establish their freedom, and that if his efforts should be successful, in that case he should expect a full indemnification for the sacrifice he had made in coming over, and such marks of their liberality as the justice of the United States should dictate; that he only required commissions for the officers attached to his person, namely, that of Major and Aid-de-camp for Mr. D. Roumanai, that of Captain of Engineers for Mr. De l' Enfant, that of Captain of cavalry for Mr. De Depontiere, and the rank of Captain for his Secretary, Mr. Duponceau; that if these terms were agreeable to Congress, he waited for their orders to join the army without delay."

The committee applauded the generosity of Steuben's propositions in thus risking his fortune on that of the United States, and made their report. The next day, Congress gave him an entertainment, after which the President, Mr. Laurens, told him it was the desire of Congress that he should join the army immediately in conformity with the following resolutions:

> WHEREAS, Baron Steuben, a Lieutenant-General in foreign service, has in a most disinterested and heroic manner offered his services to these States as a volunteer.
>
> *Resolved*, That the President return the thanks of Congress, in behalf of these United States, to Baron Steuben, for the zeal he has shown for the cause of America, and the disinterested tender he has been pleased to make of his military talents, and inform him that Congress cheerfully accept of his services as a volunteer in the army of these States, and wish him to repair to Gen. Washington's quarters as soon as convenient.

"Congress received Steuben with every mark of distinction," says Richard Peters, in a letter dated Belmont, October 30, 1875, "and paid more particular attention to him than I had known given to any foreigner. Much pleasure was expressed at the arrival of a person of his military knowledge and experience, at a time when the want of discipline in our army, and the economy it produced, were severely felt and regretted."

Steuben set out for Valley Forge on the 19th of February, 1778, and arrived there on the 23d. "On our journey," says Deponceau, "we passed through Lancaster, then considered the largest inland town in the United States. Having arrived there early in the afternoon, the Baron was waited upon by Col. Gibson and other gentlemen, who invited him and his family to a subscription ball to take place that evening in honor of his arrival. The Baron accepted, and we accordingly went. There we saw assembled all the fashion and beauty of Lancaster and its vicinity. The Baron was delighted to converse with the German girls in his native tongue. There was a handsome supper, and the company did not separate until 2 o'clock the next morning."

On the 11th of June, 1778, Philip Livingston, a delegate from the State of New York, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, died while here, and was buried in the burying-ground of the German Reformed Church, where a monument of white marble, surmounted by an urn, was erected to his memory, with this inscription:

Sacred
To the memory of the Honorable
PHILIP LIVINGSTON,
who died June 12, 1778,
Aged 63 years,
while attending the Congress
of the United States, at York
Town, Penna., as a Delegate from
the State of New York.
Eminently distinguished for
his talents and rectitude, he deservedly
enjoyed the confidence of his
country, and the love and veneration
of his friends and children.
This monument, erected by
his grandson,
Stephen Van Rensalaer.

James Smith lived to a good old age, having died in the year 1806. He was buried in the Presbyterian church-yard, where his tombstone is readily discovered with this simple inscription:

JAMES SMITH,
One of the signers of the
Declaration of Independence,
Died July 11, 1806,
Aged 93 years.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS WHILE IN YORK.

"Retiring beyond the Susquehanna to York, Congress presently authorized Washington, in addition to his other extraordinary powers, to seize, to try by courts martial, and to punish with death all persons within thirty miles of any town occupied by the British, who should pilot them by land or water, give or send them intelligence, or furnish them with provisions, arms, forage, fuel or stores of any kind."[*]

"Congress, meanwhile at session at York, on the west side of the Susquehanna, determined to establish a new Board of War, to be composed of persons not members of Congress. John Adams, thus released from his arduous duties, as head of the War Department, was sent to France as one of the Commissioners to that court, Deane, being recalled to give an account of his conduct, especially in the matter of the extravagant promises which he had made to foreign officers."[†]

"The Articles of Confederation, the consideration of which had been resumed in April, having been agreed to at last, after repeated and warm debates, were now sent out with a circular letter, urging upon the States immediate ratification. But, on the part of some of the States, ratification was long delayed."[*]

York, November 13, 1777, William Clingan and Daniel Roberdeau wrote, "we have the happiness to inform the State that Confederation has this evening passed Congress." A copy of the Confederation was received by the Council on December 1,[†] and referred to the Assembly for their approbation.

"A subject of earnest deliberation at York was that of finance, and the pressing wants of the soldiers, and the extortion of the public agents and traders.[‡]

The town of York had been a center well known to the colonies before the assembling of Congress here. A New England convention had been held at Providence at the beginning of the year 1777, at which a scheme was agreed upon for regulating the prices of labor, produce, manufactured articles and imported goods. In Hildreth's History of the United States[§] is the following: "The doings of the New England Convention having been laid before Congress, their scheme for regulating prices was approved. The other States were advised to imitate it, and to call for that purpose two conventions, one from the Middle, the other from the Southern States. In accordance with this recommendation, a Convention for the Middle States, in which New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia were represented, presently (March 26, 1777,) met at Yorktown (York, Penn.), and agreed upon a scale of prices. But this scheme, though very popular, was found wholly impracticable."

The anxious deliberation of the committee of Congress during more than two months at Yorktown, with the report of the Springfield Convention before them, produced only a recommendation adopted in November (the 22d), 1777, that the several States should become creditors of the United States by raising for the Continental treasury $5,000,000 in four quarterly instalments.[‖]

The following resolutions appear upon the journals of Congress (Glossbrenner's History):

OCTOBER 4, 1777.

Resolved, That a letter be written to Gen. Gates informing him that Congress highly approve of the prowess and behavior of the troops under his com-

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[*] Hildreth's Hist. U. S., Vol. 3, p. 221.

[†] Ibid., 226.

[*] Hildreth, Vol. 3, p. 227.

[†] V Archives, 770; X Col. Rec., 379.

[‡] Ibid.

[§] 132

[‖] Bancroft's Hist. U. S., Vol. 2, p. 167,

mand in their late gallant repulse of the enemy under Gen. Burgoyne.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be presented to Gen. Stark of the New Hampshire militia, and the officers and troops under his command, for their brave and successful attack upon, and signal victory over the enemy in their lines at Bennington: and that Brigadier Stark be appointed a Brigadier General in the army of the United States.

OCTOBER 6, 1777.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Legislatures of the several States to pass laws declaring that any person, his aider or abettor, who shall willfully and maliciously burn or destroy any magazine of provisions, or of military or of naval stores belonging to the United States: or if any master, officer, seaman, mariner or other person intrusted with the navigation or care of any continental vessel shall willfully and maliciously burn or destroy, or attempt to or conspire to burn or destroy any such vessel, or shall willfully betray, or voluntarily yield or deliver, or attempt to conspire to betray, yield or deliver any such vessel to the enemies of the United States, such person, his aider or abettor, on legal conviction thereof shall suffer death without benefit of clergy.

OCTOBER 8, 1777.

Resolved, Unanimously, that the thanks of Congress be given to Gen. Washington for his wise and well concerted attack upon the enemy's army near Germantown on the 4th instant, and to the officers and soldiers of the army for their brave exertions on that occasion, Congress being well satisfied that the best designs and boldest efforts may sometimes fail by unforseen incidents, trusting that on future occasions the valor and virtue of the army will, by the blessing of Heaven, be crowned with complete and deserving success.

OCTOBER 14, 1777.

WHEREAS, The British nation have received into their ports, and condemned in their courts of admiralty as lawful prize several vessels and their cargoes belonging to these States, which the mariners, in breach of the trust and confidence reposed in them, have betrayed and delivered to the officers of the British Crown;

Resolved, Therefore, That any vessel or cargo, the property of any British subject, not an inhabitant of Bermuda, or of any of the Bahama Islands, brought into any of the ports or harbors of any of these United States by the master or mariners, shall be adjudged a lawful prize and divided among the captors in the same proportion as if taken by any continental vessel of war.

OCTOBER 17, 1777.

Resolved, That the Committee of Intelligence be authorized to take the most speedy and effectual measures for getting a printing press erected in Yorktown for the purpose of conveying to the public the intelligence that Congress may from time to time receive.

OCTOBER 31, 1777.

The Secretary laid before Congress a copy of the speech with which Mr. Hancock took leave of Congress, which was ordered to be entered on the journals. It was then

Resolved, "That the thanks of Congress be presented to John Hancock, Esq., for the unremitted attention and steady impartiality which he has manifested in discharge of various duties of his office as President since his election to the chair on the 24th day of May, 1775."

NOVEMBER 1, 1777.

Congress proceeded to the election of a President: and the ballots being taken, the Hon. Henry Laurens was elected.

NOVEMBER 4, 1777.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress, in their own name and in behalf of the inhabitants of the thirteen United States, be presented to Maj.-Gen. Gates, Commander-in-Chief in the northern department, and to the Majs.-Gen. Lincoln and Arnold and the rest of the officers and troops under his command, for their brave and successful efforts in support of the independence of their country, whereby an army of the enemy of 10,000 men has been totally defeated, one large detachment of it, that strongly posted and intrenched, having been conquered at Bennington, another repulsed with loss and disgrace from Fort Schuyler, and the main army of 6,000 men, under Lieut.-Gen. Burgoyne, after being beaten in different actions and driven from a formidable post and strong entrenchments, reduced to the necessity of surrendering themselves, upon terms honorable and advantageous to these States, on the 17th day of October last, to Maj-Gen. Gates; and that a medal of gold be struck, under the direction of the Board of War, in commemoration of this great event, and in the name of these United States presented by the President to Maj.-Gen. Gates.

Resolved, That Gen. Washington be informed, it is highly agreeable to Congress that Marquis de Lafayette be appointed to the command of a division in the Continental army.

DECEMBER 11, 1777.

The Board of War report: "That in their opinion the public interest will be promoted by erecting in the town of York temporary barracks or sheds sufficient for containing 600 men, for the purpose of accommodating such recruits, and other troops as may be from time to time stationed or detained at the said place, either as guards or for the purpose of equipment and discipline," whereupon.

Resolved, That the Board of War be directed to cause the said barracks or sheds to be erected, with all possible dispatch, and in the most reasonable manner they can devise.

JANUARY 14, 1778.

WHEREAS, Baron Steuben, a Lieutenant-General in foreign service, has, in a most disinterested and heroic manner, offered his services to these States in the quality of a volunteer,

Resolved, That the President present the thanks of Congress, in behalf of these United States, to Baron Steuben, for the zeal he has shown for the cause of America, and the disinterested tender he has been pleased to make of his military talents, and inform him that Congress cheerfully accepts of his service as a volunteer in the army of these States, and wish him to repair to Gen. Washington's quarters as soon as convenient.

FEBRUARY 6, 1778.

That Mathew Clarkson and Maj. John Clark be appointed Auditors for the army under the command of Gen. Washington; and that they be authorized to appoint two clerks, and allow each of them $50 a month and two rations a day.

MARCH 28, 1778.

Resolved, That Count Pulaski retain his rank of Brigadier in the army of the United States, and that he raise and have command of an independent corps, to consist of sixty-eight horse and 200 foot,

the horse to be armed with lances, and the foot equipped in the manner of light infantry; the corps to be raised in such way and composed of such men as Gen. Washington shall think expedient and proper; and if it shall be thought by Gen. Washington that it will not be injurious to the service that he have liberty to dispense, in this particular instance, with the resolve of Congress against enlisting deserters.

JUNE 12, 1778.

Congress being informed that Mr. P. Livingston, one of the delegates for the State of New York, died last night, and that the circumstances require him to be interred this evening;

Resolved, That Congress will in a body attend the funeral this evening, at 6 o'clock, with a crape round the arm, and will continue in mourning for the space of one month.

JUNE 27, 1778.

Adjourned to Thursday next, to meet at the State House in Philadelphia.

YORK, IN PENNSYLVANIA, Nov. 8, 1777.

Dear Sir:—The following books are much wanted by some gentlemen of Congress, and are not to be procured in this place; if they are to be found in ye Pennsylvannia Library, which, we are informed, is removed by order of your Excellency to Lancaster, I shall be much obliged to you for ye loan thereof, being,

With respect,
Your Excellency's
Very humble servant,
E. GERRY.

Vattel's Law of Nations, Grotius, Puffendorff.

Directed,
His Excellency Thomas Wharton, Esq.,
Lancaster.*

Gen. Roberdeau made the same request by letter. The books were received, though the General seems to have been more interested in obtaining for himself lighter literature, namely, Ovid and Virgil.†

TOWN MAJOR.

In a letter from David Jameson and Jacob Eichelberger to President Reed, Yorktown, July 1, 1779, it said: "This has been, till lately, a great thoroughfare for troops, particularly militia, in marching from the southward to the main army." It was thought proper when the Congress was here to have a Commissary of Purchases, another of Issues, a Quartermaster, Town Major and a Physician, which officers have since been continued."‡ On the 3d of June, 1779, a letter from the Council to the Board of War, observes that Mr. John Brooks, of Yorktown, styles himself Town Major. The novelty of this character took the attention of the Council and led to some inquiry. Mr. Hahn, of that place, told them that the appointment was made during the residence of Congress, and on the occasion of quartering some soldiers. The Board of War replied that Mr. Brooks was appointed Town Major by order of Congress during their residence in Yorktown. They intended to have discharged him on Congress leaving that place, but on examining into the matter found it would be necessary to have a careful person there to rectify returns of provisions, &c., for passing troops. It appeared that between 2,000 and 3,000 soldiers had passed through, and drawn rations at that post on their way to and from the southward, within a few months, and they believed that saving more than equal to Mr. Brooks' appointment had ensued from his being stationed at the post. They had it, however, in contemplation to discharge him, in order to avoid the appearance of keeping of unnecessary officers.*

CONTINENTAL TROOPS.

THE war of the Revolution began with the retreat of the British from Concord, and when they sought refuge in Boston, it was the signal for American troops to rally there spontaneously, and form that great Continental Army, under Washington, which maintained that ever memorable siege, and ultimately achieved our independence. A letter from John Adams, June 17, 1775, says: "I can now inform you, that the Congress have made choice of the modest and virtuous, the amiable, generous and brave George Washington, Esq., to be General of the American Army, and that he is to repair as soon as possible to the camp before Boston. This appointment will have a great effect in cementing and securing the union of these colonies. The continent is really in earnest. They have voted ten companies of riflemen to be sent from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, to join the army before Boston. These are an excellent species of light infantry. They use a peculiar kind of musket, called a rifle. It has circular bore or grooves within the barrel, and carries a ball with great exactness to great distances. They are the most accurate marksmen in the world."†

RIFLEMEN.

Col. Thompson's Battalion of Riflemen was enlisted in the latter part of June, and beginning of July, 1775, in the pursuance of the resolution of Congress, of June 14, for raising six companies of expert riflemen in Pennsylvania, two in Maryland, and two in

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*V Archives, 754.

†Ibid, 772.

‡VII Archives, 630.

*VII Archives, 458, 459.

†Letters of John Adams, Vol. I, page 44.

Virginia, which as soon as completed, were to join the army near Boston. By resolution, dated June 22, Pennsylvania was to raise two more companies, which, with the six, were to be formed into a battalion, and be commanded by such officers as the assembly or convention should recommend. The commissions to the officers are dated June, 25, 1775. The commissions were signed by John Hancock, President, and the form of enlistment was: "I have this day voluntarily enlisted myself as a soldier in the American Continental Army for one year, unless sooner discharged, and do bind myself to conform in all instances to such rules and regulations as are, or shall be established for the government of the said army." Each company was to consist of a captain, three lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, a drummer or trumpeter, and sixty-eight privates. The battalion afterward was made to consist of nine companies. One company, Capt. Doudel's, enlisted in York. The patriotism of Pennsylvania was evinced in the haste with which these companies were filled to overflowing, and the promptitude with which they took up their march for Boston. The Philadelphia *Evening Post* of August 17, 1775, publishes a New York item "that between the 28th of July, and 2d inst. the riflemen under the command of Captains Smith, Lowdon, Doudel, Chambers, Nagel, Miller and Hendricks, passed through New Windsor (a few miles north of West Point) in the New York government, on their way to Boston."*

This battalion became the Second Regiment (and after the first of January, 1776, the First Regiment) "of the Army of the United Colonies, commanded by his Excellency, George Washington, Esq., General and Commander-in-Chief."

Foremost among the volunteers: Captain Michael Doudel's Company left York for Boston, July 1, 1775, arriving at Cambridge, Mass., July 25, at one P. M.

The following letter was addressed by the committee of York to their representatives in Congress:

YORKTOWN, July 1, 1775.

Gentlemen:

We had the honor of receiving your favor of the 15th ultimo, enclosing a resolve of the Continental Congress of the 14th ultimo. We immediately summoned the committee of this county, and laid before them your letter, etc. The committee proceeded to the choice of officers fit to be recommended to the Congress, to command the company of riflemen to be raised, and appointed six companies to provide the necessaries for them. Every resolve passed in committee with the greatest unanimity, and the gentlemen of Yorktown, after the meeting dispersed themselves through the county, and assisted the officers in recruiting.

The spirit of the people, on this occasion, gave the committee infinite spirit. The men seemed actuated with the greatest zeal, and thought themselves honored in having their names enrolled among the sons of liberty, who are to fight for their country, and in defense of their dearest rights and privileges. The only uneasiness they feel is, that they are not this moment at the scene of action. From the spirit of the soldiers, we entertain the most flattering hopes that they will prove serviceable to the cause of liberty, and reflect honor on this county.

The principal people here have caught the spirit of the honorable Congress, and in their small circle have done everything in their power to animate their neighbors to stand forth in this day of despotism, and resist the arbitrary and unjust measures of Parliament with all the power which Heaven has given them. And we have the pleasure to inform you that their labors have not been in vain, and that the county is ready to strain every nerve to put into execution any measures which the Congress may judge necessary to our common defence.

The officers now take the liberty to recommend to you, Captain Michael Doudle, Lieuts. Henry Miller, John Dill and John Watson. They are men whose courage we have the highest opinion of. The company, including the officers and soldiers, are beyond the number fixed for this county, and as Gen. Gates thought it improper to discharge any, we have sent all.

We request the favor of you that proper care be taken that none are draughted out of their company into another. This is the request of the inhabitants of this county, many of them having their dearest friends engaged in the service, and would not by any means have them taken from their present officers.

We hope no alteration will be made in the officers. The captain has behaved very well on this occasion, and has done all in his power, by advancing money, etc., to forward the important common cause. Mr. Miller is known to some of you gentlemen. The other officers are men of worth and property; they have all wives and families, and are entitled to the warmest thanks of their country.

The commissioners appointed to provide missions for the men, will forward their accounts as soon as they possibly can.

We are, gentlemen, your most humble servants: James Smith, George Irwin, John Kean, Joseph Donaldson, Thomas Hartley, Michael Hahn.

P. S.—The company began their march the nearest road to Boston this day.*

In Frothingham's "Siege of Boston"† is the following: "The Southern riflemen attracted much attention. They had enlisted with great promptness, and had marched from 4 to 700 miles. In a short time large bodies of them arrived in camp. They were remarkably stout, hardy men, dressed in white frocks or rifle shirts, and round hats, and were skillful marksmen. At a review, a company of them, while on a quick advance, fired their balls into objects of seven inches diameter, at a distance of 250 yards. They were stationed on the lines, and became terrible to the British. The accounts of their prowess were circulated over

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*Archives, 2d S., 3-4.

*X Archives, N. S., 20. Rupp. 607.

†Page 227.

England. One of them, taken prisoner, was carried there, and the papers described him minutely, as a remarkable curiosity."

A letter, July 19, says:—"The general uniforms are made of brown Holland and Osnaburghs, something like a shirt, double-caped over the shoulders in imitation of the Indians; and on the breast, in capital letters, is their motto, 'Liberty or Death.'"[*]

"On the 29th of July, the British planted a bomb battery on Bunker Hill, advanced their guard on Charleston Neck further into the country and began to throw up an abatis to protect it, cutting down large trees for this purpose. Washington, in the evening, ordered the York county rifle company to cut off these outposts, and bring off a prisoner. The company attempted this service in the following manner: Capt. Dowdle and thirty-nine men filed off to the right, and crept on their hands and knees to the rear of the enemy's works; Lieut. Miller, with a party, in a like manner, got behind the sentries on the left. But just as the two divisions were about to join, a party of the British came down from Bunker Hill to relieve the guard, and discovered the riflemen. Both sides fired. The riflemen killed five and took two prisoners and retreated, having one man captured. Gen. Howe, in general orders the following day, stated that had his directions relative to the relief been complied with 'the soldiers could not have failed to destroy a number of the rebels last night.[†]'"

Moore's Diary of the Revolution contains the following: "July 25th, 1775—Capt. Dowdle, with his company of riflemen, from Yorktown, Pennsylvania, arrived at Cambridge about one o'clock to day, and since has made proposals to Gen. Washington to attack the transport stationed at Charles River. He will engage to take her with thirty men. The General thinks it best to decline it at present; but at the same time commends the spirit of Capt. Dowdle and his brave men, who, though they just came a very long march, offers to execute the plan immediately.[‡]"

"July 30, 1775—Last Friday the regulars cut several trees and were busy all night in throwing up a line and abatis in front of it. In the evening, orders were given to the York County riflemen to march down to our advanced post in Charleston Neck to endeavor to surround the advanced guard and bring off some prisoners, from whom we expected to learn their design in throwing up their abatis in the Neck. The rifle company divided and executed their plan in the following manner: Capt. Dowdle with thirty-nine men, filed off to the right of Bunker's Hill, and creeping on their hands and knees, got into the rear without being discovered. The other division of forty men, under Lieut. Miller, were equally successful in getting behind the sentinels on the left and were within a few yards of joining the division on the right when a party of regulars came down the hill to relieve their guard, and crossed our riflemen under Capt. Dowdle, as they were lying on the ground in Indian file. The regulars were within twenty yards of our men before they saw them, and immediately fired. The riflemen returned the salute, killed several, and brought off two prisoners, and their arms, with the loss of Corporal Creuse, who is supposed to be killed, as he has not been heard of since the affair."[*]

"Aug. 9, 1775—The riflemen from York County have annoyed the regulars very much. By a gentleman who left Boston yesterday, we hear that Capts. Percival and Sabine, of the marines, Capt. Johnson, of the Royal Irish, and Capt. LeMoine, of the train, were killed on Monday. Capt. Chetwyn, son of Lord Chetwyn, is mortally wounded. The number of privates killed this week we have not heard. The regulars have thrown up a breastwork across the neck at the foot of Bunker's Hill to secure their sentries and advanced guards.[†]"

The roll of Capt. Doudel's Company does not comprise more than one-half of its strength. Research has failed to complete it.[†] Michael Doudel, Captain, resigned on account of ill health soon after the company reached Cambridge. Henry Miller, First Lieutenant, promoted Captain. John Dill, Second Lieutenant. James Matson, Third Lieutenant. John Clark, Third Lieutenant, afterward Major in Col. McAllister's Battalion, and aide to Gen. Greene. In February, 1778, Auditor of Accounts died December 27, 1819, at York, Penna., aged sixty-eight. Walter Cruise, captured in front of Boston, July 29, 1775, a prisoner seventeen months; pro-

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[*] In "Reminiscences of New York in the Olden Time,' by J. Barnitz Bacon is the following:

"Presently, more drums—from the direction of Dey street, this time. It must be the General! No! it was only a rifle company from Pennsylvania on their way to Boston. Capt. Doudel's company from Yorktown, with Lieut. Henry Miller in command—the first company from west of the Hudson—belonging to Col. Thompson's regiment, afterward Hand's, and bearing the first commission issued by Congress after Washington's. Yorktown offered so many men, that the young Lieutenant—he was only twenty-four—chalked a very small nose on a barn-door. 'I'll take only the men that can hit that nose at one hundred and fifty yards!' said he. 'Take care of your nose, Gen. Gage" said the newspapers at the time. Both Yorktown and Lieut. Miller afterward became noted in Revolutionary history. A hundred rifles filled his ranks as they, too, marched on to Kingsbridge.'

[†] Siege of Boston, 228.

[‡] P. 119.

[*] P. 119.

[†] P. 124.

[‡] X Arch., N. S., 21.

moted Captain Sixth Pennsylvania. Robert Armor, John Ferguson, George Armstrong, Robert Graft, John Beverly, John Griffith. Christian Bittinger, Joseph Halbut, William Cooper, Richard Kennedy, George Dougherty, Thomas Kennedy, John Douther, Abram Lewis, Abel Evans, John McAlister, John McCrary, Joshua Minshall, John McCurt, James Mill, Edward Moore, Matthew Shields, Daniel Lelap, died January 29, 1776. John Brown, captured in September, 1775, in front of Boston. Thomas Campbell afterward Captain in Fourth Pennsylvania. William Cline, re-enlisted and discharged March, 1777; died in 1826 in York County. David Ramsay, discharged July 1, 1776, enlisted in Col. Hannum's battalion and taken at Brandywine;——in York County, 1818, aged sixty-nine. Jacob Staley, Andrew Start, Tobias Tanner, John Taylor, Patrick Sullivan, enlisted June 24, 1775; re-enlisted First Pennsylvania. Isaac Sweeny, promoted Lieutenant in Hartley's Regiment. Cornelius Turner, taken with Corp. Cruise, and carried to Halifax.

The Commander-in-Chief's guard, organized by Gen. Washington, in 1776, consisted of 180 men. Among them were John Dother, of Marsh Creek, and William Kernahan, formerly of Miller's riflemen, of York County. This was also called Washington's Life Guard. Their uniform consisted of a blue coat with white facings, white waistcoat and breeches, black stock and half-gaiters, and a round hat with blue and white feather.[*]

THE PENNSYLVANIA RIFLE REGIMENT,

under the command of Col. Samuel Miles, was raised for the defence of the province. In this regiment was the company of Capt. Philip Albright, who was appointed from York County on March, 19, 1776, and resigned January 23, 1777. The Second Lieutenant of this company was William McPherson, who was captured August 27, 1776, at Long Island, and exchanged April 20, 1778. He died at Gettysburg on August 2, 1832, and was buried in Evergreen cemetery. In this company was Charles Stump, who was wounded August 27, 1776; lost a finger, was missing since the battle of August 27, 1776, and who resided in York County in 1788. In Capt. Shade's company, in this regiment, was Henry Dull, April 1, 1776, who resided in York County, in 1818, aged seventy-one. Just before the battle of Long Island, Col. Miles was ordered with his riflemen to watch the motions of the enemy, and on the 27th was overcome by a superior force and surrendered. Col. Miles was exchanged April 20, 1778.[*]

On the 12th of March, 1777, the Supreme Executive Council had aid before them, from the Council of Safety, the list and arrangement of the field officers of the twelve Pennsylvania regiments in the Continental service. First Regiment, Colonel, Edward Hand; Lieutenant-Colonel, James Ross; Major, Henry Miller. Seventh Regiment, Colonel, William Irwin; Lieutenant-Colonel, David Grier; Major, Samuel Hay.[†]

CONTINENTAL LINE—FIRST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Capt. Henry Miller, with his company of riflemen, was attached to the First Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, commanded by Col. Edward Hand, and he was promoted to be Major of the regiment. In the "Memoirs" of Gen. Wilkinson, the gallantry of Col. Hand and Maj. Miller is graphically described, in checking the pursuit of the American Army by the British, in the memorable retreat across New Jersey.[‡] At the battle of Monmouth, as Maj. Miller was ascending, in company with Lieut.-Cols. North and Bunner, a hill from which the British were driven, he had two horses shot under him, and Col. Bunner, by his side, was killed. From Major of the First he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, July 1, 1778. He resigned in the month of December, 1778, but was afterward Quartermaster of the western expedition. He commanded a brigade of militia in defence of Baltimore in 1814.[§]

John Clark, of the York Riflemen, was made a Second Lieutenant in the First Pennsylvania, and was afterward a Major in the battalion of Colonel McAlister, in the Flying Camp, and was promoted Aid to Gen. Greene. He died on the 27th of December, 1819, at York, aged sixty-eight.

Capt. John McClelland was promoted from Lieutenant, in this regiment, October 1, 1779. His company left York, under Gen. Wayne, in 1781, for the southern campaign. He retired from service January 1, 1783, and resided on Marsh Creek, York County, in 1791.

Andrew Johnston, Quartermaster, appointed October 2, 1778, wounded in left leg at

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[*] Custis' Recollections.

[*] X Archives, N. S., 199.

[†] XI Col. Rec., 179.

[‡] Wilkinson's Memories, Vol. 1, p. 136.

[§] X Archives, 2d S., 397.

Paoli, and in the right leg at Monmouth, resided in York County in 1813. John Jacob Bauer, wounded in left hand by bayonet and sabre wound in head, resided in York County in 1824. John Beaty, died August 30, 1829, aged 74, in York County. Edward Cavenaugh, from Thompson's Rifles, served two years, resided in York County in 1808. John Cavanagh, wounded at Brandywine, resided in York 1835, aged 83 years. John Devinney, from Fourth battalion, served until the end of the war; died in York County February 15, 1825, aged 69. William Smith died in York County July 4, 1821, aged 71. Michael Warner, resided in York County 1835, aged 75. Major Henry Miller was promoted from First Pennsylvania, ranking from March 1, 1777, Lieutenant-Colonel of Pennsylvania Line, Second Regiment. Capt. Joseph McClellan's company left York, Penn., under Gen. Wayne, May 26, 1781, for the southern campaign. Names taken from his journal: James Allison, Phillip Briulls, John Davis, John Farmer, Nicholas Howe, Samuel Lacount, Valentine Miller, Daniel Netherhouse, Jas. Sedwick, Matthew Turney. 'Taken from list in Secretary's office: John Anderson, resided in York County, 1787. John Brown, resided in York County, 1834, aged eighty-four; Martin Duhl, resided in York County, 1835, aged seventy-nine; Christopher New, April 1, 1777 to January 1781, in Capt. Patterson's company, resided in York County, 1818, aged sixty-five, died in York County, Dec. 1, 1826, aged seventy-three. Henry Snyder resided in York County, 1835, aged seventy-eight. John McMehan resided in York County in 1789. Ezekiel Sankey of York County. John Wren died in York County July 9, 1827, aged eighty-nine.

CONTINENTAL LINE—FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

In this corps were Capt. Joshua Williams, commissioned May 25, 1775, Adjutant of the Fifth Battalion of Associators of York County, and Captain of a company in the Flying Camp.' He then raised an independent company, of which Alexander Ramsey was a Lieutenant, which was annexed to Fourth Pennsylvania, October 21, 1777. Capt. Thomas Campbell January 1, 1781, retired January 1, 1783—Senator from York County, 1810, died at Monaghan, York County, 1815. John Cavanagh resided in York County, 1835. Andrew Crotty enlisted in 1776; wounded at Stoney Point in the hip; discharged August 18, 1783; resided in York County, 1812. Christian Pepret, 1777 to 1783, resided at York in 1818, aged sixty-seven. William Smith resided in York, 1818, aged sixty-nine. George Seittel resided in York County, 1822. Andrew Shoeman died in York County, May 16, 1832, aged eighty.

CONTINENTAL LINE—FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

John Deveny, discharged 1783; resided in York County, 1821, aged sixty-five.

CONTINENTAL LINE—SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

William Brown, wounded at Paoli, left the army April 1, 1780; resided in York County, 1822, aged seventy-seven. Joel Gray, discharged at Lebanon, April 1, 1781, after serving his term: he belonged to the British Army; died in York, October 9, 1820.

CONTINENTAL LINE—SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Col. David Grier, ranking from October 2, 1776, retired January 1, 1781; died at York, June 3, 1790, aged forty-eight; John Brown, August 15, 1779-81; wounded; resided in York County, 1813.

CONTINENTAL LINE—NINTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

John Tate, ensign, York County, 1777-78; Stephen Stevenson, of York County, from Ensign promoted Captain-Lieutenant, October 10, 1779; he signed a paper as retiring officer, January 30, 1781, but was appointed subsequently Captain in the Fourth Pennsylvania. Adam Davidson, twenty-three, farmer, Scotland; York County, 1780. Samuel Jamieson, Sergeant, forty-five; farmer; Jersey, England, York, 1776. George Heffletinger, at Green Springs, July 5, 1781; resided in York County, 1814.

CONTINENTAL LINE—TENTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

James Lang, of York County, from Lieutenant in Atlee's regiment, December 4, 1776, commissioned. John Lockhart, March 7, 1777-81; died in York County, June 1, 1830, aged seventy-six. Samuel Spicer; dislocated his wrist while building huts at Morristown, 1779; resided in York County, 1835, aged ninety-seven.

CONTINENTAL LINE — ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Robert McMurdie, brigade chaplain, July, 1779; resided on Marsh Creek, York County, now Adams, Jan. 1791.

CONTINENTAL LINE—THIRTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Matthew Farney, from Marsh Creek.

THE SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA BATTALION.

In service from January 9, 1776, to March 20, 1777, was commanded by Col. William Irvine. Lieut-Col. Thomas Hartley was commissioned January 10, 1776. He was promoted Colonel of one of the sixteen additional regiments. Major David Grier, of York, was promoted from Captain; and afterward, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventh Pennsylvania. Capt. Grier's Company was raised in York County in January and February, 1776. The officers, commissioned March 20, 1776, were four, non-commissioned officers and privates eighty-eight, total strength ninety-two. In this battalion was also Capt. Moses McClean's Company, which had many York County men. The First Lieutenants were Barnet Eichelberger, who resigned, and John Edie, Second Lieutenant, John Hoge, Ensign, Robert Hopes. This battalion was raised under the authority of Congress, by resolution of January 4, 1776. Six companies were to be raised, four in Cumberland and two in York County.

Letter from Lieut.-Col. Thomas Hartley to Jasper Yeates, Esq.

CAMP AT SOREL, June 12, 1776.

A detachment under Gen. Thompson was sent down the river.* The corps under Col. St. Clair was to join in, and, if the General thought it expedient, he was ordered by Gen. Sullivan to attack the enemy at Three Rivers . . . . . Col. St. Clair's division advanced, but the fire was too heavy. Part of Col. Irvine's division, especially the riflemen, went up toward the enemy. I understood the army was in confusion. I consulted some friends, and led up the reserve within a short distance of the enemy. Capt. McClean's and Grier's company advanced with spirit: St. Clairs' men took the best situation, and within eighty yards of the enemy, exposed to the fire of the shipping, as hot as hell. I experienced some of it. Not a man of McClean's company behaved ill; Grier's company behaved well. Several of the enemy were killed in the attack of the reserve . . . . but a retreat was necessary. Col. Wayne and Allen gathered some hundreds together, and I got as many in my division as I could, with several others amounting to upward of 200 . . . Lieut. Eddie, of the York troops, I fear is killed. He was a fine young fellow and behaved bravely. He approached the enemy's works without dismay, several times, and remained in the swamp to the last. He was in the second engagement, where it is supposed he was killed. Ensign Hopes, of the same company, was wounded near the breastwork when I led up the reserve. I cannot give too much commendation of him. He showed the greatest courage after he had received several wounds in the arm. He stood his ground and animated his men. He nobly made good his retreat, with me, through a swamp of nearly eighteen miles long. The ball has hurt the bone. Several of our men were killed—I apprehend between thirty and fifty. The rest, missing, have been taken, quite worn out with fatigue and hunger."

P. S. June 13. Last night, a sort of flag of truce came from the enemy. Gen. Thompson, Col. Irvine (William), Dr. McKenzie, Lieutenants Edie, Currie and Parson McCalla (of the first) are prisoners. They were taken up by some of the rascally Canadians in the most treacherous manner.*

Lieutenant Edie mentioned in this account was in Moses McClean's company from York County, was taken prisoner on the 8th of June, 1776, and exchanged on the 10th of April, 1778—afterward became Gen. Edie. He resided in Adams County in 1814. Ensign Hopes, of whom Col. Hartley also writes in other letters, and whom he was desirous to promote an account of his gallant conduct, was Ensign of Moses McClean's company, and was made Quarter-Master of the battalion, by Gen. Gates, on November 17, 1776. He was afterward promoted Captain in Col. Hartley's additional regiment on the 13th of January, 1777, and was killed at the battle of Brandywine. In this battalion, one of the companies from Cumberland was commanded by Capt. Samuel Hay, an iron master, afterward promoted to be Major of the Seventh Pennsylvania. This is the Major Hay of whom Col. Hartley makes mention in his letter. On the 11th of October, Hartley still maintained his post; having found in the woods some cannon lost in the French war, with great labor he had roads cut, and transported them to Crown Point, and had a battery of six guns ready for visitors, not any too soon, for on the same day the British attacked Arnold's fleet, on Lake Champlain, compelling him to retire toward Crown Point to refit, the next day, almost totally destroying it before it got there. On the 14th, Col. Hartley set fire to all the houses at and near Crown Point, and retired to Ticonderoga. After threatening which place, the British retired into winter quarters. The army was moved to Ticonderoga the 6th, under Lieut.-Col. Hartley, was posted at Crown Point, where it remained the balance of the summer and fall, the sentinel regiment of Gen. Gate's army. On the 6th of September, Lieut.-Col. Hartley desired Gen. Gates to send to Crown Point either Gen. Wayne's battalion or the second, and he would defend it with them. Gen. Gates gave him positive orders to retreat if the British reached that point. The British did not come, however, and on the 22d Irvine's regiment was still at Crown Point.†

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*St. Lawrence.

*November 3, 1775, prisoners taken at St. John's were sent to York, of His Majesty's Twenty-sixth Regiment, and of the Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment—the officers on parole—Archives, N. S., 74. Force's Am. Archives.

†Ibid, 78.

CAPT. MOSES M'CLEAN'S COMPANY.

Sixth Pennsylvania Battalion. First Lieutenants — Barnet Eichelberger, York County; commissioned January, 9, 1776; resigned February 5, 1776. John Edie, commissioned February 5, 1776, taken June 8, 1776; exchanged April 10, 1778; afterward Gen. John Edie resigned in Adams County in 1814. Robert Hopes, Ensign, commissioned January 9, 1776. Appointed by Gen. Gates Quarter-master November 19, 1776, promoted a Captain in Hartley's additional regiment, January 13, 1777, from Sixth Battalion; killed at Brandywine.

ROLL OF CAPT. DAVID GRIER'S COMPANY.

Sixth Pennsylvania Battalion (raised in York County, in January and February, 1776), March 20, 1776, officers commissioned, four, non-commissioned officers and privates, eighty-eight, total strength ninety-two.

Captains—Grier, David, commissioned January 9, 1776; promoted Major, October 25, 1776. Alexander, William, from First Lieutenant, Capt. Rippey's Company.

First Lieutenant—McDowell, John, January 9, 1776.

Second Lieutenant.—McAlister, Abdiel, captured opposite Isle Aux Noix, June 21, 1776; exchanged May 8, 1778.

Ensigns.—Nichols, William, commissioned January 9, 1776; promoted to captain, Bush's company, June 21, 1776. Hughes, John, commissioned June 21, 1776.

Sergeants.—Walker, Andrew, Yorktown, age twenty-one; enlisted January 30, 1776. Knox, John, York County, age twenty-three; enlisted February 20, 1776. Jefferies, Robert, age twenty-one; enlisted January 25, 1776. Hayman, John, enlisted February 21, 1776.

Corporals.—Lawson, James, Berwick, York County, age twenty-three; enlisted January 20, 1776. McIlhenny, Felix, born in Fermanagh, County Derry, Ireland; enlisted from Hopewell January 20, 1776; age twenty; taken June 8, 1776; paroled August 9, 1776. Lethew, David, Hopewell, age thirty-two; enlisted February 24, 1776. Tomson, Ezra, York County, cutler; age twenty-five; enlisted January 20, 1776; taken June 8, 1776.

Drum and Fife.—Hamilton, James. Wright, Mathias, taken prisoner June 8, 1776.

Privates.—Anguis, William, age twenty-two; enlisted February 5, 1776. Barnes, Patrick, Cumberland County, age thirty; enlisted January 19, 1776. Baker, George, age twenty-one; enlisted January 19, 1776. Bacheldor, Ebenezer, age twenty-eight; enlisted January 25, 1776. Barry, James, enlisted January 29, 1776. Beard, Robert, age eighteen; Fawn Township, enlisted February 7, 1776. Brian, John; Campbell, Archibald, Berwick; age twenty-four; enlisted February 14, 1776. Clemmonds, John, Yorktown, cooper; age twenty-one; enlisted January 19, 1776. Conn, Adam, York County; age twenty; enlisted February 8, 1776. Conner, George, Reading Township; age twenty-three; wagon maker; enlisted March 9, 1776; taken June 14, 1776. Conway, Charles, Reading Township; age twenty-four; enlisted January 23, 1776. Cooper, George, Chanceford, York County; age eighteen; enlisted February 2, 1776. Corrigan, Cornelius, age twenty-two; enlisted January 25, 1776. Davis, David, age nineteen; enlisted January 25, 1776. Dulany, Thomas, Donegal, Lancaster County; enlisted January 24, 1776; taken June 8, 1776; Dorce, John, or Deis, resident in York County in 1818, aged sixty-two. Dougherty, Charles, enlisted February 12, 1776. Dougherty, John, Yorktown, age twenty-two; enlisted February 2, 1776; taken June 8, 1776. Essen, Alexander, Hopewell; age twenty; enlisted February 20, 1776. Falkner, John, age twenty-five; enlisted January 22, 1776. Frick, John, Yorktown; age twenty-eight; enlisted January 16, 1776. Forsyth, Robert, Yorktown; age thirty-five; enlisted January 21, 1776. Geddes, Joseph, enlisted January 20, 1776; resident in Huntington County, May, 1818, weaver, aged seventy-five years. Grant, Peter, age twenty-seven; enlisted January 25, 1776; taken June 8, 1776. Guscager, Charles, Paradise Township; stonecutter; February 14, 1776. Gyfinger, Charles, taken June 8, 1776. Harkins, James, age twenty-six; enlisted January 23, 1776. Hickenbottom, Edward, enlisted from Cumberland Township, January 23, 1776; age twenty-five; taken June 8, 1776. Hodge, Isaac, Baltimore; age twenty-five; enlisted February 20, 1776. Hay, Thomas, Hagerstown, York County; age twenty-five; enlisted February 16, 1776; Jackson, Archibald, age nineteen; enlisted February 5, 1776. Johnston, Robert, Hopewell, age twenty; enlisted February 24, 1776. Johnston, William, Reading Township, York County, age eighteen; enlisted February 16, 1776. Kelly, Thomas, Baltimore; age twenty-three; enlisted March 30, 1776; taken June 8, 1776. Kelly, George, Yorktown; shoemaker; age twenty; enlisted January 16, 1776. Leeson, James, enlisted February 12, 1776, taken June 8, 1776. Mason, William, Barrens,

York County, age forty; enlisted February 12, 1776; taken June 8, 1776; paroled August 9, 1776. Matthews, Jacob. McCall, John, age twenty-five; enlisted January 26, 1776. McCoy, William, age eighteen; enlisted February 16, 1776. McDaniel, John, York County, age twenty-three; enlisted February 5, 1776. McGowan, Samuel, Hopewell, age twenty-three; enlisted February 24, 1776. McKissach, Henry, Hopewell, age twenty-two; enlisted February 24, 1776. McMeehan, Michael, age twenty-six; enlisted January 23, 1776. McMullan, James, York County, age twenty-one; enlisted January 27, 1776. Mealy, Lawrence, Rapho, County Donegal, Ireland; enlisted from Hopewell February 23, 1776; age twenty; taken June 8, 1776; paroled August 9, 1776. Murphy, Michael, Gunpowder Falls, age twenty-nine; March 30, 1776. Murphy, Dennis, Yorktown; shoemaker; age twenty-five; enlisted January 18; taken June 8, 1776. O'Loan, Patrick, Yorktown; weaver; age twenty; enlisted January 22, 1776. O'Neal, Peter, Cumberland Township, age twenty-one; enlisted February 1, 1776. Pearcy, John, age twenty; enlisted January 19, 1776. Price, James, enlisted February 12, 1776. Quigley, William, Chanceford, age twenty-three; enlisted January 29, 1776. Redmond, Murtough, age twenty-six; enlisted January 23; taken June 8, 1776. Robinson, James, age twenty-five; enlisted February 7, 1776. Roney, Patrick, Hopewell, age twenty-one; enlisted January 29, 1776. Russell, Joseph, York County, age nineteen; enlisted February 23, 1776. Scullion, Patrick, age twenty-four; enlisted January 31, 1776. Schregh, Peter, age twenty-one; enlisted February 4, 1776. Shaw, Archibald, York County; enlisted February 15, 1776. Shaw, James, age eighteen; enlisted January 25, 1776. Standley, Francis, Hopewell, March 5, 1776. Shive, Philip, Yorktown, age twenty-two; enlisted January 16, 1776. Schregh, Michael, age eighteen; enlisted February 5, 1776; resided in York County 1818, aged sixty-one. Scidle, Peter, age seventeen; enlisted February 7, 1776. Schneider, John, Yorktown; age twenty-one; enlisted January 17, 1776, re-enlisted in Capt. Farmer's company, Hazen regiment; resided in York County in 1818; aged sixty-seven. Spencer, Edward, Codorus, forgeman; age eighteen; enlisted January 20, 1776. Stevenson, James, enlisted February 7, 1776. Swank, Baltzer, Yorktown; saddler; age eighteen; January 30, 1776. Swartz, George, Yorktown; clockmaker; age twenty-two; enlisted January 16, 1776. Swartz, Peter, Rapho Township, Lancaster County; mason; age twenty-two; enlisted March 26, 1776. Taylor, John, age twenty-one; enlisted January 31, 1776; taken June 8, 1776; Trees, Jacob, York, enlisted January 22, 1776. Wade, Joseph, age twenty-six; enlisted January 23, 1776. Weaverling, Adam, Yorktown, age twenty; enlisted January 31, 1776. Welch, Edward, age twenty-four; enlisted January 19, 1776. White, Isaac, Yorktown, age twenty; enlisted January 20, 1776. Wilkinson, William, York County, aged twenty one; enlisted January 25, 1776. Wilson, Joseph, York County, age nineteen; enlisted January 29, 1776. Worley, George, Windsor Township, age twenty-three; enlisted February 9, 1776. Wright, Matthias, York County, enlisted February 7, 1776; taken June 8, 1776.

CONTINENTAL LINE—SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized by the re-enlistment of the Sixth Battalion. The Colonel, Irvine, had been captured at Three Rivers, June 8, 1776. In January, 1777, Lieut.-Col. Hartley was appointed to command one of the additional regiments, and Maj. David Grier became Lieutenant-Colonel, and had charge of the regiment until Col. Irvine's exchange. The regiment returned to Carlisle from Ticonderoga in March, 1877. Capt. Moses McClean was returned prisoner. He was exchanged March 27, 1777. Maj. Hay wrote to Col. Irvine, September 29, 1777, from camp at Trappe, in regard to the Paoli night attack and Maj. Grier: "The annals of the age cannot produce such a scene of butchery. All was confusion. The enemy amongst us, and your regiment (the Seventh) the most exposed, as the enemy came on the right wing. The enemy rushed on, with fixed bayonets, and made use of them as they intended. The party lost 300 privates in killed, wounded and missing, besides commissioned and non-commissioned. Our loss is Col. Grier, Capt. Wilson, and Lieut. Irvine (who received seventeen bayonet wounds), and sixty-one non-commissioned and privates killed and wounded, which was just half the men we had on the ground fit for duty. The 22d I went to the ground to see the wounded. The scene was shocking. The poor men groaning under their wounds, which were all by stabs of bayonets, and cuts of light horsemen's swords. Col. Grier is wounded in the side by a bayonet, superficially slanting to the breast bone."* After the actions of Brandywine, Paoli and Germantown, the return reported four Captains.

X Archives, N. S., 595,598.

three Lieutenants, eighty-nine privates fit for duty. Col. Grier retired January 1, 1781. He died at York, June 3, 1790, aged forty-eight.

In G. W. Parke Custis' "Recollections and Private Memoirs of Washington," is related a circumstance which places Col. Hartley in intimate relations with the Commander-in-Chief. Years previous, in 1770, when Washington, as Colonel, received an embassy from the Six Nations, the grand sachem referred to the time when on the battle-field their rifles had been levelled at him in vain, and said, "Listen! The Great Spirit protects that man and guides his destinies. He will become the chief of nations, and a people yet unborn will hail him as the founder of a mighty empire!" This made a deep impression, and at the battle of Monmouth, Dr. James Craik expressed great faith in the Indian's prophecy. Curtis says: "During the engagement on the following day, while Washington was speaking to a favorite officer, I think the brave and valued Col. Hartley, of the Pennsylvania Line, a cannon ball struck just at his horse's feet, throwing the dirt in his face and over his clothes; the General continued giving his orders, without noticing the derangement of his toilet. The officers present, several of whom were of the party the preceding evening, looked at each other with anxiety. The chief of the medical staff, pleased with the proof of his prediction, and in reminiscense of what had passed the night before, pointed toward heaven, which was noticed by the others, with a gratifying smile of acknowledgement." "Of the brave and valued Col. Hartley, it is said, that the Commander-in-Chief sent for him in the heat of an engagement, and addressed him as follows: I have sent for you Colonel, to employ you on a serious piece of service. The state of our affairs renders it necessary that a part of this army should be sacrificed for the welfare of the whole. You command an efficient corps (a fine regiment of Germans from York and Lancaster Counties). I know you well, and have therefore selected you to perform this important and serious duty. You will take such a position and defend it to the last extremity." The Colonel received this appointment to a forlorn hope, with a smile of exultation, and bowing, replied: "Your Excellency does me too much honor; your orders shall be obeyed to the letter," and repaired to his post. I will not be positive as to the location of this anecdote, having heard it from the old people of the Revolution, many years ago, but think it occurred on the field of Monmouth, but of this I am not certain. I have a hundred times seen Col. Hartley received in the halls of the great President, where so many Revolutionary worthies were made welcome, and to none was the hand of honored and friendly recollection more feelingly offered; on none did the merit-discerning eye of the Chief appear to bear with more pleasure than on Hartley, of York."*

ADDITIONAL REGIMENT—COL. THOMAS HARTLEY'S.

On the 27th of December, 1776, Congress authorized Gen. Washington to raise sixteen additional battalions of infantry, and to appoint the officers. On the 11th of January, 1777, he issued commissions to Lieut.-Col. Hartley and Maj. John Patton, of Miles' Rifle Regiment, to raise two regiments. Hartley's regiment was in the First Pennsylvania Brigade, Gen. Wayne's Division, Hartley commanding the brigade in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. The regiment did heavy fighting at Brandywine from its loss of officers and men.

In this regiment was Robert McCullough, who was discharged in 1781, and resided in Yale County in 1817, and Michael Eurich, of York; feet frozen at Wyoming.†

Col. Thomas Hartley's Regiment was ordered to Sunbury in July, 1778, on the West Branch, and remained in service there until incorporated with the New Eleventh. On the 8th of October, 1778, the Colonel wrote to Congress an account of his operations in defense of the frontier extending from Wyoming to Allegheny. He asked for a Connecticut regiment to garrison Wyoming, and said, "My little regiment, with two classes of Lancaster and Berk's County militia, will be scarcely sufficient to preserve the posts from Nescopake Falls to Muncy, and from thence to the head of Penn's Valley. Thomas Hartley, Colonel Commandent on the Northern Frontiers of Pennsylvania."‡ An unanimous vote of thanks to him was passed by the Supreme Executive Council on the 10th of December, 1778, "for the brave and prudent

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*Custis' Recollections, p. 304–306.

†The following is from Glossbrenner's History: Michael Eurich (father of Michael Eurich, director of the poor-house in 1821-22) enlisted in 1777 as a soldier in Col. Hartley's Regiment for the term of three years, or until the end of the Revolutionary war. While he was on command at Wyoming, in the winter of 1780, his feet, through the inclemency of weather were nearly frozen off, in consequence of which he was unable to continue in the service of his country. As Mr. Eurich became by this misfortune unable to provide for himself and his family, and as he had never received any donation land, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on the 29th of March, 1804, granted to his heirs the donation land to which he would have been entitled, had he served to the end of the Revolutionary war. In remembrance, and as a reward for his services, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on the 29th of March, 1814, granted to his surviving wife, the widow Catharine Eurich, the sum of $40 immediately, and an annuity of $40 for life.

‡V Archives, 8.

conduct in covering the northwestern frontiers of this State, and repelling the savages and other enemies; and that he be requested to inform the officers and men, who have been under his command, that this Council is highly sensible of the difficulties and hardships of the duty which they have performed, and the courage and zeal which they have shown during the last campaign."*

THE NEW ELEVENTH CONTINENTAL LINE.

On the 16th of December, 1778, Congress resolved that Col. Hartley's regiment, with some independent companies of Pennsylvania, be incorporated into a regiment, the Eleventh of the Pennsylvania Line, to form a complete battalion. This was styled the New Eleventh. Col. Hartley resigned on the 13th of February, 1779, after the regiment was taken into line.

THE NEW ELEVENTH.

In this regiment were the following men: Joel Gray, resided in York County, 1818, aged seventy-five years; Martin Blumenshine, York County; William Brown, from Ireland, resided in York in 1805; Robert Casebolt, April 7, 1777, York County; John Richcreek, Dover Township; John Snyder, died August 11, 1827, in York County, aged seventy-six; Dedlove Shaddow, died August 11, 1827, in York County, aged sixty-nine; was also in Hazen's Regiment. Col. Hazen's Regiment was called "Congress' Own," because it was not attached to the quota of any of the States. It served during the war. Maj. James R. Reid in it was from York County, promoted from Captain.

ARTILLERY.

Independent Company of Artillery, Capt. Isaac Coren; James Bahn, July, 1777, servant of William Waugh, Sr., of Hamilton Township, York County, now Adams; resided there in 1814. Patrick Dixon, York County. Corps of Artillery Artificers, raised by direction of Gen. Washington in the summer of 1777; Maj. Charles Lukens, of York. Col. Benjamin Flower's Regiment; Capt. Thomas Wylie's Company of Artillery and Artificers. Andrew Patterson appointed gunner, April 26, 1779; wounded in the wrist, discharged after three years' service; resided in York County in 1807. Invalid Regiment—John Richcreek, from German Regiment. Second Regiment of Artillery—Col. John Lamb, March 15, 1778. John Bennington, Mattross, York County; John Johnson, Bombardier, Fawn Township; John Kelly, Bombardier, Fawn Township; Michael Kyal, Sergeant, Fawn Township; Samuel Laughlin, Matross, Fawn Township; Alexander Martin, Matross, Fawn Township; James Ryburn, Matross, Fawn Township; George Stewart, Matross, Fawn Township. Capt. James Lee's Company. Robert Ditcher, resided in York, 1818, aged fifty-seven.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Col. Thos. Proctor; William Bergenhoff, resided in York County, 1816; Frederick Leader, in York County, 1834, aged seventy-four; John Lochert, Duffy's Company, 1776-79, resided in York County, 1818, aged sixty-eight.

ARMAND'S LEGION—FRENCH.

Gottlieb Morris, Surgeon, was promoted from Surgeon's Mate, resided in York County in 1808; Leonard Bamagartel, resided in York County in 1835; John Glehmer, resided at York in 1828; Conrad Pudding, died in York County in 1828, aged seventy-four; Philip Shaffer, resided in York County in 1828; Lewis Shelly, died in York County in 1825; Conrad Stengle, died at York, Pa., ante 1826. Von Ottendorf's Dragoon Corps—Armand's Legion. Owen Cooley, York, March 25, 1777; John Eirach, York, March 9, 1777; Adam Brandhefer, York, February 26, 1777; John Michael Koch, January 25, 1777, died in York County, 1827.

PULASKI'S LEGION.

Frederick Boyer, 1778 to 1783, resided in York County, 1835, aged eighty-seven. Martin Miller, resided in York County 1835, aged seventy-one. Edward Smith, died June 26, 1832, in York County, aged seventy-six.

Pulaski's Legion was recruited chiefly in Pennsylvania and Maryland. By a resolution of Congress, while in session in York, March 28, 1778, Count Casimir Pulaski was authorized to raise and organize a corps of sixty-eight light-horse, and two hundred foot. In 1779, the Count made York the rendezvous of his legion, before his march to South Carolina. In the assault upon the British before Savannah, October 3, 1779, Pulaski fell mortally wounded; he was carried on board the U. S. Brig, Wasp, where he died. His legion was merged into other corps after his death.

During the stay of the legion in York, there were complaints about the behavior of the men, and the Board of War directed enquiry to be made in regard to it. It appeared that they had been recklessly foraging to the alarm of the people.

A letter from Col. Thomas Hartley to Pre-

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*XI Col. Rec., 640.

sident Reed, dated Yorktown, March 17, 1779, says: "Upon my arrival here I found many inhabitants much dissatisfied with the determination of Council concerning the York election. They thought it hard that a majority of the electors should be deprived of a Representative in Council for . . . . years. They knew they had been as patriotic as any; that the York district had armed the first in Pennsylvania, and had furnished more men for the war, and lost a greater number of men in it, than any other district on the continent of the same number of inhabitants. At Fort Washington, only, they lost 300 men, not fifty of which have ever returned (their distressed parents and widows daily evince the melancholy truth). Yet in a matter of such high concern as a Councillor, they were without a Representative. As to the taking the oath before the 1st of June, they were well convinced that more persons had taken the test in the York district in due time than in any other county, and that many who made the most noise had done the least in the contest. They talked of petitioning from the county; should that be the case, a large and respectable number would appear as signers. I have endeavored to reconcile matters. I have recommended unanimity and the fullest exertions of every individual to support and carry on our Government. If there are defects in our Constitution they will appear. They can be remedied by a majority of the people on a proper occasion."

On the 1st of August, 1780, Colonel William Scott who succeeded McAllister as Lieutenant of the county, wrote to President Reed that he "had paraded one company of volunteers, and ordered them to march this morning for Bedford; but they are now to set off this evening for Philadelphia, under the command of Captain James Mackey, a gentleman who has served several years in our army and was recommended to me as one who behaved with bravery. His sub-men are Lieutenant David Coulson and Ensign Philip Galacher, both of which have done duty in the army some time past. The company consists of fifty men, exclusive of officers. The other company are not yet full, and as soon as they can be collected, we will send them also. I have this morning sent expresses to all the sub-lieutenants in this county, requiring them to call out the militia, according to orders.*

On the 18th of June, 1781, Brig. Gen. Irvin represented to the Council that a number of spirited inhabitants west of the Susquehanna signified their intentions of equipping themselves to act as light horse and volunteers. During the summer a company of light-horsemen was raised, half at Hanover, and the rest in Marsh Creek. The officers were William McPherson, Captain; Robert Morrison, Lieutenant; James Gettys, Cornet.

REVOLT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE.

On the first of January, 1781, occurred the remarkable incident known as the revolt of the Pennsylvania Line. It was an armed mutiny, at Morristown, New Jersey, of about 1,500 soldiers, under the lead of their sergeants, with artillery, and hence it was formidable. It was occasioned by arrears of pay, want of clothing, and of sufficient food, depreciation of the currency, and a demand for the discharge of the three years' men. They threatened to march to Philadelphia and demand redress from Congress. Gen. Wayne, commandant, behaved with great coolness in the emergency. President Reed, with surprising readiness, yielded to their demands. In a letter to Gen. Washington, May 17, 1781, in relation to the affair, he said that before the mutiny the Pennsylvania Line was "deemed the flower of the army," particularly the appointments. The march of the Line to the southward had been an object of great anxiety. During the insubordination, the British sent emissaries among the soldiers to incite disaffection to the Continental cause, but the Line remained true, and they hung the British as spies. After this, the Line was reduced to six regiments of infantry, one of artillery, one of cavalry, and one of artificers. They came to York in May, and marched on the 26th of that month, under Gen. Wayne, through Littlestown and Frederick, southward, with 800 effective men.

In February, 1781, orders were given for the rendezvousing of the Pennsylvania troops under Gen. Wayne, at York, previous to joining the Southern army under Gen. Greene. The delay of the State Auditors, who were appointed to settle and pay the proportion of the depreciation due the troops, caused some little trouble, but by the 7th of June this force, amounting to only 1,100 formed a junction with Lafayette.

From the journal of Captain Joseph McClellan, May 26, 1781: Marched from York at 9, A. M., under the command of Gen. Wayne, and encamped eleven miles on the road to Fredericktown, (with about 800 effective men.)

May 27th. The general beat at daylight. and the troops took up the line of march at

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*XI Col. Rec., 427.

sunrise, and halted near Peter Little's town, it being fourteen miles.

From there they continued the march through Taneytown to the Monocacy, and "passed through Fredericktown about 8, where was a number of British officers, prisoners, who took a view of us as we passed through the town."

"On June 10th they formed a part of the Marquis de Lafayette's troops, about 11 o'clock, and arrived about the 12th of September in the neighborhood of Yorktown."

The regiments of the Pennsylvania Line were reduced to six, January 1, 1781, and reenlisted. On the 5th of April, 1781, orders were issued for a detachment of the six regiments to hold themselves in readiness to march to York, Pa., immediately. The proportion of officers and men each regiment was to furnish, will be found in Gen. St. Clair's order (Penn'a Arch. O. S. Vol. IX, page 60). It was to amount to 960 men besides officers. Lieut.-Col. Robinson, of the First; Col. Walter Stewart, of the Second; Lieut.-Col. Harmar, of the Third; Col. Richard Butler of the Fifth, and Col. Humpton of the Sixth.

When Wayne was about leaving York, May 26, 1781, there was some insubordination, which he promptly quelled by shooting down the offenders.*

ORDERS OF GENERAL ST. CLAIR.

HEADQUARTERS, PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1781.

A detachment of the Pennsylvania Line to hold themselves in readiness to march to and assemble at Yorktown immediately.

First and Second Regiments are to form

One Battalion, 8 comp. of 40 R. & File each	320 men.
Third & Fifth Do. One Battalion	320 men.
Fourth & Sixth Do. One Battalion	320 men.
	960

By Order Majr.-Gen. St. Clair.
JOSEPH HARMAR, Lt.-Col.

General Wayne wrote to President Reed:

YORKTOWN, 26th May, 1781.

Dear Sir: I steal a moment whilst the troops are marching thro' the town to acknowledge your favor of the 21st Instant and to thank you for the inclosed intelligence. We have a rumor this moment from Baltimore that Genl. Philips and Lord Cornwallis have formed a junction in Virginia, which is very probable, as they were but Eighty miles apart yesterday two weeks. I am happy to Inform you that harmony and Discipline again pervade the Line—to which a prompt and exemplary punishment was a painful tho' necessary prelude. I must beg leave to refer you to Genl. Irvine for particulars who can precure a Return of the Detachment from the Board of War if necessary.

Permit me to wish you all happiness, & believe me yours most sincerely,

ANTHONY WAYNE.

In Major Denny's Journal,* is the following:

CARLISLE, May 1st, 1781.

The Pennsylvania Line, after the revolt and discharge of the men, last winter, were reduced to six regiments; the officers ordered to different towns in the state to recruit. An appointment of Ensign in the 7th had been obtained for me in August last; the 7th and 4th were incorporated, and, under command of Lieut.-Col. Comt. William Butler, rendezvoused at this place—companies now about half full. The effective men were formed into four companies, and marched to Little York: I was arranged to one of the marching companies, Samuel Montgomery, Captain, and George Bluer, Lieutenant. All the recruits, fit for service, from the different stations, were brought to York, formed into two regiments of eight companies each, destined for the State of Virginia. A few days spent in equipping, etc., and for the trial of soldiers charged with mutiny, General Anthony Wayne, the commanding officer, influenced no doubt by the experience of the revolt last winter, expresses a determination to punish with the utmost rigor, every case of mutiny or disobedience. A general court martial continued sitting several days: twenty odd prisoners brought before them; seven were sentenced to die. The regiments paraded in the evening earlier than usual; orders passed to the officers along the line to put to death instantly any man who stirred from his rank. In front of the parade, the ground rose and descended again, and at the distance of about 300 yards over this rising ground, the prisoners were escorted by a Captain's guard: heard the fire of one platoon, and immediately a smaller one, when the regiments wheeled by companies, and marched round by the place of execution. This was an awful exhibition. The seven objects were seen by the troops just as they had sunk or fell under the fire. The sight must have made an impression on the men; it was designed with view.

YORK, May 15.

Provisions for transporting baggage, etc., and other necessary preparations, commenced our march for Virginia; the weather pleasant and the roads tolerably good. Passed through Frederick Town (Maryland), where were some British prisoners quartered, they turned out to see us. Next day reached the Potomac: here we were detained for want of craft—boats few and in bad condition. The artillery passed over first (a battalion of artillery accompanied the brigade). The second flat-boat had left the shore about forty yards, when the whole sunk. Several women were on board, but as hundreds of men were on the bank, relief soon reached them; none were lost—got all over. Proceeded a few miles and encamped. Struck our tents every morning before day. About 8 or 9 o'clock, as we found water, a short halt was made; the water-call beat, parties, six or eight from each company, conducted by a non-commissioned officer, with canteens fetched water. Seldom allowed to eat until 12 o'clock, when the arms were stacked, knapsacks taken off and water sent for by parties as before. Officers of a company generally messed together, sometimes more; one of their servants carried cooked provisions for the day, no cooking until night. Not acquainted with the country on our route, but understood that we were marching much about—very circuitous—keeping off the Blue Ridge close on our right. This to avoid the enemy and secure our junction with the Marquis Lafayette.

In "The Yorktown Campaign," is the following: "The delay in the arrival of Wayne

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*Letter to President Reed, Ar. IX, p. 673. Copy p. 282—X Arch., N. S, and note, VII Ar., 238.

*P. 237. Joined the First Pennsylvania Regiment at York as Ensign.

and his corps was to be referred mainly to these common and vexing causes which had embarrased American operations from the beginning of the war—lack of supplies, quarter-master's stores especially, and unsatisfied pay-rolls. This officer had been ordered southward in February, but could not leave until May. His force, composed of the greater part of the Pennsylvania line, as reorganized since its mutiny in January, consisted of three regiments—in all a thousand men—commanded by the brave and experienced Colonels, Richard Butler, Walter Stewart, and Richard Hampton. Nine officers and ninety men, with six field pieces, from Proctor's Fourth Continental Artillery, completed the detachment. Nor, when all was in readiness, were the men to leave in the best of humor. They had recently been paid off in the current notes without their depreciated value added, and dissatisfaction at once ran high. Certain leaders went so far as to manifest the old dangerous spirit of insubordination, which called for and received prompt and effective treatment. A drum-head court-marshal was held in camp, and seven of their number tried and executed. This disturbance quelled, the troops left York, Pennsylvania, in the morning of May 28, 1781, and on the 30th were at Frederick, Maryland. There, in reply to urgent letters to push on to Virginia, Wayne wrote as follows to Lafayett: "I well know the necessity of an immediate junction, and beg leave to assure you that our anxiety for that event is equal to your wishes; may it be speedy and propitious. I wish our numbers were some thing more; however, we must endeavor to stem this torrent; and if we have it not in our power to command success, I trust, my dear Marquis, that we shall produce a conviction to the world that we deserve it."

BRITISH PRISONERS.

In 1781, an act of Congress directed that the British convention of prisoners in Maryland and Virginia be removed to Yorktown, Pennsylvania, from fear of rescue by Cornwallis, and the York county militia were orderd out to guard them. It appears by a letter from President Reed to William Scott, lieutenant of this county, June 28, 1781, that these prisoners were ordered to be placed in huts near York.[*] Four and a half miles east of town, in Windsor Township, about twenty acres of woodland were cleared and cultivated by them, surrounded by a picket fence fifteen feet high. The huts were mostly of stone. Some of the timber of the fence and stones of the huts yet remain. While there a plague of some kind broke out among them, and a large number of them died. Their graves are still visible, marked with stones. Until within some thirty years past, a scaffold, consisting of two trees cut off, with a cross piece, was standing there. The story told, is that one night a party, supposed to be marauders, came to the house of William Morgan, (one of the family of that name said to have been the only English one that settled in Kreutz Creek valley,) and called for something to eat. Morgan perceiving that they were Hessians, shut the door upon them; whereupon they fired through the door, wounding him, and then left. A neighbor rode to camp and gave information of the occurrence to the officer in charge. The roll being called it was readily found out who were missing; and on the return of the party they were court-martialed and hung.

England did not carry on the war for the subjugation of the American Colonies altogether with her own soldiers, but employed mercenaries, known to us as Hessians. The profession of a soldier has always been held honorable, and is none the less so because he receives pay. He is under obligation to give his life, if need be, to the government that employs him, and is authorized by the law of nations to take life in open war. It is not the pay of the individual soldier that makes him a mercenary; it is the hire of his services by his sovereign to another potentate. The price of such hire in the case of the Hessians who were engaged to fight our people was enormous. The Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel kept up a splendid court on the price he received from the British Government, some $15,000,000, for the hire of 20,000 soldiers and upward.

From time to time during the war large numbers of prisoners, principally Hessians, were brought to York, under the escort of the militia. In individual instances, by permission of the Council of Safety or the Board of War, prisoners were discharged on parole and allowed to take up a residence from choice; and some Hessians settled in York County.

By the convention made at the surrender of Burgoyne to Gates, several thousand prisoners fell into the hands of the Americans, called the "convention prisoners." The militia of the several counties, Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Lancaster and York, were ordered to escort them through the limits of each county, the York County militia being

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[*] Col. James Wood wrote from Lancaster, on the 30th of June 1781, that he intended to "hut" the prisoners near York; and subsequently a spot four and a half miles east of the town was selected.

ordered to meet them at Wright's Ferry. But by subsequent arrangements these prisoners passed, under escort of Continental troops, through York and Hanover to Frederick, Md. Wherever the Hessian prisoners passed, the people thronged to see these terrible beings, and they were hooted as hirelings to the trade of blood. Some of them were men of education and intelligence, who published accounts of their experience in the American war. They tell in particular of the scoldings they received from the women for coming to rob them of their liberty. Gen. Washington had to cause notices to be put up through the country that they "were innocent of the war and had joined in it not of free will, but through compulsion."[*]

In Lieut. Anberry's[†] "Travels in America" is the following:

> FREDERICKTOWN, IN MARYLAND,
> December 25, 1778.
>
> *My Dear Friend :*
>
> After we left Lancaster, we crossed the Susquehannah, which, though a large, broad and beautiful river, is extremely dangerous on account of the rapidity of the current and innumerable small rocks that just make their appearance above the surface: in crossing it we were not without our fears, for a scow belonging to the Second Brigade, in which Lord Torphinchin and a number of officers and soldiers of the Twenty-first Regiment was near being lost by striking on one of these rocks. This river falls into the Chesapeake, and forms the head of that vast water, which, though one of the largest and most beautiful rivers in America, is the least useful, as it is not navigable above twelve or fifteen miles at the farthest, and above that scarcely so for canoes; the utility of this river would be great if the navigation, even for canoes, was practicable, as the source of the last branch of this river in the Mohawk country, and from thence to the mouth in the Chesapeake, is near 700 miles.
>
> After we crossed the Susquehanna we arrived at Yorktown, which was some time the seat of Congress. This is reckoned the second inland town in America. It is not so large as Lancaster, but much pleasanter, being situated on Codorus Creek, a pretty stream which falls into the Susquehannah. This town contains between 2,000 and 3,000 inhabitants, chiefly Irish, intermixed with a few Germans. Here was formerly more trade than in Lancaster, and notwithstanding the troubles, it has still more appearance of it. As we came into the town at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and marched the next morning, you may easily imagine I had but little time to make any very particular observations; but in walking about I saw the court house, and a few churches, which are very neat brick buildings, and I remarked the houses were much better built, and with more regularity than in Lancaster; of the two, though, York is considerably less than the other. I should give it the preference for a place of residence. As I observed in a former letter, it was with a view and hope that the men would desert that the Congress marched us at this inclement season; numbers have answered their wishes, especially the Germans, who, seeing in what a comfortable manner their countrymen live, left us in great numbers as we marched through New York, the Jerseys and Pennsylvania. Among the number of deserters is my servant, who, as we left Lancaster, ran from me with my horse, portmanteau, and everything he could take with him.

By letter of July 8, 1781, the Lieutenant writes: "As we imagined, orders are arrived for the removal of the army to Yorktown and Lancaster, at which places the officers are to be separated from the soldiers," and in a subsequent letter describes the separation as distressing.[*]

In Lamb's "Journal of the American War"[†] is the following:

> But my joy was of short duration. Scarcely was I settled (at Frederick, Md.) in my hut (in some degree of ease and comfort, in comparison to my former sufferings) when I was ordered to be moved under a guard to Winchester, where the regiment to which I belonged was confined. The officers and men were all glad to see me; they had heard of the hardships which I had endured in attempting my escape, and they condoled with me; part of the British troops remained here until January, 1782, when Congress ordered us to be marched to Little York, in Pennsylvania. I received information that, as soon as I fell into the ranks to march off, I should be taken and confined in Winchester jail, as the Americans were apprehensive that when I got to New York, I should again attempt my escape to that place. I was advised by my officers to conceal myself until the troops had marched. I took the hint and hid myself in the hospital among the sick; here I remained until the American guards had been two days on their march with the British prisoners. I then prepared to follow them, but at a cautious distance. The troops arrived at Little York, and were confined in a prison which I have already described in page 208,[‡] only a little more limited. About two hundred yards from this pen a small village had been built by the remains of Gen. Burgoyne's Army, who were allowed very great privileges with respect to their liberty in the country. When some of my former comrades of the Ninth Regiment were informed that I was a prisoner in Lord Cornwallis's Army, and that I was shortly expected at Little York, they immediately applied to the commanding officer of the Americans for a pass in my name, claiming me as one of their regiment. This was immediately granted, and some of them kindly and attentively placed themselves on the watch for my arrival, lest I should be confined with the rest of Lord Cornwallis's Army. When I entered Little York I was most agreeably surprised at meeting my former companions, and more so when a pass was put into my hands, giving me the privilege of ten miles of the country round while I behaved well and orderly. I was then conducted to a hut, which my poor, loving comrades had built for

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[*] Irving's Life of Washington.

[†] Lieut. Anberry was taken prisoner at the surrender of Burgoyne's army at Saratoga.

[*] Interior Travels through America, p. 502.

[†] P. 397. Lamb was a sergeant in the Royal Welsh Fusileers. He was taken prisoner at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

[‡] The description of the pen, described on page 208, is as follows: "A great number of trees were ordered to be cut down in the woods; these were sharpened at each end, and drove firmly into the earth, very close together, enclosing a space of about two or three acres. American sentinels were placed on the outside of this fence, at convenient distances, in order to prevent our getting out. At one angle a gate was erected, and on the outside thereof stood the guard-house; two sentinels were constantly posted at this gate, and no one could get out, unless he had a pass from the officer of the guard, but this is a privilege in which very few were indulged. Boards and nails were given to the British in order to make them temporary huts, to secure them from the rain and heat of the sun."

me in their village before my arrival. Here I remained some time, visiting my former companions from hut to hut; but I was astonished at the spirit of industry which prevailed among them. Men, women, and even children, were employed making lace, buckles, spoons, and exercising other mechanical trades, which they had learned during their captivity. They had very great liberty from the Americans, and were allowed to go round the country and sell their goods; while the soldiers of Lord Cornwallis's Army were closely confined in their pen. I perceived that they had lost that animation which ought to possess the breast of the soldier. I strove, by every argument, to rouse them from their lethargy. I offered to head any number of them, and make a noble effort to escape into New York, and join our comrades in arms, but all my efforts proved ineffectual. As for my own part, I was determined to make the attempt; I well knew from experience that a few companions would be highly necessary. Accordingly I sent word of my intention to seven men of the 23d Regiment, who were confined in the pen, and that I was willing to bring them with me. I believe in all the British Army that these men (three sergeants and four privates) could not have been excelled for courage and intrepidity. They rejoiced at the idea, and by the aid of some of Burgoyne's Army they were enabled, under cover of a dark night, to scale their fence and assemble in my hut. I sent word of my intention to my commanding officer, Capt. Saumarez of the 23d, and likewise the names of the men whom I proposed to bring with me. As my money was almost expended, I begged of him to advance me as much as convenient. He immediately sent me a supply.

It was on the 1st of March, 1782, that I set off with my party."

On the 21st of November, 1782, a petition from John Fishel, of this county, was referred to the Secretary of War, stating that said John Fishel was inveigled into the British service in 1771; that he was captured with Gen. Burgoyne, and had returned to his native place; that he had married and had now several children; he therefore prayed to be restored to his rights as a citizen. He produced certificates of good behavior, took the oath of allegiance, and was again invested with the rights and privileges of an American citizen.

Armand's Legion of French troops, was quartered at York, from January to November, 1783. The following petition, dated October of that year, explains itself:

That a number of Troops (commonly called Armand's Legion)have been quartered among Your Petitioners about ten months ago; and that many of said Troops are very mischivious and troublesome to Your Petitioners, but they contrive it so Crafty that it is a hard matter to discover the Fact, and have them brought to Justice, and which they conceive would be equally dangerous. And that Your Petitioners have been very Subtilly deceived at first, being only required to keep them for a few Days, but have been here ever since and no likelihood of being yet removed.

And that many of Your Petitioners might have had the Benefit of Letting some Apartments of their Dwellings, was it not that some of said Troops were Quartered therein.

And that Your Petitioners presume to be highly injured in their Property and deprived of their Liberty, (which they conceive to be equally entitled to enjoy the same, as other faithful Citizens of this Common-Wealth,) if the said Troops are not immediately removed from this Place.

And that Your Petitioners would be willing to bear the Burthen with patience, were it General throughout this Common-Wealth.

Your Petitioners therefore most earnestly solicit Your Excellency and the Honorable Council, to lend an Ear to their excessive Burthensome Grievances, and Order that the said Troops may be Quartered in Barracks, which Your Petitioners presume would be more convenient and agreeable to the Troops, and less Injurious to Individuals, and would Relieve Your Petitioners of a very heavy and disagreeable Burthen, in which they most humbly Pray Redress.

And Your Petitioners as in duty bound, &c. will pray.

But all the citizens of York borough were not unfriendly to the men of Armand's Legion, as the following will show:

YORK TOWN, Nov. 18th, 1783.

To Brigadier General Armand Marquis De La Rouerie.

Hearing that your legion is about to be disbanded, and that you will soon return to your native country, we, the inhabitants of York, in Pennsylvania, express to you the high sense we entertain of the strict dicipline, good conduct and deportment of the officers and soldiers of your corps whilst stationed amongst us for ten months past.

We return to you our hearty thanks, as well for the service rendered to America in the field, as for the attention you have paid to the property and civil rights of the people. Be pleased to communicate our sentiments to Major Shaffner, and all your worthy officers, and assure them we shall ever hold them in the greatest esteem.

We pray that you may have an agreeable passage across the ocean, and that you may receive from your illustrious actions, performed in support of liberty and the honor of the allied arms, and are with great regard your most &c. James Smith, Thomas Hartley, Archibald M'Clean, and others.

Gen. Armand made the following reply to these kind words:

YORK, Nov. 19th, 1783.

Gentlemen—

I received your polite address of the 18th, and from its impression on my feelings, and of the officers and soldiers of the legion, I am truly happy in giving you our united and most hearty thanks.

If the legion has observed that good conduct, which merits the applause you give it, I conceive that, in so doing, they have only discharged their duty, and obeyed punctually the orders and intention of His Excellency, Gen. Washington, whose exemplary virtues, talents and honor, must have raised ambition to some merit in those, who, like the corps I had the honor to command, placed all their confidence in him.

Permit me to say, gentlemen, that soldiers cannot be guilty of misconduct, where the inhabitants are kind to them, also are attatched to the cause of their country, and so respectable as those of York. I think it my duty to thank you for the good behavior of the legion whilst amongst you, for it was encouraged and supported by your conduct towards them.

I shall only add, that although the greater part of us will shortly return home, the conclusion of the war rendering our longer stay unnecessary, we shall be happy again to join the army of America,

if in future our services should be deemed of importance.

I have the honor to be with, &c.,

ARMAND, MARQUIS DE LA ROUERIE.

PENSIONERS.

The following is a list of Pensioners of the Revolutionary war, from Glossbrenner's History:

Congress on the 18th of March, 1818, passed "an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary war." We will here mention those of the inhabitants of York County, who became United States' Pensioners under this act and its supplement, and who were alive at the passage of the act.

John Schneider, served in Col. Hartley's regiment, Capt. Grier's company, from 11th November, 1775, until the end of one year and three months. He afterward served in the regiment commanded by Col. Haren, in Capt. Turner's company, from the early part of the year 1777, until the end of the war. In 1818, aged sixty-seven.

Christian Pepret, served in Col. Butler's regiment, in Capt. Bush's company from the year 1779 until the close of the war. In 1818, aged sixty-seven.

John Jacob Bauer, served in the First Pennsylvania regiment commanded by Col. Chambers, in Capt. James Wilson's company, from September, 1774, until the close of the war. In 1818, aged seventy-three.

John Deis, served in Capt. David Grier's company, in the regiment commanded by Col. Hartley, from March, 1776, until the end of one year. In 1818, aged sixty-two.

George Lingenfelder, served in Capt. Michael McGuire's company, in Col. Brooks' regiment, of Maryland, from June, 1780, until the close of the war. At the battle of Brandywine he was severely wounded. In 1818, aged fifty-nine.

David Ramsey, served in the First Rifle Regiment, under Col. Edward Hand, the company under Capt. Henry Miller, from 1st of July, 1775, until July, 1776. Being then discharged, he joined Col. Mannum's regiment, and was in service until taken prisoner at the battle of Brandywine. Besides this battle he was present and took part in those of Bunker Hill, Long Island, and at Flat Bush, at one of which he was wounded in the head. In 1818, aged sixty-nine.

Humphrey Andrews, enlisted in Chester County, Pennsylvania, on 26th January, 1776, for the term of one year, in the company then commanded by Capt. James Taylor, in the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Col. Anthony Wayne. From Chester County he marched by the way of New York, Albany, Ticonderoga and Crown Point, to Montreal, at which place they met the troops under Gen. Thompson who were returning from the battle at the Three Rivers. He thence returned, with his fellow soldiers, to Crown Point, where he remained until the 24th of January, 1777, stationed between the two armies of Burgoyne and Howe. Marching to old Chester, in Pennsylvania, he was discharged on the 25th of February, 1777. Andrews was engaged in a skirmish with the British in November, 1776. In 1818, aged sixty-three.

Jacob Mayer, enlisted in York County, served in Col. Waguer's regiment, in the company commanded by Capt. James Taylor, from February 1776, to the end of one year, when he was discharged at Chester. In 1828, aged sixty-seven.

Robert Ditcher, enlisted in the spring of 1777, in Capt. James Lee's company of artillery then in Philadelphia, attached to the regiment commanded by Col. Laub. He was present and took part in the battles of White Plains, Staten Island, Monmouth, Mud Island and Germantown, and was several times wounded. In 1818, aged fifty-seven.

John Taylor, enlisted in February, 1778, at Mount Holly, in New Jersey, in the company of Capt. John Cummings, and in the Second Regiment of the New Jersey line attached to the brigade commanded by Gen. Maxwell; and he continued in service until October, 1783, when he was discharged near Morristown in that State. He was at the battle of Monmouth, and at the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown; he likewise served as a volunteer at the storming of Stony Point, by Gen. Wayne, at which he was slightly wounded. In 1818, aged seventy-one.

Dedlove Shadow, served from the spring of 1776 until the close of the war, in Congress Regiment commanded by Col. Moses Hazen, in the company commanned by Capt. Duncan. In 1818, aged sixty-two.

James Hogg, served from 26th January, 1779, in the First Regiment of the Maryland line, commanded at first by Col. Smallwood, and afterward by Col. Stone. His company was at first that of Capt. Nathaniel Ramsay, and afterward that of Capt. Hazen. In 1818, aged sixty-three.

Michael Schultze, served in Col. Hartley's regiment and in Capt. Grier's company from January, 1776, for the term of one year. In 1818, aged sixty-one.

Mathias Kraut, served in the Tenth Regiment of the Pennsylvania line, commanded by Capt. Stout, from the year 1776 until the close of the war. In 1818, aged fifty-eight.

Thomas Randolph, served in the Seventh Regiment of the Virginia line commanded by Col. McLellan, in the company commanded by Capt. Peasey, from the year 1775 until 1778. In 1818, aged seventy-one. "*The Soldiers' Friend*" thus describes this old, old pensioner in 1818: Thomas Randolph—better known here as old Tommy Randall, the standing bugbear of children and likely to rival the most celebrated "Boog-a-boos" of any past age. We sincerely hope his sooty note of 'sweep O—sweep O' will soon be exchanged for more cheerful ones. Indeed he has scarcely a *note* of any kind left, as he is now a tenant of the poor house, having been some time ago gathered to that promiscuous congregation of fatherless, motherless, sisterless, brotherless, houseless and friendless beings, each of whom is little less than *civiliter mortuus.*

Samuel Ramble, served in the First Regiment of the Virginia line, under Col. Campbell, in the company commanded by Capt. Moss, during the three last years of the war. In 1818, aged sixty.

Frederick Boyer, served in the detachment under Col. Almon from 1777 until 1779, when he enlisted in a corps of cavalry under Capt. Selincki, and under the command of Gen. Pulaski; he served in the corps until nearly the whole of it was destroyed. In 1818, aged sixty-seven.

Henry Doll, served in the First Regiment of the Pennsylvania line under Col. Stewart, and in the company under Capt. Shade, for about one year. In 1818, aged seventy-one.

John Lockert, served in Col. Proctor's Regiment of Artillery in the Pennsylvania line, in the company of Capt. Duffie from June, 1777, until June, 1779. In 1818, aged sixty-six.

Thomas Burke, served in the Tenth Regiment of the Pennsylvania line commanded by Lieut. Col. Hazen, from June, 1778, until 1781. In 1818, aged fifty-eight.

Jacob Kramer, served in the regiment commanded by Capt. Hausecker, and afterward by Col. Weltman, in the company commanded by Capt. Paulsell and afterward by Capt. Boyer. The term of his service was from 19th July, 1776, until 19th July, 1779. In 1818, aged sixty-two.

Joseph Wren, served in the Seventh Regiment of the Pennsylvania line, in the company of Capt. Wilson, from January, 1777, until the close of the war. In 1818, aged eighty. Joseph Wren made his original application for a pension through Samuel Bacon, formerly an attorney of York. Mr. Bacon thus writes concerning the old soldier in 1818:

"Joseph Wren.—This old man's body and spirit seem to be equally light. He can travel his thirty miles a day with ease. His appearance reminds you of the Egyptian Mummies so celebrated for their fresh and life-like appearance after the lapse of centuries. During the deluge (not Noah's flood, nor yet Ducalion's, as you might have supposed from his ancient date, but the deluge which buried a third part of our town in ruins, on the ever memorable 9th of August, 1817,) old Wren, like the lively little bird of his own name, perched himself in a snug corner of the garret of a two-story house, and went to sleep. The house rose on the bosom of the deep, plunged all but the garret into the waves, and was dashed from surge to surge till it lodged against a tree. Five persons were drowned; side by side they lay in a room of the second story of the house. Joseph slept on.

"At length when the God of nature held out the olive branch of hope to the terror-struck tenants of the roofs of the tottering houses, and the flood subsided so that 'the dry land appeared'—when the mighty ocean that had been as it were created in a moment and precipitated upon us, gathered itself into the mild and unassuming Codorus again, Joseph's abode of death, when youth and health, and female excellence and manly virtue, had been buried in the waves, was visited,—and still he slept. When he awakened he rubbed his eyes, not certain they were his own, or whether he was Joseph Wren any more; for he knew not where he was, unless it might be in some place on the other side of the grave. Thus, indeed, has Joseph Wren had hair-breadth escapes, in the forest wild and city full, and is spared to be made glad by something very unlike the ingratitude of republics."

Conrad Pudding served in Armand's legion, in Capt. Sheriff's company from the spring of 1781, until the fall of 1783, when the army was disbanded. In 1818, aged sixty-four.

Michael Warner served in Capt. Jacob Bower's company of the Pennsylvania line from October, 1781, until October, 1783. In 1818, aged fifty-nine.

John Devinney served in the Fourth Regiment commanded by Col. Anthony Wayne, in

Capt. Thomas Robinson's company from the fall of 1775 until the close of one year, at which time he entered in the Fifth Regiment, in Capt. Bartholemew's company in which he continued to serve until the close of the war. In 1818, aged sixty-two.

William Brown enlisted at Philadelphia in the autumn of 1777 for the term of three years, in the company commanded by Capt. John Doyle and the First Regiment of the Pennsylvania line commanded by Col. Hand. He was at the battle of Brandywine, at the taking of the Hessians at Trenton, and at the battles of Princeton, Monmouth, Stony Point and Paoli, at the last of which he received several wounds. Having continued to serve six years, he was discharged at Lancaster. In 1818, aged seventy-three.

John Beaty served in the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment commanded by Col. Irwin, in the company of Abraham Smith from February, 1776, until February, 1777. In 1818, aged sixty-three.

John Ohmet served in the Tenth Regiment of the Pennsylvania line, commanded by Col. Richard Hampton, in the company of Capt. Hicks, from May, 1777, until the close of the war. In 1818, aged sixty.

Jacob McLean served in Col. Hausecker's regiment called the "German Regiment," in the company of Capt. Benjamin Weiser, from July, 1776, until the year 1779. In 1818, aged sixty.

Frederick Huebner, served in Gen. Armand's legion, in the company of Capt. Barron for the term of about three years. In 1818, aged sixty-four.

Adam Schuhman, served in the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment commanded by Col. Richard Butler in Capt. Walker's company commanded by Lieut. Feldam, from the spring of 1776 until the close of the war. In 1818, aged sixty-six.

Joel Gray, served in Col. Hartley's regiment of the Pennsylvania line, in the company of Capt. Bush, from October, 1778, until the 1st of April, 1781. In 1818, aged seventy-five. Poor Joel was a client of Mr. Bacon, who thus writes of him in 1818: "Joel Gray—He may indeed be addressed in the style of the old ballad, and they may make the same response.

O why do you shiver and shake Gaffer Gray?
And why does your nose look so blue?
"I am grown very old,
And the weather 'tis cold.
And my doublet is not very new."

This old man, in 1818, says: "I have one chest worth about a dollar. I have no trade or any business whatsoever. I have no children or friends to give me any kind of assistance. My pension and the poor-house are all I have to depend upon."

Michael Weirich, served in the Sixth Regiment of the Maryland line under Col. Williams and Col. Stewart, and in the company of Capt. Rebelle, during the last five years of the war. In 1818, aged sixty-four.

Zenos Macomber, served in Col. Carter's regiment from May, 1775, until January, 1776, when he enlisted in Col. Bond's regiment of the Massachusetts line. Having served in this regiment about two months, he was removed and placed in Gen. Washington's foot guard. Here he continued until January, 1777, when he enlisted in Gen. Washington's horse guard in which he served three years. In 1818, aged sixty-one.

Anthony Lehman, served in the Fifth Regiment of the Pennsylvania line under Col. McGaw, in the company of Capt. Deckart, from February, 1775, till January, 1777. In 1818, aged sixty-five.

Samuel Spicer, served in the Tenth Regiment of the Pennsylvania line, under Col. Hampton, in Capt. Weaver's company, for about one year before the close of the war. In 1818, aged eighty-one.

Christopher Nerr, served in the Second Regiment of the Pennsylvania line, commanded by Col. Stewart, under Capt. Patterson, from April, 1777, until January, 1780. In 1818, aged sixty-five.

William Smith, served in the Second Regiment of the Pennsylvania line, under Capt. Watson from February, 1776, until the expiration of one year. Being then in Canada, he returned home and enlisted in the Fourth Regiment of the Pennsylvania line, commanded by Col. William Butler, in Capt. Bird's company. In 1818, aged sixty-nine.

Martin Muller, served in Count Pulaski's legion, in Capt. Seleski's company, for the term of eighteen months. In 1818, aged sixty-nine.

Ludwig Waltman, served in the Sixth Regiment of the Pennsylvania line, commanded by Col. Butler, in the company of Capt. Bush, from the fall of 1777 for the term of three years and a half. In 1818, aged sixty.

William Kline, served in Col. Wayne's regiment, in Capt. Frazers company, from December, 1775, until March, 1777. In 1818, aged sixty-three.

SUBSEQUENT MILITARY HISTORY.

FRONTIER DEFENSE.

IN 1790, the General Assembly took action in regard to the defense of the frontier, the Indians having continued to harass and distress the inhabitants. A conference was had by Gen. Washington on the 10th of January, 1791, with the chiefs of the Seneca Nation, Cornplanter, Half-Town and Great Tree, without much result. The troops under Gov. St. Clair were defeated, and there was great alarm. The quotas of the several brigades of Pennsylvania, toward forming a detachment of 10,768 militia, officers included, agreeably to the requisition of the President of the United States; May 19, 1794, were to be in readiness to march according to the following divisions: Second Division, First Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Miller, County of York, 822 men, County of Lancaster 756 men.[*]

WHISKY INSURRECTION.

The excise laws had been enacted for the purpose of providing revenue, and laid a tax on spirituous liquors manufactured in the province, before the Revolution, and during the war it was necessary, on account of large quantities of grain consumed, and of the depreciation of the currency. Resistance began in the western counties with the enthusiasm of the opposition to the British tax on tea. The morality of making and drinking whisky was not then questioned. Although the Constitution of the United States made all taxes uniform, yet the tax on one article would be oppressive in particular sections of the country. In 1791, a law of Congress laid an excise of 4 pence per gallon on all distilled spirits. Among those who opposed the law were such men as Albert Gallatin and Judge Brackenridge. Public meetings were held in opposition to it and a convention of delegates met at Pittsburgh. Collectors of excise were tarred and feathered, and also those who undertook to serve process against the rioters, who were called "Tom, the Tinker's men," from the mending the broken stills. The President of the United States issued a proclamation enjoining persons to submit to the law. The excitement caused bloodshed. The State and national authorities conferred, and committees of distinguished citizens were sent to the West to investigate and negotiate. A call for troops followed.

Under the requisition of the President of the United States, 5,200 militia were called from Pennsylvania. The fourth division, Lancaster and York. Second Brigade; Yorke quota–22 cavalry, 550 officers, musicians and privates. The whole detachment of militia were to constitute one division, to be formed into three brigades, to be in readiness to march at a moment's warning. The third brigade, York, Gen. James Chambers, 500 men. Cavalry Corps, Russel's, York. 1 colonel, 2 majors, 1 ensign, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 1 paymaster, 1 surgeon, 25 privates.

York county, furnished, on this occasion, a regiment of well appointed militia, and two companies of volunteers. The regiment was commanded by Col. Daniel May. One company of volunteers was commanded by Capt. Andrew Johnston. Of this company Charles Barnitz was first lieutenant, and John Greer, ensign. Of the other, (which was a rifle company,) James Cross was captain.[*]

Col. Alexander Russell to Gen. Harmar: Yorktown, September 6, 1794. "Five hundred to 1000 stand of arms and accoutrements carefully put into hands of select volunteer companies would give new vigor to the troops and cheerful compliance with a call."[†] September 11, 1794.—Orders of Gen. Josiah Harmar, adjutant-general of the militia of Pennsylvania, on requisition of the President of the United States, for assembling the quota of militia, drafted. The quota of York County to assemble at Yorktown, there to be furnished with arms, equipments and camp equipage, and to proceed direct to Carlisle. Each company complete will be allowed one covered wagon with four horses, which is to carry their tents and camp kettles, but to be encumbered as little as possible with baggage, and every man is to carry his own pack.[‡]

Secretary of War Hamilton, wrote to Gov. Mifflin, September 18, 1794, "that a detachment of the troops of the United States, under the command of Lieut. Daniel Bissell, is to march from this city as an escort to a train of artillery and military stores, intended for the Maryland and Virginia Militia called out against the Western insurgents. This detachment will march through Lancaster and Yorktown and from thence to Williamsport, in Maryland. I have to request that your excellency would be pleased to give instructions to the commanding officer of the militia at York, to furnish a reinforcement from his

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[*] IV Archives, N. S., 764.

[*] Glossbrenner.

[†] IV Archives, N. S., 263. [‡] 282.

militia to the said escort, if Lieut. Bissell should think it necessary, for the protection of his important charge." This was communicated by Gov. Thomas Mifflin to Alexander Russell, Esq., brigade inspector of the county of York, the same day. Gov. Mifflin wrote to Gen. Edward Hand, on the 27th of September, that he had "just received a letter from the brigade inspector of York County, informing him that he was in want of rifles, and requesting that an order might be given for putting into his possession from fifty to one hundred of those which you have contracted for in York"[*]

On the 29th of September, 1794, Secretary Dallas wrote to Dr. Wales, of York, from Yorktown: "The governor has received a very honorable recommendation, for issuing a commission in your favor, as surgeon to the Marsh Creek troop of Horse, on the Western expedition, and he directs me to inform you that the recommendation shall be complied with upon our arrival at Carlisle."[†] A conference was held by the governor with the brigade officers of York County, at York, on the 29th of September.

On the 10th of October, President Washington was at Carlisle, having passed *en route* through the upper part of York County. He left there on the 11th for Chambersburg, and went as far as Bedford, where he remained two or three days. But the people of the West had yielded and consented to obey the law, and orders were issued for the return of the troops on the 17th of November.[‡]

THE WAR OF 1812-14.

The prosperity of the United States, after the achievement of their independence, was interrupted by the war between England and France, during the career of Napoleon. Those nations mutually declared each other's ports to be in a state of blockade, which closed them against American commerce. The British government claimed the "right of search"—to take from American vessels the sailors they claimed to be of English birth and impress them into their service. The American people demanded "free trade and sailors' rights," and the outrages perpetrated were so great that they insisted upon a surrender of the British claim of search. The Government of the United States refused to negotiate on the subject, an embargo was laid upon all ships in American ports, and war was declared by Congress against Great Britain in June, 1812.

James Madison, the President of the United States, issued a proclamation calling on the militia of the several States. In May, 1812, a draft of 14,000 men, as the quota of Pennsylvania of 100,000 militia, had been ordered by an act of Congress, and Gov. Snyder had issued his general orders for their organization, and volunteers from all parts of the State had tendered their services to the Government by the time war was declared. This war with Great Britain resulted in great glory to the American arms on sea and land, as in the celebrated naval battles of the Constitution and Guerriere and of Lake Erie,[*] on the water, and of Fort George, Lundy's Lane, North Point and New Orleans, on land.

The war was opposed by the Federalists, but York County was Republican, and it required but the near approach of the enemy to rouse their patriotism. This did not occur until the summer of 1814, when the enemy invaded the country by the way of the Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac River. The City of Washington was captured by Gen. Ross, on the 25th of August, 1814, and the capitol was burned, the President's house and other public buildings, and then an expedition was undertaken against Baltimore, which that ill-fated general boasted he would make "his winter quarters, and that with his command he could march where he pleased in Maryland." When word of these outrages, and of the threatened danger to a neighboring city came here, companies were speedily formed and ready to march to its defense.

On the 18th of August, 1814, Gen. Winder, commanding the Tenth Military District of Maryland, wrote from Washington City to Gov. Snyder, that, "In consequence of the arrival of large reinforcements to the enemy at the mouth of the Potomac, I am authorized and directed by the President to require from you, immediately, the whole number of the militia of Pennsylvania designed for this district, out of the requisition of the 4th of July last, to wit: 5,000 men. . . . The danger to the capital of our country is extreme, and I am authorized by the President, without regard to the designated quotas of the late requisition, to call such militia aid as may be necessary. In the present state of things, therefore, and the imminent danger which threatens my district, I must

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[*] IV Archives, N. S., 321.

[†] 381.

[‡] 465.

[*] A flag borne in the battle of Lake Erie is now in the possession of descendants of Com. Elliott, residing in this borough. Elliott commanded the United States Frigate Niagara, in that brilliant engagement, and for his gallant conduct was voted a gold medal by Congress. It was from the Lawrence to the Niagara, that the celebrated transfer of the flag, inscribed "Don't give up the ship," by Com. Oliver Hazard Perry, in the heat of the engagement, took place. Com. Elliott subsequently commanded the far-famed frigate, Constitution.

beg you to call out and send to me, from the counties nearest my district, either as volunteers, or in any other manner, all the force you can detach." In consequence of this, the Governor issued the following general order:

GENERAL ORDERS.

HARRISBURG, August 26, 1814.

To John M. Hyneman, Adjutant-General:—You are commanded, in conformity to a requisition from the constituted authorities of the Union, to have prepared for marching, and to have marched to Yorktown, in the county of York, the place of rendezvous, 5,000 men, Pennsylvania militia, from the Second Brigade, Third Division, and from the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Divisions, which detachment is to consist of volunteers who have, or who may tender their services of flank companies, infantry and riflemen, who are to march in companies, and of drafted militia designated for service under general orders of the 22d of July, last past, which shall be organized into one division and two brigades (if not as herewise directed), on the 5th day of September next, agreeably to law, and conformably to the regulations prescribed for the United States Army.

For the command of which division, I designate Maj.-Gen. Watson and Brig.-Gens. John Forster and John Addams. The major-general and the officers and men under him are to obey the commands, and execute the orders of Gen. William Winder, Commandant for the United States, within the Tenth Militia District.

The troops may be marched from York, either in division after organization, or in small bodies before organization, if it further the service, and Gen. Winder shall so direct, and to such place as by him shall be designated. The term of service to be six months, unless sooner discharged by the authority of the United States.

SIMON SNYDER,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

On the same day orders were sent to Archibald S. Jordan,* Brigade Inspector of York County, to "direct such volunteers and flank companies, as soon as practicable, to march on toward Baltimore, or to such other point as your information may enable you to judge most proper at this crisis, without any regard to the time fixed for the general rendezvous, and direct the commanding officer of each company or detachment to report himself to Gen. Winder, or any other officer commanding under the United States." And on the 27th, on behalf of the adjutant general, it was communicated to the same, with regard to making arrangements to provide provisions for the men as they shall arrive at the place of rendezvous. All the camp equipage belonging to the State was at Philadelphia, and had been ordered to York.†

Among the general officers of the war of 1812-14, in the roll of Pennsylvania Volunteers, are the names of Christian Hetrick, Brig.-Gen. York, 1812, and Archibald S. Jordan, York, brigade inspector, 1812.

Volunteers at Baltimore, 1814.—Head quarters at York, September 16, 1814. The detachment of Pennsylvania militia, ordered to rendezvous at York were organized into four regiments and one battalion, forming two brigades, under command of Maj.-Gen. Nathaniel Watson. First Brigade, Brig-Gen. John Foster. Second Brigade, Brig-Gen. John Addams.

The companies at York, in September, 1814, of the First and Second Brigades of Pennsylvania militia, were from Lebanon, Bucks, Dauphin, Schuylkill, Lancaster, Berks, Chester and York Counties., and companies of riflemen, from Lancaster and other counties. These were in service from September 1, 1814, to March 1, 1815.

On the 6th of September, 1814, Gov. Snyder, issued an order to the keeper of military stores at Carlisle, to deliver to the order of Gen. Nathaniel Watson such number of muskets and equipments as he may require to supply the militia under his command at York, who have been called into the service of the United States. And also such a number of tents and camp equipage as he may require for the accommodation of the men.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, September 13, 1814.

MAJ. L. MARSTELLER, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

Sir:—All the arms which are at Fredericktown will be immediately transported toward Baltimore, reporting their progress to the commanding general at that place, that his direction may be given in relation to their final destination: reporting, also, that the arms are for the use of the Pennsylvania troops, marching from York to Baltimore. Should there be less than 5,000 stand of arms at Fredericktown, the balance, to make up that number, must have the same direction from Harper's Ferry. The commanding general of ordinance has been directed to send 10,000 stand of arms from that place to Carlisle, the above order will embrace a part of that number. The residue of the 10,000 you will have immediately transported, one half to Fredericktown and one half to York, in Pennsylvania. You will report to me your proceedings under this order as soon as practicable. I am respectfully

Your obedient servant,
JAMES MONROE†

The following in relation to "The York Volunteers" who had marched in the meantime, and participated in the battle of North Point, fought September 12, 1814, is from Glossbrennar's history of York County.

The "York Volunteers" were nearly one hundred strong, and were composed principally of young men, "the flower of the county," and were commanded by Capt. (afterward colonel) Michael H. Spangler, of the borough of York. This gallant company marched from York on the 29th of August, 1814, without any provision other than that

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*He was from Hopewell Township.
†XII Archives, 2d. S., 714.

*X Archives, 2d S., p. 734.
†Ibid 781.

contributed by the citizens of the borough. Immediately upon their arrival at the city, they tendered their services to the general in command, and in consequence of their respectable appearance and discipline, were solicited to attach themselves to the Fifth Regiment, a fine body of Baltimore troops, under the command of Col. Sterett. They were marched with their regiment to oppose the enemy at North Point, and, until overpowered by numbers, fought with the bravery of veterans. Notwithstanding the formidable host opposed to them, they resolutely maintained their ground, until a retreat, thrice ordered, became absolutely necessary to prevent their being surrounded and cut off.

Two of their number were taken prisoners and severely wounded, one very severely. After the battle, and until the enemy retired, their duty was of the most severe and arduous kind, and they acquitted themselves in a manner fully satisfactory to their commanders and highly honorable to themselves. In testimony of the gallant bearing of the "Volunteers" at Baltimore, we subjoin the discharge of Gen. Smith, a private letter of Maj. Heath, and an extract from the regimental orders of the brave Col. Sterett of September 20, 1814.

HEADQUARTERS, BALTIMORE.
September 20, 1814.

Capt. Spangler and his company of volunteers from York, Penn., having honorably performed the tour of duty, for which they had offered their services, are hereby permitted to return to their homes. In taking leave of this gallant corps, the major-general commanding has great pleasure in bearing testimony to the undaunted courage they displayed in the affair on the 12th inst., and in tendering them his thanks for the essential aid they contributed toward the defense of the city.

S. Smith, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

BALTIMORE, September 20, 1814.

To Capt. Spangler:

Dear Sir—Hearing that you are about to depart from our city with your brave corps, I can not do justice to my own feelings without expressing the obligations I am under, to you and them for the promptness with which you uniformly executed my orders, your readiness at all times to perform your duty, and the cool and manly conduct manifested by the officers and men under your command during the action with the enemy on the 12th inst. May you all return in health to the bosoms of your families, and long enjoy happiness uninterrupted.

I am, Sir, with sentiments of sincere respect,
Your friend and humble servant,
R. K. HEATH, First Major, Fifth Regiment.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS—FIFTH REGIMENT.

BALTIMORE, September 20, 1814.

Capt. Spangler's company of York Volunteers having permission to return to their respective homes, the lieutenant-colonel can not permit them to depart without thanking them for their soldier-like and orderly conduct. The few days they were attached to the Fifth Regiment was a momentous period of trial—they not only had to face the dangers of battle, but to bear the inclemencies of weather, and suffer all the inconveniences of fatigue, watching and hunger, to which the soldier is liable in the hour of alarm—these were met and borne by them with manly fortitude, which does them honor and entitles them to the gratitude of Baltimore, and particularly to the friendship and esteem of the officers and men of the Fifth Regiment, which are thus publicly and cheerfully accorded to them."

Two companies marched out of Hanover for Baltimore, in September, and were attached to a Maryland regiment participating in the battle of North Point—of one Frederick Metzgar was captain; John Immell, first lieutenant; of the other, John Bair, captain, and Henry Wirt, first lieutenant. These companies contained from fifty to sixty men.

The following is a list of the officers and men composing the company of "York Volunteers," when that company marched from York on the invasion of Baltimore—August 29, 1814:

Michael H. Spangler, captain; Jacob Barnitz, first lieutenant; John M'Curdy, second lieutenant; George F. Doll, ensign. Musicians: John A. Leitner, Daniel Small, G. P. Kurtz.

Non-commissioned officers: John Hay, Adam King, Joseph Schall, David Wilson, Charles Kurtz, Michael Hahn, John Kuntz, Daniel Updegraff.

Privates: Peter Lanius, Henry Sleeger, James Gibson, G. W. Spangler, Hugh Ingram, John Brickel, Thomas Miller, Jacob Lehman, Jacob Wiesenthal, Jacob Frey, George Dunn, John M'Clean, George Holter, Michael Miller, John Devine, John M'Anulty, John Linn, Anthony T. Burns, Jacob Gartner, Peter O'Conner, Charles Stroman, Enoch Thompson, Henry Wolf, David Hoffart, Richard Coody, James Dugan, Andrew Kauffman, Charles Stuck, Hugh Stewart, Jacob Loltman, Jacob Sheffer, Peter Siers, Jacob Reisinger, William Burns, Jacob Giessner, Emanuel Raab, Jacob Rupp, Grafton Duvall, Samuel Hays, George Beard, Christian Eshbach, Joseph Kerr, John Taylor, John Byron, Daniel Coyle, Jacob Herbst, Peter Grimes, Hugh M'Cosker, Abraham Keller, Henry Mundorf, G. M. Leitner, Walter Bull, William Ness, Aaron Holt, Daniel Heckert, James S. Connellee, David Trimble, I. W. Altemus, Thomas Thompson, Chester Smith, E. W. Murphy, Robert Pierson, Daniel Baumgardner, Frederick Witz, Frederick Kircher, Jacob Noell, George Ilgenfritz, Joseph Woodyear, Joseph M'Conniken, John Fisher, John Giesy, Jacob Levan, Jacob Stoear, Peter Cooker, Hugh M'Alear, Sr., Hugh M'Alear, Jr., David

Kauffman, William Watson, Dennis Kearney.*

On the 28th of November, Gen. Watson, who had commanded the troops rendezvoused at York, received the order of Gen. Winfield Scott for the payment and discharge of his division. He issued his orders that the First and Second Brigades of Pennsylvania militia, under Gens. Foster and Addams, should, when mustered and paid, proceed forthwith to York and be discharged. He thanked them for their uniform good conduct. "The men had borne the severity of the wet and inclement season in their tents with patience and forbearance."†

MEXICAN WAR.

Texas had declared independence in 1836, and was acknowledged an independent republic by the United States. That independence had been achieved by American settlers, so that it came asking for admission at the first congress in the new administration, and was made one of the States of the Union in 1845. The year following found the government embroiled in a war with Mexico. Volunteers were asked for and all parts of the country quickly responded.

York county furnished her proportion of brave men to carry the flag of the United States to the halls of the Montezumas. Several volunteers left the borough of York for the Mexican war, who were attached to the First Pennsylvanian Regiment under Col. Francis M. Wynkoop, Lieut.-Col. Samuel Black, in Company C., Capt, William A. Small. There were nine of them and they participated in many bloody but victorious battles, under the great chieftain, Gen. Winfield Scott, from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, through the battles of Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, National Bridge, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, Contreras, Huantla, where the renowned Capt. Samuel Walker was killed, and at the siege of Puebla, where William Eurich, one of their number, was killed and Jacob Danner died. Peter Ahl, Esq., was the last survivor of this band of brave men. Col. Thomas A. Ziegle was one. The others were Albertus Welsh, Daniel Craver, William Patterson, Robert Patterson and Samuel Stair. Weirich Pentz was in the 4th Ohio, Colonel Brough and David Hays were in one of the Ohio Regiments.

Edward Haviland was a member of the Philadelphia Grays, Captain Scott, attached to the First Pennsylvania volunteers. Col. Albert C. Ramsay, a resident lawyer of some distinction, commanded a regiment, in which were some men from York County; it was the Eleventh Regiment of the line. George Johnson, a soldier from York in that regiment was killed at the battle of Molino del Rey. Theodore D. Cochran was a captain of voltigeurs attached to the same regiment.

There were officers of the regular army from York in the Mexican war. Maj. Granville O. Haller was captain of the Fourth infantry. William B. Franklin, a graduate of West Point, of 1843, was first lieutenant of topographical engineers. H. G. Gibson, a graduate of 1847, was second lieutenant of the Third artillery. The officers of the navy from York who served in that war, were George P. Welsh, Samuel R. Franklin and William Gibson. The Mexican war ended in 1848. It added to the Union immense tracts of territory and rich States, the golden land of California and the silver mines of Nevada, and opened for us that great transit across the continent to the Pacific, with still more momentous political results to the government and nation.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.*

THE news of the firing upon Fort Sumter, which occurred on the 12th of April, 1861, followed by the proclamation of President Lincoln on the 15th, calling for 75,000 troops, aroused the patriotism of our people. Gov. Curtin made a requisition upon the organized companies of Pennsylvania, and the citizen soldiers of York, consisting of the Worth Infantry, Captain Thomas A. Ziegle, and the York (Penn.) Rifles, Capt. George Hay, responded unanimously to the call, and obeyed with alacrity the order of the governor.

On the evening of Thursday, the 18th, in pursuance of a general call, the people of York assembled in great numbers in the court house, for the purpose of expressing their sense of the condition of the national gov-

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*Capt. Michael H. Spangler died on Sunday, the 7th of September, 1834, and was attended to his grave on the following Tuesday by a vast concourse of mourning relatives and friends, by the officers of the Ninety-fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, by the survivors of the "York Volunteers," and by the following volunteer companies of the borough: the Washington Artillerists, commanded by Capt. Jacob Upp, Jr.; the Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Capt. John Evans; the Citizen Guards, commanded by Capt. Samuel Hay; the National Greys, commanded by Capt. Alexander H. Barnitz; the York Rangers, commanded by Capt. Samuel E. Clement.

†XII Archives, 2d S., p. 785–6.

*This narrative of the events of the late war is from the editor's "Historical Sketch," prepared in 1876, and published by O. Stuck & Son.

ernment, and to offer aid to those called into the service. John Evans, Esq., was called to the chair, and other prominent citizens were made officers of the meeting. Patriotic resolutions were adopted, and measures taken to provide means for the support of the families of volunteers. The borough authorities appropriated $1,000 for this purpose, the commissioners were recommended to make an appropriation of $5,000, and committees were appointed to collect money by voluntary subscription from our citizens, and over $2,000 were contributed. The union feeling in York was intensely strong. Flags were suspended from the principal buildings, places of business and private residences, and poles were erected from which the stars and stripes floated proudly to the breeze. The ancient borough of York was not behind any of her neighbors in patriotism and zeal.

Events thickened and aroused intense feeling. The Sixth Massachusetts Regiment while passing through Baltimore, on the 19th, was attacked by a mob, and the passage of some of the cars obstructed. The soldiers who were obliged to form for the purpose of marching through the city, being assaulted with increased violence, fired upon the crowd. Two of the Massachusetts soldiers were killed and seven persons in the crowd, some rioters and some who were looking on. On that night a portion of the track of the Northern Central Railway was torn up between Cockeysville and Baltimore, and a number of the bridges on the road were set on fire and burned down for the purpose of impeding the passage of troops from the North.

The military companies from this place received orders on Saturday evening, the 20th, to hold themselves in readiness to march, and at 11 o'clock at night they left in a special train, going toward Baltimore, and were stationed in squads at the several bridges along the route of the road, and some at Cockeysville. Ten or twelve trains with troops passed through York on Sunday, from early in the morning until late at night, proceeding as far as Ashland and Cockeysville, concentrating some 3,000 men at those points. But on Monday these several regiments returned to York, and encamped on the fair grounds.

At the meeting of the court on Monday, the 22d, the president judge, Hon. Robert J. Fisher, in charging the grand jury, referred to the distracted state of the country, and urged upon them the necessity of providing for the comfort and support of those who had so promptly obeyed their country's call. He stated that the citizens of York had subscribed several thousand dollars, and that the borough authorities had appropriated $1,000, and recommended the grand jury to request the commissioners to make a liberal appropriation for the same purpose out of the county funds, and said that he had no doubt the appropriation would be legalized by the Legislature. Several members of the bar also addressed the grand jury. The scene was a very impressive one. The grand jury the next day recommended that the commissioners appropriate $10,000, which was promptly done. Hanover and Wrightsville made liberal appropriations, making about $15,000 in all. The Legislature subsequently ratified these proceedings.

The troops which had passed through York to Cockeysville on Saturday and Sunday, were the First, Second and Third Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers, for the three months' service, composed of organized companies from nearly all the cities and principal towns in the State, the military companies of Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Chambersburg, Gettysburg, Columbia, Bloomfield, West Chester, Bellefonte, Hollidaysburg, Altoona, Johnstown, East Liberty, and other places—some unattached—together with our own military companies who were as early as any of them in the field. They came from comfortable homes and were unaccustomed to exposure and hardship. The commissary arrangements were not sufficient for so large a body of men suddenly thrown together, and they depended to some extent on voluntary supplies from our own people.

The hospitality of the citizens of York, on this occasion, extended to these new recruits, has frequently been mentioned by them in complimentary terms. The encampment here was for the purpose of instruction, and was called Camp Scott, in honor of the veteran commander-in-chief of the United States Army. The town assumed a warlike appearance. Other troops came on the 26th of April, the Twelfth and Thirteenth Regiments from Pittsburgh arrived, and by the 7th of May there were 5,500 men in camp here. In addition to these was Capt. Campbell's battery of twelve pieces of artillery. The Second Regiment, Col. Stumbaugh, of Chambersburg, had been organized on the 21st of April. The York Rifles, George Hay, captain, John W. Schall, first lieutenant, and Jacob Emmitt, Jr., second lieutenant, were attached to it here as company K.

The material of which the Sixteenth Regiment was formed, was also encamped on the

fair grounds. Five companies were from Schuylkill county, one from Mechanicsburg, Capt. Dorsheimer's, the first company in the State that enlisted for three years, and four companies from York County. These were Company A (Worth Infantry), captain, John Hays; first lieutentant, Solomon Myers; second lieutenant, John M. Deitch. Company F (Marion Rifles of Hanover), captain, Horatio Gates Myers; first lieutenant, Joseph Renaut; second lieutenant, Jacob W. Bender. Company G (Hanover Infantry), captain, Cyrus Diller; first lieutenant, Henry Morningstar; second lieutenant, Joseph S. Jenkins. Company H (York Voltiguers), captain, Theodore D. Cochran; first lieutenant, Michael Gallagher; second lieutenant, Andrew D. Yocum. The regiment was organized at Camp Curtin on the 3d of May, by the selection of Thomas A. Ziegle as colonel. A. H. Glatz was made quartermaster, and Charles Garretson, assistant quartermaster.

The regiments here were all ordered to Chambersburg and left about the 1st of June, with every demonstration of encouragement, amid cheers and waving of handkerchiefs—the Rifles leaving with their regiment; but the Sixteenth remained for a few days. This regiment had already acquired great proficiency of drill under the care of its accomplished commander. On Saturday, the 8th of June, it marched into town to take its departure for the seat of war. In the morning a flag was presented to the regiment by the ladies of York. A perfect storm of flowers fell upon the soldiers as they marched through the streets, every one had a bouquet in his musket.

The Sixteenth was in the brigade of Col. Miles, U. S. A., First Division, and the Second regiment was in a brigade of the Second Division of the army of Gen. Patterson in the campaign of the valley of the Shenandoah. They moved from Chambersburg to Hagerstown and Williamsport. At the latter place Albertus Welsh died on the 27th of June, the first soldier from York who died in the war. He was a member of the Worth Infantry, and as already mentioned was one of the nine veterans from here in the war with Mexico. The Potomac was crossed on the 2d of July by fording it, and an advance made to Martinsburg, arriving about the middle of July at Bunker Hill, driving in Johnston's advance guard. The regiment then made a forced march toward Harper's Ferry, the enemy's pickets retreating before them, and encamped at Charlestown, on the 17th of June. They were constantly threatened with attack, but no action took place. When their term of service expired the Second and Sixteenth Regiments returned to Harrisburg and were mustered out. The Worth Infantry and York Rifles arrived home on the 27th of July, where they were welcomed by the ringing of bells, firing of cannon, speeches and a banquet. The Voltigeurs arrived home on the 2d of August, their commander, T. D. Cochran, was subsequently appointed a captain in the regular army. Capt. H. G. Myers, of the Marion Rifles, had been left ill at Hagerstown, where he died on the 8th of August. Thomas Brannon, a member of his company, died at the same place, on the 17th of July.

Thus ended the campaign of the three months' men. Though our soldiers were not engaged in battle, and we were glad to see them home safe and sound, events showed that they might have been. The demonstrations of Johnston in the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry were only feints, as was proved by his opportune arrival on the battle field of Bull Run, on Sunday, the 21st of July. Instead of the army of Gen. Patterson engaging him and preventing him from reinforcing Beauregard, he was permitted to retire with all the appearance of a retreat. The great embarrassment under which Gen. Patterson labored, and perhaps an altogether sufficient excuse for him, is found in the fact of the expiration of the term of enlistment of so many of his men just at the time of that battle, which after all, some have considered a Providential reverse.

There had already been a call on the part of the Government for men to serve for three years unless sooner discharged. The Thirtieth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers otherwise known as the First Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, organized on June 9, 1861, at Camp Wayne, Chester County, was represented by Company D, recruited in Lancaster and York Counties. The Forty-first regiment, the Twelfth Reserves, was first raised for the three months' service. Samuel N. Bailey, of York County, was made lieutenant-colonel. Company G., Capt. Charles W. Diven, afterward major, was recruited in York County. To enumerate the battles of this renowned corps would be to relate the greater part of the history of the war. It is sufficient to say that York County had men in the Pennsylvania Reserves.

The Forty-third Regiment, known as the First Pennsylvania Artillery, was formed under the call for volunteers of April 13, 1861. One company was recruited in York

by Alfred E. Lewis, who at the organization of the regiment was made senior major. The colonel was Charles T. Campbell, who, it will be remembered, was here with a battery during the encampment of troops on the fair grounds. He had enlisted twenty or more men here who were attached to battery A, commanded by Capt. Easton, which performed gallant service at Drainesville, and Gaines' Mill, where Capt. Easton was killed. The other company recruited here became Battery E, Capt. Thomas G. Orwig, and served in the Peninsular Campaign, under McClellan, and in the army of the James, rendering valuable service at Drury's Bluff and Fort Harrison, and at the siege of Petersburg and Richmond. It was the first battery that entered the capital, reaching there before the enemy's flag was pulled down, and hastening the retreat of his rear guard, who had intended to fire the city.

Two companies of infantry for three years' service were recruited in York County early in 1861—one in York by H. Clay McIntyre, and the other in Hanover by Cyrus Diller, immediately after his return from the three months' service. These companies were attached to the Seventy-sixth Regiment, which was raised under a special order of the secretary of war, and was known as the Keystone Zouaves, John M. Power, of Cambria County, colonel. Charles Garettson, of York, was made quartermaster, who, while serving with it, was appointed a captain in the regular army. The captains of Company D were successively Cyrus Diller (afterward major), William S. Diller and Charles L. Bittenger; of Company I, H. Clay McIntyre, Jacob J. Young, Frank J. Magee and Harrison Stair.

On the 18th of November, 1861, the regiment received its colors from the hands of Gov. Curtin, and proceeded to Fortress Monroe, sailed from there to Hilton Head; assisted in taking Fort Pulaski at the mouth of the Savannah River; participated in the attack on Charleston under Gen. Wright, and engaged the enemy with heavy loss in an expedition to sever communication between Charleston and Savannah. On the 6th of July, 1863, it moved to Morris Island, and on the 10th it took part in the memorable assault on Fort Wagner, which it charged in gallant style. They received the order to charge as the flash of the artillery fire was seen, knelt and permitted the discharge of the guns to pass over them, then started forward with a yell. The ranks were thinned at every discharge. The moat was reached and crossed, and many fell on the parapet beyond; 130 men and five officers were left behind. A second assault took place on the 18th of July, with a similar result. Frank J. Magee acted as aid to Gen. Strong in the engagement. Company I went in with thirty-six men and but twelve escaped. Twelve regiments were afterward ordered to take the fort by storm, but were repulsed with great loss. Fort Wagner was a heavy sand fort, bomb proof, covering several acres. It was ultimately demolished after a fierce cannonading of fifty days' duration, when it was discovered that it had been abandoned by the enemy.

In May, 1864, the Tenth Corps, to which the Seventy-sixth was attached, was ordered to Virginia. The regiment took part in the battle at Drury's Bluff, where Capt. J. J. Young, of Company I, was killed, also in the sanguinary engagements at Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom, and numerous other localities on lines before Petersburg and Richmond. Capt. Magee served as aid-de-camp on staff of Gen. Terry, commanding corps; also was for a time with Gen. Ames. The Seventy-sixth, under command of Gen. Pennypacker, assisted in the capture of Fort Fisher, in January, 1865. It was disbanded at Harrisburg, July 23, 1865, after one of the longest terms of service in the war.

After the departure of the regiments quartered here, a company was organized by Capt. James A. Stahle, called the Ellsworth Zouaves, after the brave but ill-fated officer of that name. This company became Company A, of the Eighty-seventh Regiment. Capt. George Hay immediately after the return of the Rifles on the 19th of August, 1861, received a commission as colonel. The project originally was the raising of a regiment for the purpose of guarding the Northern Central Railway, in relief of other regiments recruited for the war. By the 12th of September there were five companies mustered in. John W. Schall was made lieutenant-colonel, and Charles H. Buehler, major. Eight of the companies were from York County and two from Adams. The officers commanding this regiment successively were colonels, George Hay, John W. Schall and James Tearney; lieutenant-colonel, James A. Stahle; major, Noah G. Ruhl; adjutant, Jacob Emmitt, Jr. Company A, captains, John Fahs, James Tearney, George J. Chalfant. Company B, captains, Jacob Detweiler, Lewis Maish, Zeph. E. Hersh. Company C, Andrew J. Fulton, Murray S. Cross, Findlay S. Thomas. Company D, James H. Blasser, Edgar M. Ruhl. Company E, Solomon Myers, Charles J. Fox. Company F, William J. Martin, James Adair. Company G, V. C.

S. Eckert, H. Morningstar. Company I, Thaddeus S. Pfeiffer, William H. Lanius. Company H, Ross L. Harman, Wells A. Farrah. Company K, John Albright.

The first duty assigned them was the guarding of the railroad, relieving the Twentieth Indiana. On the 28th of May, 1862, the regiment was moved to Baltimore, and thence to West Virginia, and was kept actively employed and moving from point to point, under great fatigue and exposure, until it went into winter quarters with Gen. Milroy's Division at Winchester, about the 1st of January, 1863. Here they performed picket duty during the winter under very severe exposure.

In May, 1863, by the resignation of Col. Hay, John W. Schall became Colonel, James A. Stahle, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Noah G. Ruhl, Major. Maj. Buehler was made Colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth.

If the army of Gen. Patterson in 1861 ought to have engaged the enemy, it may be said that the command of Gen. Milroy, in 1863, ought not to have hazarded an engagement. He was over sanguine of holding his position, and by the consent of Gen. Schenck, disobeyed an order to retreat. The advance of Gen. Lee's forces for the invasion of the North, flushed with success, could not be checked by his comparatively small force.

June 12, 1863, the first of a series of battles was fought by the Eighty-seventh, at Middletown, ten miles distant from Winchester, with the advance guard of Ewell's army, and on the 13th and 14th they behaved with great gallantry in the battle of Winchester. On the 14th a brilliant charge was made by it at Carter's woods, in which Col. Schall had a horse shot under him. Capt. Farrah and Lieut. Slothower, of Company H, were killed. The regiment joined the Army of the Potomac in July, 1863, and was attached to the Third Corps, Gen. French, and was in the battles of Manasses Gap, Bealton Station, Kelley's Ford, Brandy Station, Locust Grove, and Mine Run.

Afterward assigned to the Sixth Corps, Gen. Hancock, it was in the battles of the Wilderness, and at Cold Harbor where Col. Schall was wounded and Capt. Pfeiffer was killed, and the regiment sustained a loss in killed and wounded of nearly a third of its strength.

On the 6th of July, the battle of Monocacy was fought against superior numbers, the loss of the regiment being greater than in any other battle. Among those who lost their lives at this battle were Adjt. Martin and Lieuts. Haak, Dietrich, Spangler and Waltemeyer. In September the regiment was with the army of Sheridan at the battle of Opequon, where the enemy were defeated, and on the 22d at Fisher's Hill, where he was again routed. The next day the term of service expired, and the remnant of the regiment returned home, arriving at York on the 27th of September, 1864, where a reception was awaiting them—their arrival announced by the ringing of bells. The old flag which they bore through all their battles was carried in the procession torn in shreds. Few regiments saw more active service and work or suffered more.

The veterans who had re-enlisted, and the new recruits who remained at the seat of war, were consolidated into a battalion of five companies, under command of Capt. Edgar M. Ruhl, who was killed while gallantly leading them in the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864. The regiment being recruited to its full strength, Capt. Tearney was commissioned colonel, and it participated in the charge upon the works before Petersburg, where Lieuts. Keasey and Nichol were killed. It was mustered out on the 29th of June, 1865.

After his return from the three months' service, Col. Thomas A. Ziegle received authority to recruit a regiment. One of the most experienced and accomplished volunteer officers in the service, he assisted in the organization of troops at Harrisburg, and March 5, 1862, was given the command of the One Hundred and Seventh. Company A, Capt. Jacob Dorsheimer, had volunteers from York County — Oliver P. Stair, first lieutenant, George C. Stair, second lieutenant. On Sunday, the 9th of March, the regiment passed through York, for the seat of war, moved to Washington, and on the 2d of April crossed the Potomac, and was assigned to Duryea's brigade, Ord's division, of McDowell's corps. After the defeat of Fremont and Banks by Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley, the regiment reached Front Royal by forced march, on the 1st of June, where Jackson had retreated. The regiment encamped at different places, and while near Warrenton, on the morning of the 16th of July, Col. Ziegle died. The whole regiment were devotedly attached to him, and he was regarded as one of the most efficient officers in the brigade. He had been identified with the military of York for so many years, that his career was regarded with expectations of unusual success. He has already been mentioned as one of the volunteers in the Mexican war from York, where he had displayed remarkable coolness and bravery, and became captain of

his company. Immediately after that war he raised the military company known as the Worth Infantry, whose discipline and drill were not excelled by any corps in the Union. The Worth Infantry was the equal in their peculiar drill of the gallant Ellsworth's company of Zouaves. His readiness and that of his company on the breaking out of the war for the Union, their services, the organization of the Sixteenth Regiment and its service have already been mentioned. His remains were brought home and were interred with impressive obsequies in Prospect Hill Cemetery, on July 20, 1862.

The One Hundred and Seventh Regiment became part of the army under Gen. Pope, and was first under fire at Cedar Mountain on the 9th of August, 1862, and was in the second battle of Bull Run, and at Chantilly, South Mountain and Antietam. In October, 1862, it took position in Gen. Franklin's grand division, and was at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. It was in the First Corps, Gen. Reynolds, at Gettysburg, engaged the first day on Seminary Ridge, and on the third to the right of Cemetery Hill. In February, 1864, nearly the entire regiment re-enlisted, and after the veteran furlough, was with Grant in his movement across the James, heavily engaged, and before Petersburg. At Weldon Station Lieut. George C. Stair was captured, and with other officers made his escape through the enemy's lines. Oliver P. Stair was promoted to captain and made brevet major. James Crimmons was wounded at Antietam, taken prisoner at Gettysburg and Weldon Station, and was made first lieutenant in July, 1865. The regiment was mustered out on the 13th of July, 1865.

In the summer of 1862 a company was raised in York by Col. Levi Maish, and about the same time companies by Capts. Hamilton Glessner and Lewis Small, and a company in Hanover by Capt. Joseph S. Jenkins, which were mustered into the service at Harrisburg about the middle of August. These, with five companies from Cumberland County, and some recruits from other counties, were formed into the One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment, Henry J. Zinn, of Cumberland, colonel; and Levi Maish, of York, lieutenant-colonel; and John Lee, of Cumberland, major. Company B, Capt. Glessner; lieutenants, William H. Tomes, Henry Reisinger; Company C, Capt. Jenkins; lieutenants, Benj. F. Myers, William Bossler; Company I, Capt. Small; lieutenants, D. Wilson Grove, Franklin G. Torbet, Jere Oliver; Company K, Capts. Maish, David Z. Seipe; lieutenants, James Lece, John J. Frick. The regiment proceeded at once to Washington, and was moved across the Potomac. After the retreat of Pope it was assigned in September to French's division of Sumner's corps, and on the 16th, but one month after its formation, was in front of the enemy at Antietam, in the center.

The One Hundred and Thirtieth were posted on the 17th upon the crest of a hill, with a field of corn in front, and the enemy lay at the further edge behind a stone wall. Company K was 100 yards from where the enemy lay in the rifle pits. The regiment held this exposed position for hours. "The shot and shell flew like heavy hail, and the men became deaf from the roar of musketry and cannon." Gen. French said: "The conduct of the new regiments must take a prominent place in the history of this great battle. There never was such material in any army." The officers from York County wounded, were Col. Maish, Capt. afterward Maj. Jenkins, and Lieuts. Seipe and Tomes. Maj. Jenkins afterward was attached to the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth regiment, and was killed in November, 1864, in front of Petersburg.

At daylight on the 11th of December, the regiment moved to within sight of the spires of Fredericksburg, at night assisted in laying a pontoon bridge opposite the upper end of the city, and on the following morning crossed with the division and bivouacked in the streets of the city, part of which was still burning, and at night occupied the ruins of a large brick building on Caroline Street. The great battle began on the morning of the 13th by the firing of the artillery on both sides, and when the infantry was put in motion, the division of Gen. French was in advance, which was exposed to a terrific cross-fire of shot and shell, but pressed on with broken and thinned ranks until it was compelled to fall back. Among the killed were Col. Zinn, commanding the regiment, and Lieut. Torbet, of this county.

Levi Maish was promoted to colonel on the 3d of February, 1863. When the command of the army devolved upon Gen. Hooker, the regiment was moved to Chancellorsville, and it was engaged in the furious battle of the 3d of May, 1863, when Col. Maish was again wounded.

On the 12th of May the regiment was relieved from further duty. The special order of Maj.-Gen. French, relieving the One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-second, said: "The General commanding the division takes pleasure in promulgating, in orders, their gallantry, soldier-like

bearing and efficiency, during their entire term of service." And after referring to the great battles in which they had been engaged, said: "Soldiers, you return to your native State which has received lustre from your achievements, and by your devotion to your country's cause. This army, and the division to which you are attached, although they lose you, will always retain and cherish the credit which your military bearing on all occasions reflected on them." On the announcement of their return a town meeting was held for their reception, and on Saturday, the 23d of May, 1863, they received a handsome and hearty welcome. The bells were rung, business suspended, a procession formed under a military and civic escort to the United States Hospital, where a collation was served by the Ladies' Aid Society, and speeches of welcome were made and responded to by the Colonel in praise of the the bravery of his men in their great battles.

In all great wars, as was remarked in noting the events of the Revolution, the first volunteers are not sufficient to the conduct of a prolonged war, and especially in the recent war, carried on upon such an immense scale, a draft was necessary. On two occasions there was a draft in York, on October 16, 1862, and in August, 1863. There were other calls, and partial drafts, but, generally, on the announcement of the quota for any district it was filled either by volunteers or by means of subscriptions for the purpose. Many took their chances of the draft and went in person when drawn. It is the experience of army officers that men raised by this means are as steady and efficient as any other troops.

The One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Regiment was formed, in large part, by men raised under the draft of 1862. It was organized on the 29th of November in that year, on the fair grounds, named Camp Franklin, after Maj.-Gen. William B. Franklin, with the following field officers: Andrew J. Fulton, late captain of Company C, of the Eighty-seventh, colonel; George W. Reisinger, lieutenant-colonel, and Joseph A. Renaut, Major. The troops comprising this regiment were exclusively from York County, and proved themselves to be good soldiers. On the 8th of November, the regiment proceeded to Washington, and from thence to Newport, and under Gen. Peck, to Suffolk, which place was besieged by Gen. Longstreet for more than three weeks, who failed to reduce it. While there, companies of the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth were engaged in heavy skirmishes with the enemy, and sustained considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. Companies D and I had a severe conflict on the 14th of May, near Carnsville. After further service in the destruction of railroads leading North, during which they were exposed to the fire of the enemy, especially at Hanover Junction, while engaged in destroying the Richmond & Fredericksburg Railroad. At the expiration of their term of service, on July 28, 1863, they were mustered out. The regiment left with over 800 men and about 650 returned—9 were killed, about 25 died, and others were left sick at Fortress Monroe.

In the meantime, events at home gave our people work to do; and in all cases when called upon to furnish provisions or give aid to the sick and wounded, they were ready with abundance, and with sanitary help. The Second Regiment of the Ira Harris cavalry (Sixth New York) took up winter quarters here about Christmas, 1861. In the course of the winter barracks were erected on the commons for their accommodation. This regiment had occasion to express their appreciation of the hospitable attention they received from our citizens. Gen. Havelock, a distinguished British officer, a volunteer on the staff of Gen. McClellan, as Inspector-General of Cavalry, visited York, in March 1862, for the purpose of superintending the transportation of the New York regiment, which soon after left us. The barracks erected for them were converted into a military hospital, in the course of the summer, in which many hundreds of soldiers were placed. The ladies of the borough formed a society for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, Mrs. C. A. Morris, president, which was perfect in organization and effectiveness, and the attention, sympathy and aid afforded by it have been gratefully remembered.

Great apprehensions were excited by the retreat of the army under Gen. Pope, in September, 1862, and still further increased by the crossing of the Potomac by the rebels in large force, and the occupation of the city of Frederick. In consequence of the reported advance of the enemy toward the Pennsylvania line, a meeting of the citizens of the borough was called, on September 8, 1862, and it was resolved to form companies in the respective wards, and voluntary organizations were thereupon immediately formed, in the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Wards, two in the Fourth, and an independent company being the seventh, called the Keystone Guards, and a cavalry company called the Videttes. The captains of these companies secured 700 stand of arms

and necessary accoutrements. Places of business were closed at 6 o'clock, to give an opportunity for drilling, and to acquire proficiency in case the companies were needed. They were all mustered into the service on September 12, 1862, and were not discharged until the 24th. The Keystone Guards were fully armed and equipped ready to march when the order to move was countermanded. The reception of the news of the battle of Antietam, and the retreat of Lee across the Potomac, quieted the country.

In June, 1863, our people were again thrown into a state of excitement from an apprehended rebel invasion. Two military departments were erected and Gen. Couch was given command of the eastern department, and orders issued for the formation of the army corps of the Susquehanna, but the enemy moved with more rapidity than was expected. Dr. Palmer, surgeon in charge of the United States Hospital, received orders to remove the patients and stores to a place of greater security, the rolling stock of the Northern Central Railway was removed northward, and citizens were warned to take care of their valuables, especially their horses. A large meeting was held on the 15th of June, and a Committee of Safety formed. Maj. Granville O. Haller, Seventh United States Infantry, who was in York at this time, was placed in command of military preparations here by order of Gen. Couch. Gen. William B. Franklin, U. S. A., was also present in York. These officers met in consultation with the Safety Committee. Large bounties were offered by the borough and county authorities. A company under Capt. Seip was organized and sent to Harrisburg, and a company of horsemen acted as scouts. But before any further organizations could be effected, the rapid movements of the enemy brought him to our doors. They came nearer and nearer, heralded by flying families, and horses and cattle, removed by the orders of Gen. Couch, to the east of the Susquehanna. On the 26th of June, Gettysburg was occupied by a large force. Late at night the Philadelphia City Troop arrived with jaded horses, and reported that they had been chased several miles this side of Gettysburg. Maj. Haller arrived at midnight, having narrowly made his escape from that place. The enemy were reported the next day, Saturday, at Abbottstown. The troops here, consisting of the Patapsco Guards, about 60 men, and 200 convalescents of the hospital and some citizens, the City Troop, a cavalry company from Gettysburg, in all about 350 men (companies of citizens were not ordered out) were at first moved westward, but it was deemed that such resistance as they might make would likely result in disaster to the town, and they were moved toward Wrightsville.

On the 28, June, 1863, the rebel army entered York. They marched into town about 10 o'clock, on Sunday morning, entering the west end of Market Street; the church bells had commenced ringing and the citizens crowded the streets. Ladies on their way to church stopped on the porches and sidewalks. The whole population soon thronged the streets, and men, women and children looked with curious eyes, mingled with undefined apprehensions, upon the motley procession of cavalry, infantry and artillery marching up Market Street, the soldiers looking curiously from side to side, astonished not less at their observers than their observers were at them. The people were in holiday or Sunday costume, the ladies in all their fashionable finery, and the men looking well dressed and comfortable, in strange contrast with the ragged and worn appearance of the invading army. These first troops that entered the town were Gen. Gordon's brigade of 2,500 men, who marched up Market Street and on toward Wrightsville. The Union flag was floating in the center square and was taken down and carried off by them.

Two regiments of infantry, with ten pieces of artillery, followed, and with them, Maj.-Gen. Early, commander of the division. This last brigade took possession of the hospital grounds, the commons. Gen. Early established his headquarters in the court house. York was the only place of any considerable size and wealth they had in their grasp. They saw the rich valley, and the evidences of prosperity all around us, and made their demands accordingly. Although the men were restrained from violence and citizens were treated with respect, the iron hand of an enemy was felt. A requisition was made for provisions and articles of clothing and $100,000 in money. Our prominent business men, by their efforts, partially filled the requisition, raising some $28,000. Threats were made of burning the railroad buildings and car shops, and prudence dictated compliance as far as possible.

Four brigades were in York and vicinity, commanded by Gens. Gordon, Hayes, Smith and Hoke. The brigade of Gen. Gordon marched to Wrightsville, reaching there about 6 o'clock, in the evening. The few Union troops there retreated across the bridge, after the exchange of a few shots with the enemy. The bridge was fired about midway, and soon

the whole was enveloped in flames. The invading troops left hastily on the morning of Tuesday, the 30th of June, between 4 and 5 o'clock.

There were some incidents connected with the rebel invasion of the borough of York, which gave rise to much excitement and misrepresentation at the time and afterward, and as a part of the *res gestae*, as the lawyers say, cannot pass unnoticed. Sufficient time has elapsed since the war, to view the proceedings calmly. A visit was made to the camp of the enemy, on the evening preceding his entry into town, by the request of the Committee of Safety, in order to assure the alarmed citizens of the safety of persons and property, an assurance which accounts for the calm manner in which the presence and control of a hostile foe, was viewed by our people the next day; and the flag, in Centre Square, was left flying to show that the town was *not* surrendered. It was soon after replaced by another flag, presented by W. Latimer Small, Esq., to the borough.

The following is a copy of the requisition made upon the borough of York by Gen. Early, during his occupancy of the town, also a list of the articles and amount of money he received:

REQUIRED FOR THE USE OF EARLY'S DIVISION.

One hundred and sixty-five barrels of flour, or twenty-eight thousand pounds baked bread.

Thirty-five hundred pounds of sugar.

Sixteen hundred and fifty pounds of coffee.

Three hundred gallons molasses.

Twelve hundred pounds salt.

Thirty-two thousand pounds fresh beef, or twenty-one thousand pounds bacon or pork.

The above articles to be delivered at the Market House on Main Street, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Wm. W. Thornton,
Capt. & A. C. S.

REQUIRED FOR THE USE OF MAJ.-GEN. EARLY'S COMMAND.

Two thousand pairs shoes or boots.

One thousand pairs socks.

One thousand felt hats.

One hundred thousand dollars in money.

C. E. Snodgrass,
Major & Chief Q. M. Early's Division.

June 28, 1863.

Approved, and the authorities of the town of York will furnish the above articles and the money required, for which certificates will be given.

J. A. Early,
Major-General Commanding.

A meeting of prominent business men was called, and a committee appointed to fill the above requisition. After every effort was made with unexampled labor on their part, a sum of money and the following articles were furnished, with which Gen. Earley expressed satisfaction, viz.:

Twenty-two thousand pounds of beef, 3,500 pounds sugar, 1,200 pounds salt, 2,000 pairs boots and shoes, 1,000 hats, 1,000 pairs socks, 165 barrels flour, and 300 gallons molasses, 3,500 pounds sugar, 1,650 pounds coffee, and $28,610 in money.

The Confederate army evacuated York early on Tuesday morning, and our people were cut off with communication with the outside world and news from the army until Tuesday evening, July 2, when a scouting party of twenty of Kilpatrick's calvary, from Hanover, came galloping into town. The feelings of our people were worked up into a fever of excitement, and the scouts were received with great joy. A collation was at once spread for them in the market house in Centre Square, and as the hungry men were about to partake of it, the sentinel on duty a short distance down Market Street gave the alarm, that a body of horsemen were approaching from the west. The officer in command, gave the order "to horse" and quicker than it can be written, every man vaulted into the saddle, and with drawn sabre and carbine in readiness, were in line, eager to make a dash down the street, upon the reported advance of the enemy. The officer poised his field glass, but instead of an enemy, discovered a peaceable farmer coming into Bottstown, with a load of hay, drawn by six horses. The soldiers laughingly dismounted, and did full justice to the viands spread for them by the patriotic people of York. After ascertaining that the army under Earley, had left this section of the country the cavalry left for Hanover, to join Kilpatrick and take a hand in the bloody fight at Gettysburg.

The Committee of Safety of the borough of York, organized in June, 1863, for the defense of the borough of York, for the information of the public, published the following statement:

On Monday evening, the 15th of June, 1863, at the call of the chief burgess, a large meeting was held in the court house, which resulted in the appointment of the following Safety Committee:

First Ward—Frederick Stallman, William H. Albright, Gates J. Weiser.

Second Ward—David E. Small, John Gibson, E. H. Weiser.

Third Ward—Thomas White, Jacob D. Schall, W. Latimer Small.

Fourth Ward—Col. D. A. Stillinger, Gen. George Hay, George A. Barnitz.

Fifth Ward—Fred. Baugher, Lewis Carl, Joseph Smyser.

The Safety Committee met at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and issued a call in obedience to the governor's proclamation, for the formation of military companies to be sent to Harrisburg for the defense of the State.

A company of men for six months was organized in the borough, under Capt. Seip, and sent to Har-

risburg, who are now in the service of the United States.

They also used every effort with the commissioners of the county to secure to every volunteer a bounty of $25, in which they did not succeed. They, however, through a town meeting called by them, on the evening of the 17th of June, obtained from the town council of the borough of York a sum sufficient to pay the required bounty, which was accordingly done.

The committee further recommended the citizens of the borough and county to form a company of horsemen, to act as scouts. This latter company was immediately organized, and were very serviceable to the committee in furnishing them with information.

Despatches were, from time to time, received from Maj. G. O. Haller, Seventh United States Infantry, at Gettysburg, of the movements of the enemy. Maj. Haller had been appointed aid to Gen. Couch, and placed in charge of the defenses here, and he frequently consulted and advised with the committee as to the means to be used for the protection of the borough. The committee met twice a day, and all information received by them, by telegrams or otherwise, was immediately given to the public.

On the 23d of June, 1863, an order of Gen. Couch was published, by hand-bills, to the people of the county, "directing that all horses, except those for cavalry or scouting purposes, and all cattle, be sent north or east of Harrisburg," thus giving ample notice to all persons to place in security property most liable to capture by the enemy.

On the 24th of June, reliable information from Gettysburg was received through Maj. Haller that the enemy were on the South Mountain with a large force, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery. The committee, at that time, not apprehending anything more than cavalry raids in this vicinity, issued a call to the citizens of the borough to form companies of minute men for home defense. To effect this, places of business, at the request of the Safety Committee and of the chief Burgess, were closed at 6 o'clock P. M. The next day, Friday, June 26, the places of business were closed at 12 o'clock, noon, and those desirous of joining military organizations for the defense of the borough, were requested to meet at the court house, at 2 o'clock P. M. A large gathering of citizens responded to the call, and the company rolls were opened.

During the meeting, a dispatch from Maj. Haller was received, informing the committee that the enemy were moving upon Gettysburg with infantry, cavalry and artillery, and urging the citizens of York to organize and arm themselves, that perhaps York County could be saved. A meeting of citizens assembled at 7:30 o'clock in the evening, at which addresses were delivered and the rolls again opened. One company, numbering seventy men, under Capt. John Hays, was organized.

At a late hour on Friday night information was received of the occupation of Gettysburg and of the retreat of our forces from that town. Places of business were closed on Saturday during the entire day. Notice of the rebels being at Abbott-town was received about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The forces here were ordered out by Maj. Haller, consisting of the convalescents of the United States Hospital, the hospital guard a few men of the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvannia Volunteers, the Philadelphia City Troop, a volunteer company of cavalry from Gettysburg and vicinity, and some citizens of York, in all about 350 men. This force, about 6 o'clock, was ordered to fall back to Wrighsville, leaving the borough of York without a soldier to defend it.

At the request of the chief burgess, the Safety Committee was convened at half-past seven o'clock. The following committee immediately adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the American flag be raised in the Centre Square.

The chief burgess informed the committee that Mr. Arthur Farquhar, a citizen of the borough had reported to him an interview with Brig.-Gen. Gordon, of the rebel army, a few miles from town, and that he was authorized to inform the borough authorities that in case no resistance was made to the occupation of the town, private property and unarmed citizens should be respected; whereupon the committee adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That finding our town defenceless, we request the Chief Burgess to surrender the town peacefully and to obtain for us the assurance that the persons of citizens and private property will be respected, the Chief Burgess to be accompanied by such of the committee as may think proper to join him.

The following named gentlemen were appointed a special committee to accompany the Chief Burgess: Gen. George Hay, President of the Committee of Safety; W. Latimer Small and Thomas White, Esq. These gentlemen with the Chief Burgess and Mr. Farquhar left town about eight o'clock Saturday evening, and returned about one o'clock the following morning. They reported an interview with Brig. Gen. Gordon in which they informed him that they had endeavored to raise all the force they could to resist his entering the town, but having failed to do so, all that they asked if he did enter, was that the persons and property of citizens should be safe, that the rebel General gave them every assurance of the protection they asked in case the town should be occupied by his forces, and further that there was nothing said by either party about a surrender of the town. At ten o'clock on Sunday morning, the 28th of June, the rebels in large force entered and occupied the town. The flag flying in Centre Square was ordered to be taken down by the enemy and was carried away by him.

The Committee of Safety having discharged the duties imposed upon them to the best of their judgment respectfully submit the above report of their action to their fellow citizens.

GEORGE HAY,
JOHN GIBSON,
FREDERICK STALLMAN,
WM. H. ALBRIGHT,
GATES J. WEISER,
DAVID E. SMALL,
E. H. WEISER,
THOMAS WHITE,
JACOB D. SCHALL,
W. LATIMER SMALL,
D. A. STILLINGER,
GEORGE A. BARNITZ,
FREDERICK BAUFHER,
LEWIS CARL,
JOSEPH SMYSER.
Committee.

At Hanover, the first battle of the war in Pensylvania, was fought on Tuesday, June 30, 1863, an artillery and cavalry fight which lasted the greater part of the day. The cannonading was distinctly heard in York. The third division of the cavalry corps, of the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. Kilpatrick, one of the brigades of which was commanded by Gen Custer, reached Littlestown on the 29th, and Hanover on the

30th, in pursuit of Gen. Stuart, who was known to be moving through Pennsylvania. The Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry was of the rear guard of Kilpatrick's column, and while halting in the streets of Hanover, was suddenly attacked by the head of Stuart's column. The Eighteenth was at first driven through the town, but rallying with the Fifth New York, drove the enemy back, when his artillery opened fire. The roar of guns brought Kilpatrick to the rescue. He formed his line of battle on the hills south of Hanover, and the enemy held the heights to the north, the Eighteenth Pennsylvania occupying the town and barricading the streets. The fight, with artillery firing and skirmishing, continued until dark, when the enemy retired. A large body of them came as far as Dover, and about 230 prisoners were paroled there. Thirteen Union men were killed and fourteen wounded, four rebels killed and nine wounded. Stuart was prevented by this engagement from joining Lee until after the battle of Gettysburg, and his absence was greatly deplored by the Confederate leader.

Among the most renowned and effective branches of the service were the cavalry regiments. The Eleventh Cavalry (One Hundred and Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers) was organized at the commencement of the war. It received recruits here who were attached to Company I, Capt. William I. Reisinger and Daniel H. Shriver, lieutenant. This regiment was employed in continuous and arduous cavalry service for four years, with the Army of the Potomac and with Sheridan. In one of its raids Lieut. Shriver was killed, at Flat Creek Bridge, on February 14, 1864.

During the months of June and July, 1863, the Twenty-first Cavalry, (One Hundred and Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers) was recruited, under a call for cavalry for six months' service, during which it was on scouting duty in the Shenandoah Valley. Company A, Capt. Hugh W. McCall, Lieuts. S. Nelson Kilgore and Samuel N. Manifold, was raised principally in the lower end of York County. In January, 1864, it was reorganized for three years' service. This regiment was engaged at Cold Harbor, on the 1st, 2nd and 3d of June, and in the assault on Petersburg, on the 18th. Again, at Jerusalem Plank Road, Weldon Railroad, at Poplar Spring Church, where it was complimented for its gallantry by Gen. Griffin, and at Hatcher's Run. Afterward it was in other engagements, and, in the final assault upon the defences of Petersburg, had the honor of making the first charge in the campaign, near Dinwiddie Court House, and had other fighting up to the surrender near Appomattox Court House. It was mustered out on July 8, 1865.

Just previous to the invasion of Pennsylvania, in June, 1863, a company was formed in York, which was united with a body of troops, known as the First Battalion, and placed on guard and provost duty. In March, 1864, it became Company B, of the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, then organized for three years' service: David Z. Seipe, captain, afterward major; Samuel I. Adams, first-lieutenant, afterward captain; Matthew H. McCall, first-lieutenant and quartermaster of the regiment; Jonathan J. Jessop, William W. Torbert, Samuel C. Ilgenfritz, second-lieutenants. In May, 1864, the regiment was ordered to the front to join the Army of the Potomac and assigned to the Fifth corps, arriving in time to participate in the battle of Cold Harbor. It suffered severely at Petersburg, on the 18th of June; Maj. Merrick, commanding the regiment, and Lieut. Jessop, each lost a leg, while leading their men to the charge. For its gallant conduct the regiment received the commendation of Gen. Chamberlain, commanding the corps. It was again engaged at Weldon Railroad, on the 18th of August. In September, it was moved from the front and placed on duty at Philadelphia, where it acted as escort to the remains of President Lincoln on the occasion of the funeral obsequies in that city.

Beside the company of Capt. Seipe, just mentioned, companies were formed in York County, who were mustered in for the emergency service, from June to August, 1863, but the great victory of Gettysburg, relieved our people from all apprehended danger.

The First and Eleventh Corps of the Army of the Potomac, on Wednesday, July 1, 1863, came up with the enemy, in large force, under Gens. Hill and Longstreet, near Gettysburg, and a short and severe engagement ensued in and around that town. Gen. Reynolds was killed at the commencement of the fight, while riding at the head of his troops. On Thursday another engagement began,—the rest of the army, under Gen. Meade, having come up, and the army of the Confederates, under Gen. Lee. The firing was heard here distinctly, and in the evening, from six to eight o'clock, it was terrific. On Friday the battle continued, resulting in the defeat and retreat of Lee. This great battle furnished an opportunity to our people to forward supplies and assistance to the wounded and suffering soldiers, on and in the neigh-

borhood of the field of battle. It scarce needed a public meeting, which was called for the purpose, to cause our citizens to bring in abundance of provisions to the market and court houses. In less than two hours and a half thirty wagons, loaded down with the necessaries of life, bread, cakes, hams and delicacies, accompanied by male and female nurses, were on their way to the battlefield. Provisions continued to arrive and were at once forwarded to the scene of action.

In the early part of 1864 sanitary fairs throughout the country were held, and the ladies of the Soldiers' Aid Society, of York, in February of that year, inaugurated a series of entertainments in connection with their fair, consisting of concerts, tableaux and other exhibitions, by which large amounts of money were raised for the sanitary fund. Quiet reigned at home, and our people were free from all apprehension of danger, until they were suddenly disturbed by another advance of the enemy across the Potomac.

After terrible battles and frightful slaughter, Gen. Grant, about July 1, 1864, sat down before Petersburg to commence the siege of the enemy's works, and the slow, but sure advance to Richmond. But while he was there with his great army, the country was startled by another invasion of Maryland, by Ewell's Army, and siege laid to Washington, the enemy's cannon shaking the very Capitol. After the battle of Monocacy, the Confederate cavalry overran all eastern Maryland. Harry Gilmore made his famous raid, destroying the railroads, and particularly cutting off communication between Philadelphia and Baltimore. A memorable incident of this raid was the capture and escape of Maj.-Gen. Franklin. On the 11th day of July, when on the train from Baltimore to Philadelphia, he was taken prisoner, but while at Reisterstown, in charge of a guard, he made his escape. Feigning sleep, the guards fell asleep really, when he quietly walked off. After hiding two days in the woods, he met a farmer who befriended him, and with whom he took refuge until it was time to make his way further.

There was witnessed, in the month of July, 1864, again, the distressing sight of refugees fleeing through our streets in charge of horses and cattle. The proximity of the enemy occasioned great alarm. There was a call by the governor for 24,000 men to serve for one hundred days. Five companies were formed in York for home protection, and public meetings were called to provide bounties for volunteers. The stores were closed, and business generally suspended.

On the 30th day of July the awful news was received of the burning of the town of Chambersburg. Three hundred and fifty houses were burned and all the public buildings. A public meeting for the relief of the sufferers was called, and several thousand dollars were raised for that purpose in York. The enemy retiring relieved us from further apprehension.

Of the hundred days men, the One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Regiment had men from York County. It was put on duty in and near Baltimore, on the lines of the railroads, on provost duty, and as guard to prisoners.

Early in 1864 a draft was ordered for 500,000 men, unless forthcoming by volunteers, and for some districts a draft was made on the 6th of June. On the 18th of July there was a call for 500,000 volunteers. This call, after the already exhausting drafts, roused a class of citizens, who determined to volunteer themselves, and fill the quotas, organized companies, and became attached to regiments, which, although put into service late in the war, acquired the distinction of veterans.

The Two Hundredth Regiment was commanded by Col. Charles W. Diven, formerly major of the Twelfth Reserves. It was organized on September 3, 1864. The companies, formed in York, attached to this regiment, were, Company A, Adam Reisinger, John Wimer, captains; William F. Reisinger, Edward Smith, Jere Oliver, lieutenants. Company D, William H. Duhling, captain; Martin L. Duhling and William H. Drayer, lieutenants. Company H, Jacob Wiest, captain; James M'Comas and William H. Smyser, lieutenants. Company K, Hamilton A. Glessner, captain; George I. Spangler, Augustus C. Steig and Zachariah S. Shaw, lieutenants.

At the time of the formation of the companies just mentioned, a company was raised in York by Capt. Lewis Small; lieutenants, Richard C. Ivory and William L. Keagle. This company was attached, at Harrisburg, to the Two Hundred and Seventh Regiment as Company E.

Two other companies from York County were also then formed, one by Capt. Henry W. Spangler; lieutenants Thomas J. Hendricks, William Douglas, and William B. Morrow; the other by Capt. John Klugh; lieutenants, George W. Heighes and Henry L. Arnold, and were attached to the Two Hundred and Ninth Regiment as Companies B. and I.

These three regiments, organized about the same time, were immediately ordered to the front, and placed in the Army of the James, and were employed in active duty until the 24th of November, when they were transferred to the Army of the Potomac, and placed in the division of Gen. Hartranft, Ninth corps. They performed fatigue duty and were thoroughly drilled during the winter, and were engaged in several raids at Bermuda Hundred, Jerusalem Plank Road and Hatcher's Run, and at the opening of the spring campaign they were engaged in one of the most brilliant achievements of the war. Fort Steadman was, by a surprise, captured by the enemy. Hartranft had six Pennsylvania regiments, including these three, and determined to lead his command at once to the assault—Col. Diven, commanding the First Brigade. About daylight, on Saturday morning, the 25th of March, after three several assaults, under very heavy fire, the fort was retaken. The Two Hundredth led the assault, supported by the Two Hundred and Ninth. The Two Hundredth received particular mention in Gen. Hartranft's report: "It was put to the severest test, and behaved with great firmness and steadiness." And he congratulated all the men and officers of his command "for their gallant and heroic conduct," that they had "won a name and reputation of which veterans ought to feel proud."

April 2, the division was again formed for assault in front of Fort Sedgewick, in the capture of which the men and officers behaved with great gallantry and coolness. Sergt. Michael Harman, of Company E, Two Hundred and Seventh, was killed in this assault. The color sergeant of the regiment, George J. Horning, fell pierced with seven balls, when Sergt. Charles J. Ilgenfritz sprang forward and raised the colors, and the men rushed over the works and the colors were planted on the fort. The regiments advanced to the city of Petersburg, which was by this time abandoned, and continued in pursuit of the enemy until the surrender of Lee, and in May they were mustered out.

A company was raised in York by Capt. Emanuel Herman, in the early part of 1865, Emanuel Rutter, first lieutenant, and Charles W. P. Collins, second lieutenant. This company was attached, with seven other companies, to the One Hundred and Third Veteran Regiment, which had been reduced to eighty-one men. It was on duty in North Carolina, until June 25, 1865, when it was mustered out at Newbern.

Soldiers from York and York County, volunteered in other Pennsylvania regiments, besides those mentioned, and also in regiments of other States, and where, in some cases, they had become residents. Henry J. Test, who had been a member of the Worth Infantry, in the three months' service, volunteered in the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers (Col. Hambright's regiment, of Lancaster County), became a lieutenant in Company B, and was killed at the battle of Perryville, Ky., on October 8, 1862. The Seventh Iowa Regiment was commanded by Col. Jacob Lauman, afterward brigadier-general, who was with Gen. Grant in the West, at Belmont, Pittsburgh Landing and Fort Donelson. At this last named place, Capt. Jonathan S. Slaymaker, of the Second Iowa, fell while leading his company in the assault. Corp. David Hays, of the Thirteenth Indiana, a soldier of the Mexican war, distinguished himself in a desperate hand to hand encounter with the rebels in Western Virginia. Many others might be mentioned whose names cannot be recalled.

Thus from the ordinary life of the citizen, from the farm, the workshop, the counting room and the office, our men left their business and homes, at the call of their country, and formed a part of that great body of volunteers, which constituted, with the regular army as a nucleus, the military power of the nation, and furnished their full share toward the preservation of the American Union. The army officers are chiefly graduates of the military academy. These in many instances, during the war, retaining their rank in the line, became general officers of volunteers. The West Point graduates from York attained conspicuous positions in the service. William B. Franklin was major-general by brevet, and major-general of volunteers; Horatio Gates Gibson, major, Third Artillery, was colonel of Second Ohio Heavy Artillery and brevet brigadier-general of volunteers. On the staff, Edmund Shriver was Inspector-General of the Army of the United States and brevet major-general; Michael P. Small, colonel, commissary department, and brevet brigadier-general. Of those appointed from civil life were Maj. Granville O. Haller, Seventh Infantry; Capt. Walter S. Franklin, Twelfth Infantry, brevet major and on the staff with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; Capt. Theodore D. Cochran, of the Thirteenth Infantry; Capt. Charles Garrettson, of the Seventeenth Infantry; Lieut. George W. H. Stouch, Third Infantry, and Lieut. Jacob L. Stouch, Twelfth Infantry.

The brilliant achievements of the navy

reflected luster upon the national escutcheon, and to that branch of the service is due one half of the conquest of the Rebellion. Graduates of the naval academy, from this place, Commanders Clarke H. Wells, Samuel R. Franklin and William Gibson, participated in the great naval engagements of the war, and experienced on the iron clads, in blockade, bombardment, and battle, in Charleston Harbor and on the James and Mississippi and elsewhere, much perilous and arduous service; and volunteers from the borough and county of York, were to be found among the gallant crews and officers of Union vessels.

The city of Richmond was deserted on Sunday, April 2, 1865, by the confederate government and by the army that for a year had so fiercely defended it. The first Union troops who entered it found it abandoned and in flames. The fall of Richmond was celebrated in York, on the 8th of April, by a procession—business was suspended and at night there was an illumination. On the 9th of April, Gen. Lee surrendered the confederate army of Northern Virginia to Gen. Grant, and on the 26th of April Gen. Johnston surrendered the Confederate States Army in North Carolina, to Gen. Sherman. Peace was soon after proclaimed, and "the cruel war was over."

But while these concluding events of the greatest of civil wars were enacting, the startling intelligence of the assassination of President Lincoln plunged the nation into the deepest mourning. On the 21st of April, almost every resident of York repaired to the railroad, to pay the last sad tribute of respect to the memory of the lamented chief magistrate. The military and citizens in procession were placed in line, and the funeral cortege, amid the tolling of bells and firing of minute guns, passed through lines of citizens who stood with uncovered heads. A floral tribute was laid upon his coffin by the ladies of York. It consisted of a beautiful wreath of rare flowers encircling the national shield. The field was made of blue violets, with myrtle representing the stars, the bars were made alternately of white and red verbena. Thus passed the last sad pageant of a most painful but eventful period in the history of our nation.

VOLUNTEERS FROM YORK COUNTY.

SECOND REGIMENT, COMPANY B—THREE MONTHS' SERVICE.

Privates—James Crimins, Wm. Markley.

COMPANY K.

Officers.—Captain—George Hay; First Lieutenant—John W. Schall; Second Lieutenant—Jacob Emmett, Jr.; First Sergeant—John Albright; Second Sergeant—Philip Peiffer; Third Sergeant—Oliver P. Stair; Fourth Sergeant—Emanuel Smith; First Corporal—Edward F. Smith; Second Corporal—Charles W. Stubbins; Third Corporal—William C. Getz; Fourth Corporal—Albert A. Welsh; Musicians—Samuel Simons, Zachariah Zimmerman.

Privates.—John Bush, Ferdinand Buckingham, George N. Barnitz, Adam Bein, Charles Busey, William Clapper, Daniel Cooks, John Dennes, John A. Epply, George W. Feistell, David Fox, Emanuel Foust, Ambrose Foust, Matthew Foose, George Greysley, Andrew J. Gotwald, Frederick Ginter, Lewis Hoffman, Solomon R. Haugh, Joseph W. Houghes, Peter Hubert, Charles F. Hauck, Charles Harkins, Joseph Harman, Joseph A. Heidler, John Kise, Robert W. Keech, Daniel Landis, Augustus Laucks, Jacob Lehr, Franklin Morgan, John M'Illvaine (M. D.), Peter K. Myers, Henry Marks, Jeremiah Oliver, David Reese, Samuel Ruth, William Ranson, George Rudisell, William A. Reisinger, Jacob Smith, Robert Smith, Daniel Spangler, Charles F. Stroman, William H. Smyser, Martin Selack, Charles A. Shetler, Jacob Smyser, Henry Smallbrook, Isaac C. Simmon, George C. Stroman, William Seyfert, Henry Seipe, John N. Taylor, William H. Tomes, Charles Wolf, Alexander C. Ward, John F. Williams, Harrison C. Weist, John Willy, Henry Young, Daniel Zellers, Joseph Zeudlick, Franklin Zerger.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT, COMPANY A—THREE MONTHS' SERVICE.

Field and Staff Officers.—Colonel—Thomas A. Ziegle; Lieutenant Colonel—George J. Higgins; Major—Frank T. Bennett; Adjutant—William Brown; Quartermaster—A. H. Glatz; Surgeon—William W. M'Guigen; Assistant Surgeon—James K. Rogers.

Company Officers. — Captain — John Hays; First Lieutenant—Solomon Meyers; Second Lieutenant — John M. Deitch; First Sergeant—Jacob Stough; Second Sergeant—Elias Spangler; Third Sergeant—William F. Frank; First Corporal—Jacob I. Young; Second Corporal—William H. Albright; Third Corporal—Lewis Small; Fourth Corporal—Zachariah Knaub; Musicians—George H. Brierman, Henry Zorger.

Privates.—William Baum, John W. Baum, Charles M. Brannon, Frederick Banstean,

Frederick Breidling, Henry Birnstock, William H. H. Craver, Murray I. Cross, Samuel S. Crull, William R. Crull, Leonard Doll, Edwin C. Duncan, David Everhart, Joseph H. Ensign, George S. Frey, John Frick, Charles J. Fox, Albert Ford, Samuel Funk, Charles E. Gardner, George W. Glessner, H. E. F. Grubb, Oscar K. Harris, John Haslup, Henry Hemple, John Hoelle, Joseph Ilgenfritz, David F. Ilgenfritz, Edward Kraber, John Klinedinst, Benjamin I. King, Gabriel Marks, Christian Miller, George Moore, William F. Moorehead, Peter Nickel, George Rabine, Frederick Reinhart, William Reisinger, George H. Ropp, Charles F. Ropp, Alexander H. Rupert, Samuel Rudy, Harrison Stair, George C. Stair, Samuel H. Spangler, George I. Spangler, William A. Spangler, Charles A. Strack, Charles H. Stahlman, William Swartz, David Sirp, John Smeltzer, John Shirey, John Strickler, Alex A. Strickler, Philip M. Shive, Lewis M. Smith, Edward L. Schroeder, Henry I. Test, Lewis Thomas, Dan'l L. Welsh, Franklin I. Welsh, Christian Yenser.

COMPANY F.

Officers.—Captain—Horatio Gates Myers; First Lieutenant—Joseph Renaut; Second Lieutenant, JacobW. Bender; Sergeants—Alfred McKinney, William Troup, George Kochler, Henry Houser; Corporals—Adam Klink, Abraham Becher, Henry Trone, Andrew Miller; Musicians—Silas Gengling, Lewis Renaut.

Privates.—William Allwood, Jerome Adams, Thomas Brown, Henry P. Bittenger, William Bair, Israel Boblitz, Henry Carr, Henry F. Constine, Jeremiah Carbaugh, Lewis Cline, George Colbeg, Jacob Doll, Martin Deihl, Henry A. Eckenrode, Charles Fiscus, John Gross, Franklin Gipe, James Grimes, William Guinlittle, Hamilton S. Grim, Joseph Grim, Nicholas Hahm, George Jones, William Klunk, Daniel Keesey, Anthony Klunk, William Low, John Low, Daniel Lookabaugh, Adam McKinney, John McElroy, William McFarland, Michael Mulgrew, Jerome McWilliams, John Martin, Jacob D. Neiderer, Pius Neiderer, Alexander Parr, Rolandus Roland, Adam Robling, Adam Reiling, William Rhinedollar, Edward Slagle, William Staman, John Soule, Reuben Stonesifer, Calvin Simpson, Peter Schuck, James Stewart, Daniel Weaver, William White, George Warner, John Wheeler, Jackson Wintrode, Daniel Witmyer.

COMPANY G.

Officers.—Captain — Cyrus Diller; First Lieutenant — Henry Morningstar; Second Lieutenant—Joseph S. Jenkins; First Sergeant—Michael Harmon; Second Sergeant — Isaac Wagner; Third Sergeant — John Shanesy; Fourth Sergeant — Joel Henry; First Corporal—Adam Morningstar; Second Corporal—William Shuman; Third Corporal—George E. Yingling; Fourth Corporal—Joseph A. Slagle; Musicians— Simon J. Diller, Thomas L. Wirt.

Privates. — Theodore Bair, William A. Beard, Walter F. Beard, Peter Butt, Martin Buehler, William Bupp, Frederick M. Boyer, William Collins, Michael Chrum, John Divine, Samuel Dillen, John A. Eline, John S. Forest, Henry Fleming, Leo Gleason, Sebastian Grimm, Henry Hubley, Michael Herman, John Kouck, John H. Krook, Daniel Kneidler, Levi King, Adam King, George Livingston, Jacob Low, George Luttenberger, George Long, Charles Mowery, Charles Myers, Joseph M'Kinsey, Matthias Mann, Henry C. Metzer, William Newman, John Petry, Rufus Parr, Peter Reaver, George Ritzel, John Runk, John Spence, David Shull, William Sickel, George Sickel, Henry Stine, Andrew G. Shull, Daniel F. Stair, Jacob H. Shriver, Franklin Steininger, Henry Schrall, John Simpson, Thomas Sayers, Franklin Sharp, Edward H. Snyder, Conrad Snyder, Gustavus Trone, Abraham Test, George W. Walker, Michael Wise, Samuel Witter, John Wagner, Andrew Wolf, George W. Welsh, Christian Wagner.

COMPANY H.

Officers.—Captain—Theodore D. Cochran; First Lieutenant—Michael Gallagher, Jr.; Second Lieutenant—Andrew D. Yocum, First Sergeant—John A. Ettinger; Second Sergeant, Jacob Sheets; Third Sergeant—William E. Patterson; Fourth Sergeant—Charles D. Henry; First Corporal—Henry Buckingham; Second Corporal—Jacob Buckmurster; Third Corporal—Andrew J. Fulton; Fourth Corporal—John W. Carey; Musicians—Isaac Rudisil, Andrew Z. Frey.

Privates—Samuel B. Bair, James F. Barnitz, John Barnmiller, Jesse Beck, John Beers, Oram G. Blake, Thomas Z. Bevise, Matthias Bloom, Jacob Cooks, Emanuel C. Coleman, George Deitz, Johannas Deckling, Samuel Evans, John Engles, William Giroy, John Hagan (first), John Hagan (second), Henry Heubner, Jerome Heidler, Jacob Hauck, Paul Herman, William Ilgenfritz, Jonathan Kersey, John H. Keesey, Daniel G. Keesey, Oliver Keesey, John Kendig, Frederick Klinefelter, Frantz Kettles, Frank Ketling, George Knodle, Harrison Keesey,

Benjamin Leber, Henry Leibenight, Jacob Marver, Henry C. Miller, John Miller, Abraham Myers, Sigmond Myers, Joseph Motter, James C. M'Guire, William H. M'Cauly, John Michael, Thomas J. Montgomery, Samuel F. Neoin, Edward Ness, Edward Owens, William Owens, Morris Parvell, John Rapp, Henry H. Riley, Martin Richard, Eli Ream, Jeremiah T. Reary, John Stough, Charles Snyder, Samuel Saylor, Franklin Stallman, John Schellenberger, William Schriver, Nathaniel Thompson, Henry Weidner, Patrick Whaling, Peter K. Yost.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT (FIRST PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS), COMPANY D—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Officers.—Capt. George H. Hess, Capt. Wm. G. Wasson. First Lt. Calvin Kendig. 1st, Lt. Wm. H. Trapnel; 2d Lt. David Warfel, 2nd Lt. Amos W. Sourbeer. First Sgt. Samuel Pickel, Sgt. Charles K. Wasson, Sgt. Abraham J. Taylor, Sgt. Geo. M. D. Lemmon, Sgt. Elias Funk, Sgt. John R. Courtney. Corp. Lindley M'Clune, Corp. Franklin Sourbeer, Corp. Jacob Shaub, Corp. John Gilbert, Corp. William Bruce, Corp. Jacob Finney, Corp. John F. Dabior, Corp. Henry Pickel, Corp, William Lafferty. William Klineyoung, musician, Jacob Diffenderfer, musician.

Privates.—William Allison, James Boyle, Miller Brady, John Beichall, John Bechtold, William J. Bowers, William Brown, Abraham Brubecker, Barzilles Briggles, James Barbew, Amos Bushorn, Mark Beatty, Jacob Byers, E. M. Clark, James Cresswell, Samuel Campbell, Frederick Davis, Joseph Deitrick, Charles Dern; Joseph Flick, Aaron Fralick, John Ferguson, Charles R. Grosh, T. L. Graham, Samuel P. Groff, Samuel Gordon, Gottlieb Garner, Valentine Hoffman, Hiram Hughes, John Hill, Amos Hoak, John B. Heble, Amos Harmer, David Heiney, Samuel Herr, Aldus Hawthorne, Jacob Hiller, Chas. Homberger, George Heiny, David Hamilton, Amos Haverstick, Jacob Harnish, Christian Henninger, Israel Jacobs, Amos Johnson, Jacob Johnson, John W. Kise. Francis Kelborne, Joseph Knight, Lemon Kline, Charles B. King, Daniel Kauffman, Jesse M. Kughn, Uriah H. Love, George Lanning, George Miller, Isaac Musser, John Maynard, John M'Farland, Samuel M'Farland, William M'Coy, Peter M'Bride, Michael M'Cabe, William Norris, Samuel Ohrnite, William Peek, Freeman Powers. John Rhoads, John Reed, Samuel Robinson. John Sourbeer, Henry Shoff, Franklin Smith, Robert Scott, Charles D. Trippie, William Tweed, John W. Urban, Benjamin F. Urban, Frederick Vierling, Samuel White, Robert Wertz, William Wright, William J. Webb, Hiram Will, Zachariah Wilhelm, Urie Wilson, William Williamson.

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT, COMPANY G—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Officers. — Captain — Charles W. Diven. First Lieutenants — William W. Arnold. George Huber. James K. Miller. Second Lieutenant — Nathan Carman: First Sergeant—Geo. W. Ebaugh: Sergeants—Henry Gise, John Conway, Isaac D. Culmerry George C. Bush, James L. M'Clure; Corporals — Jeremiah Waltmeyer, Henry Balsi, George Writer, Ambrose Ensminger, Jacob Shannon, John D. Campbell, Charles Halmer, Augustus L. Hursh, Hiram Kendig. Eli Harnish, Daniel D. Bailey, Christian S. Wagner. Musician—Jacob Eppley, John Embeck. Daniel Repman.

Privates. — George Albert, Levi Akin Paris W. Albert, Washington Alexander,, William Bettinger, Michael Berger. John Bishop, Frederick Bongey, Samuel Breneman, Hugo L. Bush, George B. Brown. Solomon Barlin. Winfield S. Duffield, John A. Duffield, Amos Day, Wilson Everal, William Eaton. William R. Eaton. David Ehrman. Wilson C. Fox, John B. Fry, Arthur E. Fulton, Jas. Feltenberger, William B. Fox, John Grantz, William Gibbs, Arnum Gegler, Lewis Grove, Henry Gable, Moses Gardner, Henry Gegler, Nicholas B. Heim, Solomon C. Hampson, George Hardy, Michael Haley, Cornelius Hoover. Henry Harman. Jacob Hanatius. James Isenberg, Frederick Ingles. Andrew Kinter, Jacob Kaylor, George Kenny, George W. Lowe, Christian C. Leib, Washington Laird, Ira E. Lowe, Tolbert Lowe, John A. Marks, Archibald M'Monagle, Edward Mackinson, Wesley M'Leary, William Myers. James Morrison, George Messamore, Charles Montgomery, William Mentzberger, Charles Moyer, James Martoe. James Osborn, Jeremiah Parson, John Rohabaugh, David Shirk, Augustus Shaefer, Joseph Shaefer, Robert Stevenson, James Stevenson, Orlando Simpson, Charles Stewart, Geo. W. Smith, Henry Smith, Richard Sneath, Geo. F. Streading, Samuel Skipper, John Tennis, David Torbit, John Waltemeyer, William Wetzel, Adam Waltemeyer, Washington Williams, John Wisser, Lewis Waltemeyer. Thomas H. White, Peter Whalen. Henry Zorger.

FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT, FIRST ARTILLERY—BATTERY E—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Officers.—Maj. Alfred E. Lewis, Capt.

Jacob M. Barr. Maj. Theodore Miller. Capt. Thomas G. Orwig. Capt. Henry Y. Wildey. First Lieut. Abingdon W. Minich. First Lieut. John Hardy. First Lieut. Benjamin M. Orwig, First Lieut. William H. Kilgore. Second Lieut. Frank C. Choate. Second Lieut. William C. Wick. Second Lieut. John Hassler. Second Lieut. Gustavus Reeling. Second Lieut. John Perrin. First Sergt. John Gnaw. Quartermaster Sergeant Jed. D. Lincoln. Sergt. David Givens. Sergt. James O. Blauvelt. Sergt. John Miller. Sergt. George Miller. Sergt. James A. Fish. Sergt. Joshua E. Price, Sergt. Charles D. Elliott, Sergt. Albert W. Goff, Sergt. Henry Greybill. Sergt. Jacob S. Bernheisel. Sergt. John Hoggs, Sergt. Isaac I. Kenyon, Sergt. Fordyce A. Lyman, Sergt. H. W. Strawser, Sergt. George W. Cripps, Sergt. Daniel W. Styles, Corp. T. W. Fullerton. Corp. William Wilson, Corp. Charles Anderson, Corp. George N. Tuttle. Corp. Fleming Mathews. Corp. John R. Foust, Corp. Wm. McGuirk. Corp. Wm. Tateman, Corp. Harlow Moon. Corp. James Wereham. Corp. Ephraim Oakley. Corp. Francis Rick, Corp. Barton Beck, Corp. H. D. Gocherus. Corp. Tilghman Jacoby. Corp. C. A. Keampher, Corp. Joseph R. Miller, Corp. And. D. Townsend. Corp. Geo. B. Barkley, Corp. Patrick Kane, Corp. H. E. Esbenshade, Corp. John Flannegan. Corp. Howard Smith; Buglers—Adam Seegar. Charles T. Seitz, Wm. G. S. Allen, John Harris; Artificers—Jos. W. Bryant. Allen Stoner, Edward B. Hart, Stephen Redson.

Privates.—James Armstrong, Henry Armprister, George Auble, William Auble. Frederick Arnet. Erastus Ames. Robt. A. Anderson, Patrick Allen, James Barnes, Milton Bassett, Silas T. Bemus. Silas Beerup, Andrew F. Birch. Stephen Blanchard, Thos. R. Blauvelt, Edw. O. H. Boose, Henry L. Boyce. Joseph Brohel, Geo. W. Broadbent. Henry P. Brown, Joseph E. Brown, Jacob Butt, Eli H. Burt, Hollis Barrett. Daniel Burke, William Brien, John H. Benson, Robert Burnett, Henry Beck. Thomas Boyle, Patrick Breen. William H. Blake, Penfield Burchinal. Adam Byen, Byron Burr. Curtis Beebe. Curtis Buly, Charles Bettinger, Hosea M. Benson, John M. Clark, Andrew J. Clark, Philip Coyle, Jacob Cover, George W. Cogley, C. Cunningham, Wm. O. Combs, John Cox, Charles Clark, Lorentus S. Cole, William F. Cline, Hart Cole. Samuel Craig, Theodore Denaere. Andrew Derringer, Andrew Day, Charles Deem, Edward DeForce, Melvin P. Demick. Eli Ditman, Daniel Donohue, William Dull, Robert Davis, Frederick Deihl, Daniel Daniels, Daniel A. Everett, Isaac R. Eaton. Houser Finton, Thomas J. Fisher, Andrew Fizell, Henry Forrey, Daniel Fry. Matthew Fry. John Fry. Henry Frickman. Wilson Frew. James Frederick. Edgar M. Foster. John Fischer, Thomas Farron. Wash. Frankford. Abner Folsmer. George B. Franklin, Richard Groff, Augustus Gingerick. Jacob Gurdiger, Daniel Gallagher, William Gaul. Nicholas Gay. Thomas Gray, Jacob H. Grooner. John Guilm. R. M. Grubb, Barton Herr. John A. Hetrick. Henry Horn, George Horn. William T. Heazlett, Jacob Hengst, John Haines. Wesley Hinkle, John Harkey, James Hickey. Edmund Hart. Pat. J. Harrington, Michael Innevest, Barton A. Jacobs. Edward Jacobs, Henry Jennings, John Jarvis, Ireneous Jones, Lawrence Kauffman. George W. Kline. Edward Kipp, John Kuhns, Henry Long, John Lorenz, William Lloyd, James S. Leiser, Peter Leber, Philemon C. Lovell, George Lafayette. Edwin Lyman, William H. Larraba. Henry Martin, S. T. Mayberry, Jacob Mowrer, William Murphy, Samuel Murphy, John W. Murphy, T. McAndrews, William McKay, A. J. McCollough, Edward McGraw, Wm. D. McLain Thomas Murphy, Jacob Myer, Harrison McCord. Philip Miskell, Henry McIlheany, Wm. H. Meyers. Edward Marks, John Marks. Joseph Marshall, James H. McGee. Conrad Mouse. Nervin Miller, William Murphy. Joseph Michaels. Richard McConnell, John D. McGeehan, William Nichols. Patrick O'Donnell, Adam Onstott, William Phillips, James Poleman. Courtl'd W. Potter, Jesse Reed, Robert A. Reed, Chas. L. Robinson, William G. Roper, Cornelius Robinson. Francis Ramish, Henry S. Reynolds, Josiah Reber. John Ripple, Benj. F. Roberts, Michael Robinson, William A. Rarey, Henry Robinson, Henry Ritter, Jas. A. S. Ratcliff. Salathiel Sankey, Benjamin F. Siler. Valentine Shadle, Jacob W. Stauffer, Solomon Shary, Andrew Shick, Adam Shriver, Gideon Stanley, John S. Stafford, Theoph. H. Stees, Wm. E. Stiner, H. Stoutzenberger, Samuel Stuck, Henry Smith, Charles Stroube, Thomas Simpson, John Sullivan, Samuel H. Slifer, John Savage, Jr., Elijah Solliday, Charles Smith, John Smith, Fred. Summers, Wm. Stahler, Tru'n W. Stafford, Edwin Spear, Wm. Stineberger, Levi Stump, Martin Swick, D. H. Shneberger, Edwin Stees, John Tatnall, John H. Turner, W. H. H. Thompson, Joseph Townsley, Jack. M. Vanhorn, Thos. M. Watson. John H. Weidle. John Weller, George Willey, Michael Williams. Wm. D. Woodring, John H. Wise, George Wire, John F. Wentz, John Wiley, William Worl, Frederick Wel

ler, Jacob Weller, John S. Wade, George Wolf, Peter White, Mark Wasner, Samuel Yoder, Thomas Zules, Jacob Zimmerman.

SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, COMPANY D—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Officers.—Capt. Cyrus Diller, Capt. William S. Diller, Capt. Chas. L. Bittinger, First Lieut. Sam'l T. Kleckner, First Lieut. Jas. J. M. M'Cormick, First Lieut. Luther Y. Diller, Second Lieut. M. T. Heintzelman, Second Lieut. James E. Gordon, First Sergt. Joseph A. Slagle, Sergt. John J. Bussler, Sergt. Benj. Minsker, Sergt. Edward K. Boyer, Sergt. Valentine Cook, Sergt. Noah Waltersdorf, Sergt. Jacob M. Duck, Sergt. Oliver R. Millhouse, Sergt. Henry D. Miller, Corp. Jackson Williams, Corp. Obediah A. Hines, Corp. Edward Lee, Corp. Henry Strouse, Corp. William Alleman, Corp. John F. Benner, Corp. John O'Donald, Corp. William H. Friede, Corp. Joseph Stone, Corp. William Rhell, Corp. Henry Eichenger, Corp. George Frederick, Corp. Jacob Lechner, Corp. William Simpson, Corp. Oscar R. Hildreth, Corp. Ira H. Woodward, Corp. Curtis Sanders, Corp. William Cromie, Corp. Abner Aurand, Corp. Christ'r Hynicka, Corp. Henry Spect.

Privates.—Edward S. Allen, George Atkinson, William J. Berry, Zachariah Bloom, Samuel Bowersox, Andrew Brown, Horace Burchell, George Baker, Henry Bly, Frederick Boyer, Patrick Barrett, Lot Burns, Jacob Banofe, Cornelius Bollinger, Jos. Buehenmeyer, Joseph Bolander, Jacob Brown, Michael Burns, James Coxey, John Crook, Richard Collins, James Cochran, Rodney Campbell, Emerson Campbell, George Crouch, Andrew Crick, Edward Chester, Charles Caldwell, Andrew Cregar, Francis Cramer, Jeremiah Cramer, Isaac Dobbs, Thomas Dawson, George Dresher, Patrick Donahue, James A. Deitrick, Hiram Erisman, Henry Ernest, John Ernest, John A. Eline, William Fisher, John Fisher, Henry Fisher, Patrick Finn, Michael Fiedler, Jeremiah Fisher, John Garra, Daniel Gallagher, George Green, John Gross, Charles Groff, John Greenmiller, Daniel Gallagher, Joseph Gramer, John E. Hand, Jonathan Hardin, Jacob Hehr, Peter Hauser, Thomas C. Horan, Samuel Hoyman, David Hildebrand, Lewis Hall, George Hallenbach, John Hamlin, Fred'k Hendricks, George Holtzman, James Hughes, Charles Helsby, Morris Hickard, William Irvine, Benjamin Jones, Harvey Joslin, Morris Jackson, James Karney, Henry King, Thomas Kelley, George Koch, Mich'l Krinbechin, Noah Klinefelter, Uriah Krebbs, Isadore Kreever, David King, Moses Kister, Joshua Knedle, William Kantner, Charles W. Lawson, Amos F. Leschey, Martin Long, William Langhrey, William Lyons, Henry Lamberton, Chas. Lewensdorf, Thomas Martin, John W. Moyer, Joseph L. Moyer, Charles Meyer, Sam'l Musselman, Isadore Markard, Isaac Musselman, Stephen Maroney, Wm. Mummert, Jacob Morningstar, Henry Morningstar, Isaac Miller, James Miller, John Miller, Daniel Meyer, Matthew M'Donald, John M'Glaughlin, Thomas M'Adams, John M'Caley, John Nolan, Henry Petzold, Maris Piccard, Thomas Powell, Cornelius Price, John Pollard, Christian Packard, John Pfarr, Wm. K. Parker, James Quirk, William Raub, Thomas Reily, Franklin M. Roberts, William Roberts, Wm. Reuhenbach, John C. Rhell, Adams C. Reinœhl, Lewis Rake, Charles M. Reilley, Frederick Sanders, Robert Smith, Samuel Stitzan, Frederick Swartz, George Sickel, William Sickel, Charles W. Smith, Charles Snyder, James A. Stewart, Henry Sherwood, H. Schmidtman, William Shiver, Fred'k R. Smith, Edward Shaffer, M'Age Slade, Joseph Spitz, Henry Schmidt, Robert Slutman, James P. Tracey, Adam Varner, Geo. Veitengruber, Hugh Walkar, Lewis Walton, Lewis Wambaugh, Dallas Watson, Andrew Warner, John Wilson, Pius Wonner, George W. Wilson, Solomon Williams, James Wiltner, Jacob Wendle, Wesley Wagner, Rob't Wittenmeyer, Henry Yocum, John Yerger, John Zett.

COMPANY I.

Officers.—Capt. Henry C. McIntyre, Capt. Jacob J. Young, Capt. Frank J. Magee, Capt. Harrison Stair, First Lieut. Joseph H. Ensign, First Lieut. Paris Rudisill, Second Lieut. J. W. Morningstar, First Sergt. Wm. H. Zeigler, First Sergt. Henry Birnstock, Sergt. John Loucks, Sergt. John Lee, Sergt. Henry Haines, Sergt. Dan. Lichtenberger, Sergt. Robt. Smith, Sergt. Elias Spangler, Sergt. Silas M. Smith, Corp. David R. Palmer, Corp. William Naef, Corp. Henry Reicherd, Corp. Jacob. Campman, Corp. John H. Simmons, Corp. Leander Lewis, Corp. George D. Zeigler, Corp. Sigmund Myers, Corp. Albert H. Mann, Corp. Wm. H. Albright, Corp. Joseph London, Corp. Andrew B. Frey, Corp. Ira H. Woodward, Corp. Henry James, Corp. William H. Smith, George Biernan, musician.

Privates.—Isaac Adams, Pherick Adams, Julius Bentz, Levi Berkenheiser, Andrew Bechtol, Edwin B. Burr, Jeremiah Bowser, Porter Bender, Thomas Barrows, John Bruner, Hiram E. Bixler, John W. Baum, Wm.

Blanck, Jr., James E. Barnitz. Charles J. Beals. Patrick Cawley. Stephen Crumay, James Coslow, Michael Conroy, James Connelly, Wm. H. Carlington, John Cook. Dennis Curtin. William J. Carver, Samuel Dellinger, Joseph Dunham. Anthony Dorman. James A. Decker. John Duncan. Andrew J. Duden. Edwin C. Duncan. George Deitz. Francis Doonan. William H. Fishel. John Fry. Patrick Fargus. George Foust. Rufus B. Frank. Patrick Finne. James Frederick. Edward Fournace. Harvey Ford, Michael Golden, William Gray. John M. Gompf, Frederick Guyer, James B. Gamble, Leo Gleason, Daniel Heffner. H. M. Hullenbaugh, Jarius D. Horton. John Hetz. Francis M. Hudson, Edmund Heikus, John Hoffmaster. James Hogan. Michael Hullihen. Calvin Harris. Edwin Harris. Jacob Hulsinger, John Jocobs, William Jones, George Johnston, William Joseph. Patrick Kelley, Francis Kane, Rudy Kennard, Edward Keister, John Lippy. Anthony Leiban, James Lowe, Frederick Lumber. Morris Lent, Peter Lynot, Samuel Law, Franklin Lyman. William Lewis. Charles Lorick. Samuel Minichan, Charles Martin. Patrick Middleton, Charles Markle, Henry Matteson. Michael Miller. Henry Murray, Samuel B. Moore. Samuel Medlow John J. Miller. Michael M'Dermot, Charles M'Genley, John Oertel, James K. Oatman. John O'Brien. John Powers, Thomas E. Palmer. George Peters. James S. Patterson. Edmund Peters. Wm. K. Pomeroy, Thos. J. Pennington. Bernard Roberts. Percival Romberger. John W. Reynolds. George Rhine. Henry Reatz. Samuel S. Rogers, Alexander Rider. Wm. F. Reisinger. John Reed, Jesse Rhodes. John Stough. Enoch Sweesey, John C. Spencer, James Slack. John F. Snyder, David Shook. Robert Sutton, Stephen Sybert, Reuben Stough, John Sandford. Isaac Sears, John Sharp. Frederick Sultybaugh, David Savage, Daniel Sloat, John J. Stengle, Thomas Stevens, G. W. Shenberger, Oscar R. Stearns, Reuben Snell, Peter Thompson, Byron Turner, Sydney W. Thomas, Henry Thompson. Jesse Weiser, Roland Wilcox. Henry Wooley. James Wiseman, James Willis. Henry H. Writer, Adam Weaver. Louis Welsh. George Warner. John Weigel, Jacob Weigel, James Walsh, Pardon Welsh, Enoch Wood. Eli Wilhelm, George White. Wesley L. Webster, Henry Zorger, Samuel Zell, John Zeigler.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Field and Staff Officers.—Col. George Hay, Col. John W. Schall, Col. James Tearney. Lt. Col. James A. Stahle. Maj. Charles H. Buehler, Maj. Noah G. Ruhl, Adj. Jacob Emmitt. Jr., Adj. A. M. Martin. Adj. George C. Stroman. Adj. William C. Waldman. Quartermaster Peter Ford. Quartermaster James Hersh. Quartermaster William E. Culp, Surgeon William H. M'Curdy, Surgeon David F. McKinney, Surgeon Theo A. Helwig, Assistant Surgeon Harris C. Steadman. Assistant Surgeon B. J. Campbell, Assistant Surgeon Nicholas M. Hoover, Chaplain James A. Brown, Chaplain John F. Baird. Chaplain David C. Eberhart; Sergeant-Majors—Joseph Welsh, Findlay I. Thomas, C. H. Stallman, Rob't Slaymaker. Franklin Geise, Charles P. Stroman; Quartermaster Sergeants—Albert Ford, Daniel Bonge, First; Commissary Sergeants—Michael Smyser. Wm. M'Gonigal; Hospital Stewards — John A. Weakley, Sample P. Gable; Principal Musicians—Lewis J. Renant, George Kraus, John Deiner, Joshua Happoldt, James C. Maguire.

COMPANY A.

Officers.—Captains—James A. Stahle, John Fahs, James Tearney. Geo. J. Chalfant; First Lieutenants—Jacob Hay, Jr., John F. Spangler. Lewis Rasch; Second Lieutenants —Wm. Bierbower, Chas. P. Stroman; First Sergeant — Alexander Kipp: Sergeants — Frederick Hubley, Elijah Francis. Joseph Berkheimer. Wm. F. Zorger. Henry Shultz, George Tawser, John J. Schall, Lewis Frey, Benj. F. Frick, Edward Monaghan; Corporals—Joseph Hare, Jeremiah Carbaugh, Reynolds Pilgrim. Charles Metzger. William Brubaker, Chas. A. Laumaster, Alfred Jameson. Harrison Heidler, Daniel Bonge. First, Charles Dennis, Rob't S. Slaymaker, S. Baumgardner, William F. Smith; Musician —Franklin Barnhart.

Privates.—Samuel Andrews. Howard Andrews, Jos. G. W. Burns. Christian Ball, Hend'n Barefield, John Barefield. Simon Bendon. John C. Baker, Reuben Bertzfield, John Bittinger. John Berry, Edwin Beitzel. Frederick Bonge, Alexander Brown. Peter Bott, John Brown, Geo. Butterbaugh. John H. Brown. Richard Brown, Chauncey Breed. Alex'r Bushdorf, Daniel Bonge. Second. Eman'l Coleman. James B. Cassidy. Jacob Clapper. Edward Carr, Martin Dissinger, Henry H. Denlinger. William Dennis, Charles Delliuger, Alfred Enrick. Christian Eiseman, Samuel Evans, Henry Everhart, Henry A. Ensigner, Hugh Emery, John W. Filler, Julius Feige. William Felty, Abraham Frick. Jacob Fritz, George Feathers, Oliver Fissel. Henry Fink. Hamilton Fahs, Jacob Glassmyer, Henry Ginter. Charles Gotwalt,

James Galloway, Samuel Ginter, Sample P. Gable, Jackson Hunter, George Hite, David Hinkle, Martin Herbstritt, William Holkamp, David Hoke, Milton H. Hamilton, John Hoover, Philip Hersch, Charles Hyde, James Hawkins, Henry Hamme, T. Hendrickson, James Hudson, John Hugo, Wm. H. Ilgenfritz, James Irwin, George Johnson, Daniel G. Keasey, Michael Kessler, David Kohr, William Kahill, Henry Keller, James Keller, Stephen Keller, Harrison Kramer, John Kipp, George Koch, George Knodel, Fidelle Keller, Benj. H. Lintner, Daniel Laumaster, Henry Lilly, Andrew Luft, Joseph Lark, Andrew Miller, Michael Myers, William Moffitt, George Miller, Jr., George Miller, Sr., George Miller, John A. Morgan, Michael Marva, Samuel Miles, William Morgan, Jacob M'Williams, Jos. H. M'Clintick, William M'Cleary, Hazzard P. M'Clure, John M'Cluskey, Daniel M'Bride, Henry Neiman, George Noel, Jacob Philips, Stephen L. Parks, George Platts, Henry C. Pentz, Henry Poleman, James Patterson, Hugh Quinn, Abraham Rhodes, Simon Richey, Amos Rupert, Thomas Rutledge, George Rhinehart, Luke Rouse, Thaddeus Robinson, Joseph Richey, William H. Rice, Abraham Rhodes, J. Shellenberger, Joseph Seninger, Charles Seeman, John H. Stauffer, Geo. W. Seichrist, Jacob Shrom, Abraham Smith, George Strayer, William Shuman, Herman Sauppe, Charles Spahr, Emanuel Smith, Joseph Stroup, William Schriver, Charles Snyder, John Shillenberg, Samuel Stoner, Lewis M. Smith, Jacob Shadel, Michael Tomes, Henry Thompson, Jacob S. Upp, James Wilson, Henry Wise, Jacob P. Wise, John W. Weller, Samuel W. Weller, Peter Witman, John H. Winters, John H. Wolf, John F. Welsh, William Zechman, Ed. Zimmerman, Daniel Zellers, Martin Zeigler, Jacob F. Zeigler.

COMPANY B.

Officers.—Capt. Jacob Detwilter, Capt. Lewis Maish, Capt. Zeph. E. Hersh, First Lieut. John Crull, First Lieut. George C. Stroman, First Lieut. James Tearney, First Lieut. Edward F. Coe; Second Lieut. Robert K. Slagle; First Sergt. Milton J. Yeager, First Sergt. Samuel F. Keller, First Sergt. Henry Epley; Sergt. David N. Thomas, Sergt. William K. Parker, Sergt. George W. Schriver, Sergt. James S. Grimes, Sergt. Theo. A. Gardner, Sergt. Edward T. Rudy, Sergt. Wm. Drabenstad, Sergt. Sobieski Leib, Sergt. Robert D. Greer, Sergt. William Walters; Corp. Aug. Winegardner, Corp. Henry C. Shatzler, Corp. Jacob Harman, Corp. Thomas Malone, Corp. John G. Motter, Corp. Frank M. Peters, Corp. Joseph M. Funk, Corp. John A. Mathias, Corp. Lucas Shurer, Corp. William H. Zorger, Corp. John A. Hiney, Corp. Samuel Madlam, Corp. John Smith, Corp. John Lees, Corp. John Snyder, Corp. William Lefever, Corp. George Toomey, Corp. Daniel W. Keiter. Musicians Wm. C. Barringer, John Walzer.

Privates.—Bernard Atrogge, Edward T. Ayers, John Arnold, Andrew M. Ball, Samuel Bare, Chas. Bartholomew, Daniel Blouse, Robert J. Boyd, Thomas Burns, Adam Bluste, Montgomery Boush, William R. Byers, Ephraim Bankart, Robert Burge, Jonathan Barnitz, John Bently, John Callan, William Connelly, William Cotton, Harris J. Cook, Richard Crone, James E. Corl, John Clune, Addison Christ, William Carroll, Moses Coble, David Clarenden, Charles H. Carter, John Dorfort, Christopher Drake, Frank Drabenstadt, Lewis H. Diehl, Eli Diehl, Benneville C. Epler, William Eicholtz, Jacob D. Epler, Wilson Evans, James A. Fellers, Silas Fisher, Jeremiah Foor, George Fecher, Robert Falmer, William Grifith, Daniel Gauntz, Frederick Glazier, Levi Gastrock, John Gallagher, Benson Hanks, William Hoover, John A. Houck, Joseph Hummel, Samuel Hursh, Mathias Hull, Michael Heiman, John Hurley, John F. Hunter, John Herrold, Joseph C. Hann, Lewis Hanig, George Hann, James Hayes, George Henderson, David Henderson, Edward Jones, William B. Jones, Jacob Johnson, Charles Kueller, Jacob Kineman, James Kendrick, Cyrus W. Kipple, Jacob Karstetler, James Logan, Edward Lewis, Abraham Lonkart, Jacob Lewis, Henry H. Lenhart, James A. Long, W. Luckenbaugh, Thomas W. Lucas, David Moore, James Morrison, William Miller, Levi Mansberger, Franklin Milliken, Silas Mattis, John Myres, W. Meisenhelter, Andrew Mummert, Jefferson Mort, Peter Myres, Rannell M'Donald, Joseph McElroy, Jacob M'Coy, William M'Clane, Thomas J. M'Ilvain, David Nagle, Oriel G. Newell, George Nicholas, Urias R. Nichols, Alexander Nauss, John A. Noel, James Oren, John Oxenrider, Samuel Payler, Jay E. Preston, Thomas Price, John Plain, John Powers, Ackinson Powell, Gideon Quickel, Richard Quinn, Frederick Reidbinger, James Richardson, Adam Roush, Jacob Roush, Abraham Roat, George W. Rouch, William Ramsey, John K. Rupp, Adam Renninger, Henry H. Richard, John Roozell, Elisha Snow, John C. Shrom, Augustus Snyder, John C. Simmons, William F. Spayd, Bernard Smith, Levi Spangler, Thomas S. Smith, Thomas Sayers.

John Schmuck. John Sheets, Thomas Updegrove. John Voglesong. Nathaniel Yeoman. William W. Watson. William Weaver. Thomas Williams, Henry W. Woalden. Henry C. Welker. Augustus Wise. Henry Wilhelm. Gottleib Wertz. Andrew B. Williams. Thomas Watts. Thomas Webster. James Wilson. Francis M. York. Samuel Zartman. George Zorger. Peter F. Zorger, David Zook, Isaac U. Zorger.

COMPANY C.

Officers.—Capt. Andrew J. Fulton, Capt. Murray S. Cross, Capt. Findlay I. Thomas, First Lieut. Samuel Saylor. First Lieut. William E. Culp. First Lieut. Jonathan J. Keesey, Second Lieut. Wm. E. Patterson. Second Lieut. Chas. H. Stallman, Second Lieut. Isaac Wagner. Second Lieut. Ramsay Hannagan, First Sergt. Andrew J. Wetzel, First Sergt. H. F. Waltemeyer. Sergt. Jefferson Martin. Sergt. Josiah Landen, Sergt. John Aker, Sergt. Jacob Huntzberger, Sergt. William A. Haack, Sergt. Adam H. Carman, Sergt. Hays Edie. Sergt. Adam H. Stiffler, Sergt. John C. Brown. Sergt. Eli Ream, Corp. Eli Ream. Corp. Artemus Hildebrand. Corp. Morris J. Powell, Corp. Ephraim Stouffer, Corp. Rufus Grim. Corp. Elijah B. Gibson, Corp. Henry Linn. Corp. Samuel F. Nevin. Corp. James L. Handley, Corp. Francis A. Hersey. Corp. Pius N. Minnick, Corp. Steward Griffith. Corp. Samuel B. Ruhl, Corp. Isaiah Hoff; Joseph Reinhart, musician, Greenberry Lovel, musician, Jacob H. Snyder, musician, James C. Maguire, musician.

Privates.—Thomas Applegate, Beniah K. Anstine, Wm. Anderson, George Armbuster, James Bates. James E. Barnes. Edward Bilby, Henry H. Bortner, Wm. H. Breneman, Henry E. Blaney. Thomas Bull. Oram G. Blake, John N. Blausser, Jesse Beck. Henry Breal. James Bell, John B. Burke. Frederick Bush. William J. Case. Jacob Covolt. Samuel Cross. William Clement. Henry W. Comfort. John A. Crowl. Thomas O. Crowl. David S. Carbaugh. John Calvin, George Duttenheiffer. Martin Davis. Daniel Dice. Van Buren Danner. John E. Edie. John Ensig, Edgar C. Farnham, Richard M. Fisher. Samuel Flinn. Richmond Flinn. Jeremiah Flinn, Lewis C. Frey, David G. Fulton, Porter Fluck, Eli Farrer, William Glancy. Jacob Grove, Absalom Gardner. Anthony Grim. Samuel Glassmyer. William Ging. Thomas Guinn, Robert Gemmill. Henry Hibler, Alexander Housiell. Conrad Hank. Joseph H. Himes. C. Householder, William Housiell. Michael Hose, James Hays, Enoch C. Hartman. Michael Hostler. Andrew Isenbaugh, Harris Jenkins. Jacob J. Kragle. Henry Krider. Henry Kohler. Joseph Kook, Robert Keech. Oliver Keesey. N. J. Klindinst. Samuel D. Louck. John Loucks. William Lutz. John Meltzheimer. Jacob Moore, Thomas H. Mills. Paris A. Minnick. Andrew D. Meyers, Valentine Meyers. Daniel March. Barnabas Montooth, John Murphy, John Mangle, Frank M'Guigan, John M'Girk. Norris M'Girk, John M'Guigan. Samuel D. M'Ginley, Henry Noel, George H. Ochell, William Pennington, William H. Poet. F. Pfaffenbaugh, Michael Poet, John Poet, Timothy Perry, D. Rogers, George Riddle, Peter Ream. Frederick Rinehart, Adam Ream, Zach Reichard, John Rinehart. Andrew Shive. James Shepstone, Franklin Seip, John Stroup, Philip Song, Charles D. Snyder. Franklin Stump, David Saylor, Levi Snyder, Jacob Sheets, Henry Shaffer, John B. Shadle, Jonathan Stoner, Daniel Spotts, Jesse Snyder, Granville Switzer, Ephraim Strayer, Isaac Tome, James Tarbot, Jas. A. Thompson, Levi Tyson, William H. Varian, Peter Venety, Isaac Wagner, William H. Witters. John White. Eli White. David A. Wilson, Patrick Whalen, Wm. Waltemeyer, Rolandus Wagner, David Wallis, William Waight, M. Waltemeyer, Henry Wagner, James H. Weakley, J. C. Waltemeyer, Michael Wasbes, John Weaver, Wm. H. Warden, Ferdinand Zeigel.

COMPANY D.

Officers.—Captains—Noah G. Ruhl, James Blasser, Edgar M. Ruhl; First Lieutenants—Peter Ford, George Blasser, Andrew G. Shull; Second Lieutenants—Henry Seitz, Wm. H. H. Welsh, Benjamin D. Dull, Samuel W. Keasey, Wm. C. Waldman; First Sergeants—J. R. Nonemaker, James B. Beck; Sergeants—Henry Stine, Emanuel Ludwig, Wm. T. Moorhead. John Keller. James H. Hendrix. Robert M'Donnell. James Grove, Henry Hildebrand, Joseph Ashley; Corporals—Wm. S. Stewart; Henry Shultz. Adam Shaffer, Henry Spicer, Henry Smith. Joseph Fox, Clayton Hartman, And. J. Almony, Nathaniel Z. Seitz, Newton Krow, John T. Allison, Squire Bamford, Franklin Geise, Charles W. Moore, Leonard W. Watson, Joseph F. Welsh. Henry N. Bailey, Henry C. Young; Musicians—Lewis J. Renant, Geo. W. Almony.

Privates.—Charles R. Allison, Henry Albright. Valentine Anstine. George Armer. Jeremiah Bittner, Edward J. Bittner, Francis Bittner, Samuel Brooks, John Beitzel. George W. Brenize. George Bollinger. Esan Bailey. William Bodein. Ephraim Bailey, William Batcher, William Beverson, Jacob Brown. John Bur-

bage. Israel Baublitz. Henry W. Bowers. Owen Bishop. John Coffey. John Crichfield. Franklin Cayton. James Clark. Horace J. Crook. William Connelly. Solomon Deal. John Dunn. Frederick Dolla, Levi W. Dubs, John Dettinger, Wm. H. Douglass. Peter W. Deckman. Frank Dittenheffer. George W. Eaton. John W. Ettinger. Conrad Eckert. William Eaton. John Edwards. John Ferdinand, Francis Fallenstine. Charles Fagan. Adam Glock. Edward Gafferny. Jos. A. Giadfelter. Jonathan Gable, Jeremiah Grove. Sylvester Golding, James Gordon. Jerome Herr, William Haley, Henry Hartman. Peter Hedrick. Albert D. Hartman. John Henn. Isaac Hedrick. Frederick Hanke, Henry Hildebraud. Lewis V. Holter. Lewis J. Humm. Joseph Hoffman. Amos Innearst. Solomon Innearst, Granville Jackson, Nathaniel Jackson. William Kuentzler. Patrick Kelly. Joseph H. Kelley, Albert J. Kelly. Lewis C. Klinedinst. Alexander Klinedinst. Isaac Krout, Jno. W. Klinefelter. Daniel M. Keasey, Augustus Kauffman. Nicholas Leopold. Franklin Lentz, Jacob E. Lowe, Adam Leicht, John Leopold, Joseph T. Little, Henry H. Miller. Max Myers. Jacob H. Miller, Lewis Miller, Peter Miller. George Matson. Ludwig Miller. Francis Midwig. William H. Metcalf. Jonathan S. May, James K. Muntis, John Mitzel, James H. Moody, Henry Marta, Jacob N. Marsh, James M'Cormick. Allen M'Gee. John M'Connell, John C. M'Cay, Emanuel Nell, Amos Ness. Samuel Overlander, John A. Orwig. Ignatius Olversdaffer. Milton Randall. Cyrus Reher. Jacob Ruth. Owen Robison. Elias H. Redding. Robert J. Rinehart, Peter G. Reever, Charles Rothbirth, William J. Shaffer, F. H. Suidmiller. Frederick Shoffstall, James Seeley, John Sharkey, John Swope, John Swearer. George Snyder. Charles P. Saxton. Peter Shoemaker, Jarius Shockey, Jacob Spotts. John Sherwood, John Smith, Michael Scheel, John Shaffer, Christian Style, James Scollard. Abraham Test, James Thorne, William Wolf, Jacob J. Wintrode. Daniel Williams. Henry Williams. Emanuel Wilderson, John H. Wike, Frederick Weinreich, John G. Weaver, L. W. Waltemyer. William Wagner. Stephen M. Wilson, Thomas Williams, George E. Yingling.

COMPANY F.

Officers. —Capt. Solomon Myers, Capt. Charles J. Fox, First Lieut. Wm. F. Frank, First Lieut. Isaac Hull. First Lieut. Alex'r Strickler. First Lieut. Peter Nichol, First Sergt. Isaac G. Simmons, First Sergt. Benjamin D. Dull, Sergt. Daniel P. Reigle, Sergt. Henry A. Zercher, Sergt. George Blotcher, Sergt. William H. Gray, Sergt. Frederick Bridling. Sergt. William Baum. Sergt. John W. Coover, Sergt. Benjamin J. King, Sergt. Michael Ritter, Sergt. Wm. D. Holtzworth, Corp. John H. Baughman. Corp. Samuel Cramer, Corp. Chas. W. Schultz, Corp. Henry H. Smith, Corp. Henry Welcomer. Corp. Henry Streater. Corp. Albert D. Stouffer, Corp. Henry Smith. Corp. George Bruner, Corp. John Danner, Corp. Daniel Whitenight. Corp. Daniel N. Boose. Corp. W. N. Aughenbaugh, Corp. Albert Ford, Corp. John G. Bobb, Corp. John E. Snyder; Bertram Ilgenfritz, musician; Samuel Sprenkle. musician; Joshua Happoldt, musician.

Privates. —William Brison, James Bowers, Samuel Bender, Jefferson Brunner, Samuel Bricker, Eli Bear. Elias Byerts. George Buzby, John Bridling, C. Brenneman, Wm. H. Brunner, William Berner, John R. Baker, Edward Beaverson, John N. Bruno. George Bettinger. John Cousler. David A. Cornman, Alexander Crouch, John Crone, Levi M Coover. Edward Callahan, Roland Dixon, Julius Dudeck, Henry Dellinger, Benj. F. Eshleman, John Everhart, Jacob G. Eppley, Samuel Fisher. Peter W. Fry, Abraham Fox, Peter Free, Peter Farrel, Samuel B. Gray, Herman Gerht, Frederick Gerth, Cyrus M. Gipe, Joseph Grove, Peter Gipp, Edward Gipp, Jacob Gray, Jocob Horlbein, F. O. Hendricks, James S. Huber, Charles Hoover, Lewis Haupt, John Hoffman, Wm. Hassinger, Moses M. Huber, William Harris. William Hamper, Augustus Hemple, William Ilgenfritz. David L. Jones, George Johns, Augustus Keiser. George Kahler. A. G. Kauffman. Aaron Keesey, Casper H. Klefman. William Krebb. George Kraus. Henry Kidd, Charles B. Little, George T. Little. William Long, George Long. John E. Lutz, Jas. H. Moorhead, Henry Myers, William Miller Joseph Mack. Andrew Miller, Benjamin Minnich, George S. Markel. Henry Miller, James E. Mundorff, Samuel R. Miller, Paul Mosebaugh. John W. Moses. Charles March, Joseph B. Murphy, William Myers. John M'Laughlin. John M'Donald. Thomas Neely, Edward Owens, Sig'd Powermaker, Joshua Feeling. Isaac Flank, Jacob G. Palmer, John Quickel, George W. Reed. George Robison, Augustus Rodewick. Valentine Roush, Wilson Rupp. John C. Rupert, Jacob Rice, Jesse D. Snyder. Frederick Snyder, Sam'l Shoemaker. John C. Shultz, James Sensabaugh. Daniel Stouffer, Alfred A. Shaffer, Thomas Shaffer. John F. W. Shultz, Henry Sipe, Frank Stininger. Will-

iam Strater, Philip M. Shive, Peter Slyder, Augustus Shultz, Aaron Stahl, Fred'k Steggenmyer, Milton Spichert, Henry Snyder, Peter W. Seig, John Treadway, Royal Wykoff, Robert Waters, Fred'd Witmyer, Wilhelm Winzer, Michael Welsh, Wm. Wennerhold, Peter Weaver, George A. Welsh, William M. Wolf, Charles Werner, Herman Wentz, Jacob Witmer, Henry B. Wilkinson, Christian Wagner, Henry H. Warden.

COMPANY G.

Officers.—Captains—Vincent C. S. Eckert, H. Morningstar; First Lieutenant—Robert A. Daniel; Second Lieutenant—Wm. C. Waldman; Sergeant—Wm. F. Eckert, Chas. F. Ropp, Isaac Wagner, George W. Stine, Daniel L. Welsh; Corporals—Jacob Shultz, John L. Kunkle, Andrew G. Shull, Henry Stine, Sam'l W. Keasey, Wm. T. Moorhead, John Keller, L. W. Watson, Charles W. Moore, John A. Eaton; Musicians—Howard Stahl, Lewis J. Renant.

Privates.—Henry Armprister, Martin Austin, Charles Booth, Sam'l Burkheimer, John Bupp, Owen Bishop, Thomas Callen, John Dunn, John Deeper, Henry Everhart, John W. Ettinger, Jacob W. Evans, Henry Faik, Joseph Fox, John Ferdinand, Jacob Fry, Daniel D. Fries, Robert S. Friches, Valentine Grove, Adam Glock, Philip Grove, Oliver Glassmyer, Sylvester Golding, William R. How, William Hampton, James H. Hooper, John C. Hoffman, Lewis J. Humm, Clayton Hartman, Jerome Herr, Conrad Hoover, C. Himmelwright, George Hodges, Thomas Ilgenfritz, William Irwin, John Jacobs, David P. Kerr, L. J. Klinedinst, Daniel M. Keasey, Wm. Kuentzler, Augus's Kauffman, Valentine Kisner, Wm. H. Lafever, Jno. Litchauberger, Samuel Law, Peter K. Law, George Livingston, Benedict P. Myers, A. Morningstar, Jacob H. Miller, Lewis Miller, George Matson, Samuel C. Moore, Patrick M'Cabe, Conrad Nichol, William Newman, Henry Norwig, Samuel W. Parks, Jacob Reed, John A. Russ, Jacob Ruth, Milton Randall, Charles Rose, Henry Ruhl, John Stahl, Calvin Stahl, John Snyder, George Sweitzer, Daniel Stine, Henry Stroman, Henry Spicer, Fred'k Schoffstall, Henry Shultz, Abraham Test, Henry Tyson, John A. Wilt, Joseph F. Welsh, Jacob J. Wintrode, William Wolf, William Wagner, Silas C. Yingling, George E. Yingling, Jonathan Yeaple.

COMPANY H.

Officers.—Captains—Ross L. Harman, Wells A. Farrah, Philip Gentzler. First Lieutenants—R. S. Slaymaker, Andrew B. Smith, Daniel P. Dietrich, William E. Culp. Second Lieutenants—John L. Shillitto, Harvey J. Harman, M. S. Slothower, Isaac Wagner. First Sergeant, Earnst G. Henkel; Sergeants, George A. Mowrer, Henry Z. Bowman, Jacob H. Hoffer, Jacob M. Herr, John M. Griffith. Corperals—John C. Kesser, Daniel Smith, William Gill, David Pentz, John Naugle, Benj. S. Kauffmann, Abraham B. Coble, Joseph B. Hobson, Joseph Henry, John Dennes, George L. Shugars. Musicians—George B. Lightz, Michael D. Aker, Joseph Reinhart.

Privates.—William Anderson, George S Anderson, Daniel Arnsberger, John Aker, Frederick Brecht, Philip S. Barnes, Michael Brickner, Albert T. Barnes, John Bochoffer, Ephraim Coble, Christian C. Coble, Samuel Cassal, Thomas O. Crowl, Henry W. Comfort, George C. Carroll, John A. Cooley, Frederick Dietrich, Tempest L. Forrer, Israel Firestone, Eli Forrer, Jos. Fausnaught, John Good, Peter Gardner, Alfred M. Hunter, John Hoffman, Jacob B. High, Jacob Huntzberger, William Hartman, Lewis Henica, Samuel Johnson, James A. Kerr, Wesley F. Keller, John W. Keller, N. J. Klinedinst, Augustus Keiser, Geo. L. Litz, Jesse R. Lentz, Josiah Landen, Peter Martin, Francis J. Moore, Andrew D. Myers, Jefferson Martin, Jacob Moore, Valentine Myers, Daniel March, David M. M'Clellan, Sam'l D. M'Ginley, Henry Noel, George Prowell, Gacob H. Peters, Chas. E. Pederson, John L. Ritter, Daniel Runk, Martin Reinhart, Wm. B. Ramsey, John Robinson, Alexander Raver, John W. Smith, Jeremiah Spahr, John A. Sibbet, Reuben Stough, William G. Small, Jacob B. Slothower, Lafayette Schlosser, Henry Snyder, Ephraim Stouffer, Andrew Shive, Henry Shaffer, George Sherman, John K. Shive, Henry Smallbrook, Emanuel Troup, Edward Wise, Daniel S. Mickey, Rolandus Wagoner, Anthony Wolf, Peter H. Zell.

COMPANY K.

Officers.—Captains—John W. Schall, John Albright. First Lieutenant—John E. M'Ilvain, Charles F. Haack. Second Lieutenant—Jacob Emmitt, Jr., Charles P. Stroman. First Sergeant—Charles Busey. Sergeants—Lewis R. Haack, Franklin Ginter, Wm. H. Schriver, George W. Welsh, William Marckley, David Fox, William Clapper. Corporals—Peter S. Baum, Jerome Heidler, Michael S. Deringer, Samuel Decker, M. Morningstar, Cornelius Fecker, George Gibbons, Christian List, Lawrence Kerber, John A. Weakley. Musicians—John Holder, Chas. J. Barnitz.

Privates.—Eli Brown, Henry Billinger, Ulrich Blockinger. John Blockinger. George H. C. Brant, Thomas Z. Burse. John Barry, John V. Beck. John W. Carey, Dennis Crimmons, Jacob Clopper, Henry Dobbins. Wm. H Dixon, Josiah Diehl. Jacob Dobler, Jacob Diehl, Wm. H. Eppley, Wm. Emenheiser, G. R. Elchelberger, Samuel Fox, Nathaniel Foust, John W. Filler, Jacob Foos. Matthew Foos. Alexander Greeson, John Glosser, Nicholas A. Hahn, John B. Hanson, Joseph H. Helker, Joseph A. Heidler, David Hoffman, Wm. H. Ilgenfritz, Wm. A. Knudson, Conrad Kissenger, Henry Kissner. John C. Koons, Jacob Koons, Daniel G. Keasey, John Kendig, John H. Kendig, Levi Kendig, Jacob J. Kunkle. William Lesh, Jacob List, John List, William Laucs. William Monaghan, Henry Miller, David M'Creary, John M'Cormick. Charles Odenwalt. Rudol's Patterson, Thomas Palley, Hugh Quinn, John Runk, William Ramsom, Simon Roth. Samuel Ruth, Martin Ronscher, Lewis Rasch, Frederick Rehm, John Rudolph, Henry Stratmyer, Harrison Spangler, Henry C. Spangler. E. Shanerbrook, Isaac Sweeney, John Stallman, Geo. W. Seichrist, Benjamin Snyder, George W. Simons, Benjamin Tyson, Thomas J. Taylor, Nath'l Thompson, John Wilson. John H. Wolf, D. Woodmansee.

NINETY-SECOND REGIMENT (NINTH CAVALRY)—COMPANY E.

Privates.—David Fox, Christopher Fox. W. J. Kirk, George E. Sherwood, Lewis A. Trone, George W. Thomas.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD REGIMENT, COMPANY C—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Officers.—Captain—George Shipp. First Lieutenant—Jefferson M. John. Second Lieutenant—Owen M. Fowler. Sergeants—C. H. Crosthwaite, James Harris, Henry W. Burns, Azariah Campbell. Henry Shipp. Corporals—Henry P. Raup, Ephraim P. Faulk, John L. Lehman, John Hancock. Thomas Harris, Thaddeus S. Ready, John Harris, Neil M'Isaac. Musician—Daniel Wenrich.

Privates.—Ephraim N. Anker, Orrin B. Bolton, John Breatz, William Base. James Buggy, Henry Basin, William Culp, Benjamin Christ, Valentine Clark, George W. Campbell, Christian Deets, Adam Denk, Ambrose Dettery, John Detzler, Henry K. Erdman, William Foglo, Joseph K. Fry, Amos Fanesworth, Henry W. Fry, Henry G. Fry, Samuel Frederick, George K. Fagely, Eli S. Grubb, Perry Grubb, Aaron Henninger, Morgan A. Jones. John Jones, George W. Kreiger. Daniel Kashner, George Kramer. Simon Kramer, Charles H. Leibig, George H. Leibig, William Leffiee, Amos M. Mitchell, George A. Miller. Christian Miller. Charles Miller, Alexander Mowrer, Ebenezer Matthews, Charles Marks. William Mitchell. John Murray. Samuel M'Dowell. James Noringer. William Ready, Andrew Rinehart, Edmund Rocke, John Rudisill, John Rocke, Jacob Smink. Christian Snyder, Isaac Sawer, Theodore Salters. Jonathan S. Sharp. Cyrus B. Salters. George Shock, Jacob Shock, Lewis S. Stine, Tillman Shrawder. Edwin O. Treibley, Andrew Tully, William Tharp, Benjamin F. Week, Joseph K. Week. John Weir. John Weidenhafer, Christian Warner, David E. Winriche, Thomas Wright, Jacob Yeager.

COMPANY D.

Officers.—Captain—Emanuel Herman. First Lieutenant—Edmund Rutter. Second Lieutenant—Charles W. P. Collins. Sergeants—Jacob H. Smith, Joseph N. Reed. William Rhoads, James Shaub, David Hoffman. Corporals—Benjamin F. Tyson, John A. Beitzel, Charles Markle, August F. Gotwalt, Cyrus A. Shaub, S. M. Livingston. Abraham Hayes, Joseph Scule. Musicians—Malcolm O. Smith, Francis Tredway.

Privates.—Henry Arnold, William Arnold. Franklin Bender, Augustus C. Bell, David J. Barnett, Elias Blouse, Reuben Blouse, William L. Bentzel. Leonard Bruder, Isaac Beoker, James R. Blaney, David W. Day, F. Emenheiser, David Ellis, Samuel Flury, John V. Gemmill, Harris Gingerich, Ephraim Good, Jonathan Gable, Henry Givins, Joseph Grim, David Hoover, Jonathan Hildebrand, Benjamin F. Harting. Amos M. Herman, Solomon D. Johnson, Adam King, Daniel Knaub. Benjamin Knaub, Henry Krebs, William Kilgore, Israel Kling, Valentine Keizer, Edward A. Keasey, George Kauffman, Jacob Lyman, Joseph Loucks, William Leightner, Joseph Lower, Henry Malehorn, Levi Malehorn, Emanuel Myers, John C. Miller, Joseph A. Murphy, Alexander Monroe, James F. M'Kinley, Noah Ness, C. Overlander, Hugh C. Patterson, Jacob Poat. John Reichart, Samuel Reichart, Samuel Richcreek, Samuel R. Rinehold, Milton Ray. Henry H. Shoff, George Seipe. Henry Smith. William E. Smith, John Stephens. William Shultz, John Snyder, James Steward. Henry Trout, Henry Tschop, James Taylor, John Taylor, George Wrey, Emanuel Warner. Adam S. Warner, Philip Welty, John Waughtel, Henry Wilhelm.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH REGIMENT, COMPANY A—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Officers.—Captains — Jacob Dorsheimer, Theo. K. Scheffer, Samuel Lyon; First Lieutenant—Oliver P. Stair; Second Lieutenant—George C. Stair; First Sergeants—James Crimmins, Ferd Buckinham; Sergeants—Peter A. Hinkle, John M. Mohler, Samuel F. Ruth, Solomon R. Hough, Alfred A. Collins, Charles W. Conrad, Andrew C. Wolfe; Corporals—Christian Shearer, Amos Whalk, William Edwards, Isaac Supplee, Edward Jacoby, William Seifert, Adam F. Smith, James Hagerty, Jerald M. Burton, Devan N. Bentz; Musicians—William C. Stair, Samuel Simons, John Warner, Alexander Wolf.

Privates.—William T. Adams, John H. Anderson, Joseph Albert, Edward Blythe, Daniel Burke, Michael Barrett, Michael Browne, Thomas Brummel, Jacob Bush, James Brady, Chas. W. Brewster, Henry W. Baily, Ernest Baumback, John P. H. Beighley, James K. P. Boring, William Butler, Joseph Barmetler, George Barnabas, Benjamin R. Baily, Mahlon P. Baily, Michael Costello, John Clark, William Corcoran, James Carlin, Rufus Conrad, Aaron Case, John S. Clarkson, Francis Cosgrove, Gerald F. Conrad, J. Oscar Conrad, Benj. O. Carpenter, Daniel H. Coovadt, David Davis, Thomas Doyle, Thos. Dougherty, James Dugan, Thomas Dickson, William Dull, Thomas Defner, Philip Diamond, John Davis, Henry R. Davidson, Aaron L. Ebersole, Isaac Evans, John C. Eiler, Benjamin Fleck, J. R. Flemming, Nathaniel Finch, John C. Ferris, George Fake, Abraham Fennel, Thomas Firth, Patrick Gressing, Faber Gregg, Joseph Gilmore, Seeley Gale, Ezra Green, Thomas Griffith, Cornelius B. Gromey, Joseph Hagerty, Joseph M. Hunt, Martin Harrigan, John Harman, Fidell Haine, A. C. Heltmeyer, Ira Hardy, David N. Hardy, Casper Hahn, John Hartung, Elias Hinkley, Peter B. Hinkley, Jacob B. Hawes, George Hossler, John J. Harman, William Jones, Joshua M. Jones, Francis Jenkins, Samuel F. Jamison, Samuel F. Johnson, James P. Kennedy, Frederick Kechner, Charles Kobler, William Kerley, John G. Kline, Petraclus Kline, Ira Knight, John Kline, George Kunkle, David Lynch, William Laufer, Levi Long, Geo. W. Lancaster, Chas. Luchterhan, Adam Leonard, Samuel Morgan, J. W. Mulholland, Francis Mier, Aaron Mayberry, John Mullin, Patrick Murphy, William March, Elias Miller, A. M'Bride, John M'Garry, Thos. M'Cormick, Perry M'Near, John M'Kinzie, James C. M'Closky, James Nickson, Barney Pearlstone, Edward Page, Edwin W. Pierce, William D. Pert, Russell Phillips, Wm. H. Pattent. Chas. W. Ridgway, John H. Robbins, Charles Regan, Seneca Race, Uriah Ridgway, Andrew C. Rudolph, Hiram Race, Wm. H. Reesinger, Isaac A. Secor, Charles Smith, James Sullivan, John St. Clair, Levi Spangler, John Solier, Thos. Smallwood, Emanuel Smith, Henry Sage, Sidney C. Slocum, John Smutzer, John Smay, Joseph Schirmskie, Thomas A. Smith, Cornelius Smith, Madoram C. Secor, Wm. B. Snodgrass, John L. Thomas, William Tasson, Allison Tiffaney, William Troxell, Isaac Vanarsdale, Jacob Varner, F. Vansalkenberg, Thomas Willet, Jacob Welsh, John T. Williams, Henry Wolf, Carl Waffiter, William Wallace, Thomas Wright, Thomas Wagoner, John L. Willey, Frederick A. Wilmoth, Ira V. Waterman, George C. Worley, Albert Weiser, Harrison C. Weist, Jacob Wier, Thomas Weidman, John Wardnon, John Yohe, George W. Zinn.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH REGIMENT, COMPANY I—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Officers.—Captains—Daniel Herr, Wm. I. Reisinger, Edward A. Minnich; First Lieutenants—Charles W. Butts, Frank P. Farrell, Second Lieutenants—John L. Roper, Daniel L. Schriver, Daniel W. Balmer, William Meekins; First Sergeant—John B. Slaymaker, Samuel Brenizer; Quarter-Master Sergeant—William A. Wright; Commissary Sergeant—William Heeps; Sergeants—Charles Meyers, Terrence Duffy, John Hagen, 1st, Wm. Hutcheson, Henry D. Bray, Francis H. Kettler, William B. Witmer, William H. Apewzell, Stewart B. Shannon, John G. Diemer, Henry Hemple; Corporals—John F. Chamberlin, Andrew Seitz, John Gerhart, Lewis Andrews, Conrad Heiser, George W. Brough, Lawrence Smith, Adam Doll, John Hagan, 2d, Abraham E. Garrett, George R. Harrison, John Knox, Jacob B. Anderson, Aaron H. Hann, Thomas F. Brown, Nathaniel Spindler; Blacksmith—Henry Weidner; Farrier—Elijah Hastings, Littleton Brown; Saddler—Gideon C. Angle; Buglers—Alfred M. Vanscoten, Andrew J. Weaver, George Monroe, Gideon J. Dean.

Privates.—John Augustine, Richard Ansell, Arnold Anssia, John B. Brink, Benjamin B. Burgess, Isaac Baughman, William Brandes, George W. Bupp, Jediah W. Baker, Stephen Breece, John R. Bear, Jacob Beverson, James Burke, James S. Clayton, Samuel Clark, William H. Croll, George L. Coons, William P. Crabb, H. R. Casselberry, Patrick Coyle, Thomas C. Coleman, Lewis Cline, John Clayton, John P. Dickey, Christian Deitt, Jefferson Ellis, Enos E. Ellis, Louis N. Entres,

William Frame. Frederick Gilbert. Edwin Green, Stephen Green, Harrison Green. Ellis F. Gorman. Henry D. Good. John J. Gompf, James B. Hooper, Harvey H. Howser, Henry Hames. George Harris, Benjamin E. Harding, Christopher Hinckle, Louis Hallett. Parker H. Hensell. John Hall, Alexander Hodgen, John Harrison. Peter Haldabourn, Andrew Hird, Henry Harris, Lewis C. Irwin, Edward Jacoby, Henry Keister, John L. Knapp, Frank Keglin, Jacob Leibby, Andrew Laird, James B. Laid, Benjamin Lehman, John G. Loff, John B. Lehman, Joseph Lehman, Henry Lyle, Charles F. Leakway, Jacob Lichtenberger, Jacob Luckenbaugh, Frederick Lemla, Henry Leakway, Michael Laney, George Meyers. Daniel M. Moore, John Meyers, Byron Mood, Christian H. Mann, Aaron Martin, William Meyers, Samuel M'Mahon, Patrick M'Laughlin, Jesse J. M'Clenry, Michael N. O'Donnell, William Owens, Charles H. Peterman, Joseph Palmer, Otis G. Palmer, Henry Pearce, Henry Rose, Edward Reese, Zebulon P. Ryder. John H. Robeson. John J. Rohrbaush, William F. Reed, John Reimes, William F. Reisinger, George Rabine. William L. Slack. David Setzer, Lewis Stine. Isaac Shimer, William Shallman. Henry Sickman, Jacob Speace, James Slack, George L. Setch, William Schmale, Nathan R. Shiery, James Thorpe, James E. Tiffany, Samuel Terry, Samuel A. Thompson, Joseph F. Ulrich, Anthony Whalen, Jacob B. Wright, Alonzo R. Wright, Frank Wise, Albert White. Thomas Wininager, Thos. A. Williams. Bernard J. Ward, Frederick Webber, Edmund P. Welsh, George G. Wright, Michael Whalen, George Whitacker, Michael Wenk, William H. Willard. William M. Young, William H. Young, Henry Young, Thomas J. Ziegenfuss, Jesse J. Zordman.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH REGIMENT—NINE MONTHS' SERVICE.

Field and Staff Officers.—Colonels—Henry I. Zinn, Levi Maish; Lieutenant Colonel—John Lee; Major—Joseph S. Jenkins; Adjutants—H. Clay Marshall. John S. Low, John Hays; Quartermaster—John R. Turner; Surgeon—John S. Ramsey; Assistant Surgeons—Frederick L. Haupt. J. H. Longenecker. Peter Winter; Chaplains—George W. Chalfant, George M. Slaysman; Sergeant Majors—William G. Bosler, William H. Eisenhart; Quartermaster Sergeant—William F. Cutler; Comissary Sergeant—Joseph C. Halbert; Hospital Steward—John G. Barr.

COMPANY B.

Officers.—Captain—Ham. A. Glessner; First Lieutenant—Wm. H. Tomes; Second Lieutenant—Henry Reisinger; First Sergeant—George K. Shenberger; Sergeants—Henry R. Weaver. Henry Oaks. Augustus Flury, Charles Harkins. Charles Shetter. Charles Austin; Corporals—Levi H. Rankin. Jona. Shenberger, John Sharp. Lyman Humes. Martin Bheuler, John H. Keller. Henry Kidd; Musicians—Charles Watson, Frederick Snyder.

Privates.—George Altland, George A. Berlin, John H. Bisker. Jacob Bitner. William P. Butt, Samuel Berger, Matthias Blum, Jacob Coble. Jesse Coble. Van Buren Danner, William A. Flury. Adam Fitzkee. Oliver Freet. Adam G. Fitzkee. George Flinn. Joshua Flury, George K. Franklin. Franklin R. Gohn, George Grim. Alonzo Grace. Josiah Grouver, John Y. Gardner, Henry Hibner, Henry A. Hammer, William Hyde, Emanuel Heppenstall. Barton Herr. Daniel Hostler. John Harkey, Samuel Hoover, Hiram Hoops, Joseph Hopson, Barton Jacobs. Andrew B. Jack. Henry Kendig. George B. Krall. Joseph Krall, Jacob Kohr, John Kinard, Samuel Loncks, Abraham Lonkard, Peter R. Leniz, Henry Leithart, Andrew Lentz, Jacob G. Leber, Samuel Leinhart, Leander F. Miller. Alfred Moore. Daniel Moul, Aaron Neff, Noah Ness. Henry Otstot, William Owens, William A. Phillips, Christian Pluffer. William Petry, John Petry, Edward C. Ropp, John Snyder. Charles St. Clair, Henry Stavner. Michael Steward. William Sheetz. Henry C. Smith. Jacob Shutter. Washington Sutton, Eli Strike, John Soulia, Frederick Sleegar, Franklin Spyker, Cornelius Troup, David Troup, Thomas Toben, John Tray. John K. Upp, Philip Wertz, Joseph Whitcomb, Thomas Wilson, Thomas J. Wilson, H. Woodmansee. Henry Zeigler.

COMPANY C.

Officers.—Captains—Joseph S. Jenkins, Thomas B. Griffith; First Lieutenant—Benj. F. Myers; Second Lieutenant—Wm. G Bosler;* First Sergeant—Clinton Keister. Sergeant—John S. Forrest, Charles Fiscus, Adam Reiling, Jos. W. Klinefelter; Corporals—Albert D. Kohler, Benj. F. Dean, Henry J. Koutz, Levi Rinely, Frank J. M'Clain, Wm. H. Griffith, Henry Wagner, Wesley Taylor, Wm. Metzgar, Christ'n H. Shuster; Musicians—David A. Miller, George W. Stahl.

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*Lieuts. Myers and Bosler, with about twenty men of this county, were from Chester County.

Privates.—George Aubel. Franklin Ayres, Jacob Austin, Lyman Brubaker. George E. Bell, Milton K. Brubaker, Samuel Boll, Henry C. Burger, John L. Childs, Alfred Childs. Chas. H. Conway, Wm. B. Caskey, Henry Coble, Josiah D. Day, Henry C. Day. John J. Dinwiddie. John K. Edie. Thomas Eaton, George Folk, Martin Fortenbach, Michael Friscan, James H. Gable, Joseph S. Gibbs, William A. Gibbs, John Grey, Thomas Haley. Henry Hamm, George W. Heiss. John Hamilton, Thomas Henry. William Iliff. Henry Jennings, Joseph Jontz, John Kane. Calvin Keister, Henry Kohler, James M. Leapson, Jacob Lefever, Lewis C. Leschy, John A. Leapson, Charles H. Miller, William R. Myers, Louis Miller, Adam Myers, Andrew Mitzell, Bloomfield Miller, Isaiah Miller, Harman R. Miller, William Morris, Thomas Numbers, Lewis Phaff, Isaac Rutter, John Rapp, Noah Ruhl. William N. Seitz, Mich'l Shenberger, William Seifert, Emanuel Sweitzer, John C. Sadler, Peter Stegner, William J. Smith, William Shanley. Daniel L. Smith, John E. Smith, William Smith, Henry Smith, Harvey Tomlinson, William Trim, Benj. Tomlinson, James Toll, Robert Towson, Har Vanartsdalen, Lewis Watts, Edward Wiley, Albin K. Wite, George E. Wentz, George Wagner, Ad. H. Waltemyer, Michael Welsh, William N. Zeigler.

COMPANY I.

Officers.—Captain — Lewis Small; First Lieutenant—D. Wilson Grove; Second Lieutenants — Franklin G. Torbert, Jeremiah Oliver; First Sergeant—Osborn E. Stephens; Sergeants—John M. Torbit, Samuel C. Monroe, Samuel Ilgenfritz, Nathan B. Wails, Christian B. Miller, William W. Clark; Corporals—James E. Anderson, Joseph B. Grove, James C. M'Curdy, John A. Channell, John Bell, Thomas A. Morgan, John H. Geesy, Sam'l Warnbaugh, James E. Watson, Sam'l B. Montooth; Musicians—David Kane, Joseph W. Stokes.

Privates.—William Blackburn, John F. Burkholder, Thomas H. Brooks, Thomas Barton, Wells N. Boyd, Edward Burkins, William H. Cripple, James C. Channell, Thomas J. Collins, John R. Cooper, Charles T. Downs, Hugh Edgar, Joseph E. Evans, Daniel Edwards, Roland's Eichholts, John G. Evans, Robert Fantom. Joseph E. Freston, Edward Fisher, Henry Gibson, Warrington Geesy, James E. Gordon, Henry C. Gordon, William Grim, Robert W. Griffith, Frederick Hunter, William A. Harvey, John O. Hughes, William Hart, Charles A. Hitchcock, Charles Hart, Charles Hortz, Thomas T. Jones, William D. Jones, Samuel E. Koplin, Nelson S. Kilgore, Conrad Keene, George Krone, Thomas V. Knight. Alexander Lehr, Augustus Meyer, Alfred Minich, George Miller. John Mitchell. Jacob M'Cullough. Wm. J. M'Kinley, Matthew H. M'Call. Geo. W. M'Caulay, Wm. A. M'Cauley, Henry R. Ness, Eli Olph, Christian Peterson, Robert Posey, Samuel G. Rowan, Henry G. Rhoades, Ezekiel G. Ruff, William Rent, Samuel Smeigh, Marion Sherwood, Michael Schriber, Christ'r Schwerin. Richard M. Smith, Adam Wisman, Elijah H. Wise, William H. Wails, Chas. A. Wisenall, John T. Wiley, Jacob H. Wise, Henry M. Wilson, Wm. H. Wilson, Daniel T. Yost, Peter W. Zeigler.

COMPANY K.

Officers.—Captains—Levi Maish, David Z. Seipe; First Lieutenant—James Lece; Second Lieutenant—John J. Frick; First Sergeant—James P. M'Guigan; Sergeants—S. S. Ensminger, C. Jabez Epley, Benj. F. Spangler, Lewis E. Smyser, Wm. H. Eisenhart; Corporals—Alex. C. Ward, George Dosch, Charles M'Creary, J. T. Hendrickson, John H. Schultz, James M'Comas, Joseph A. Drexler, Thomas Doran; Musicians—John M'Hale, Vinton Welsh.

Privates.—George K. Bratton, John Butt, Stephen S. Barnett, Wm. Berkheimer, John Beers, John Bupp, Adam Brown, Lewis Cline, Wm. Clemmens, Sam'l C. Campbell, Adam Diehl, John T. Dugan, Harrison Fickes, John R. Fetrow, H. Folckemmer, Robert N. Foster, Alexander Frey, Andrew Grove, Edward A. Garretz, Jacob Goff, Christian Good, David R. Horn, Charles Horn, Henry Horn, 1st, Henry Horn, 2d, John D. Hammer, George Hubley, William Harris, Geo. A. Hedrick, Russell Hammond, John C. Herman. Philip C. Hoover, Wm. T. Ilgenfritz, Andrew Jennings, Burger Jennings, Jacob Kister, Marion Kline, Christian Krall, Henry Levenight, George Lauman, William H. Miller, Jonathan J. Millard, Jesse B. Miller, Elias B. Miller, Jacob Miller, George Myers, Joseph E. Manifold, Eli W. Myers, Charles Palmer, Rankin C. Potts, Wm. W. Palmer; Henry D. Repman, Wm. T. Rutledge, Peter S. Richard, E. T. Raffensberger, Jacob G. Reever, Walter B. Ruby, D. T. Raffensberger, Jacob Seipe, Herman Seipe. Abraham Sutton, Edw'd W. Spangler, Edward Shuler, Wm. H. Stallman, Augustus Steig, Benjamin Spangler. Jacob Smith, Thaddeus Stroman. John H. Watson. John A. Walters, George E. Young, William H. Young, Edward J. Young.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIXTH REGIMENT—NINE MONTHS' SERVICE.

Field and Staff Officers.—Colonel, Andrew J. Fulton; Lieutenant Colonel, George W. Reisinger; Major, Joseph A Renaut; Adjutant, William E. Patterson; Quarter Master, Milton Sultzbach; Surgeon, Abram Harshberger; Assistant Surgeons, Joseph Swartz, A. H. Whitman; Chaplain, David J. Lee; Sergeant Major, J. O. McLaughlin; Quarter Master Sergeant, Jacob H. Schriver; Commissary Sergeant, William H. Duhling; Hospital Steward, James R. Schmidt.

COMPANY A.

Officers.— Captain, Alonzo L. Ettinger; First Lieutenant, John Herman; Second Lieutenant, Samuel Leitner; First Sergeant, Charles A. Myers; Sergeants, Manassas Holler, Charles H. Matthias, William Hess, John Baymiller; Corporals, Jacob Barnhart, George Graybill, David Heindel, Eli Gottwald, Emanuel W. Sipe. William Lory, Joseph Graybill, George Bruaw; Musicians, John Matthias, Jacob F. Fink.

Privates.—Joseph F. Beck, John Basehore, George Burns. George Brown, John Copenhaver, Jacob Cockley, Daniel Carter, James Coffee, William Cahill, William Darone, Emanuel Delp, Michael Dellinger, Jacob Deisinger, Daniel M. Drayer, Fred Dessenberger, John Drayer, William Dixon, Franklin Ettinger, John Farst, Daniel F. Fink, Alexander Free, Jacob Free, Adam Fols. Jacob N. Fry, Jacob L. Fry, Reuben Flohr, David Fink, Harris Ginerich. Peter Grass, John Gray, John Good, John Grayman, John Husk, John A. Hoover, Francis Holler, David Hoke, David Hoffman, Andrew A. Hoover, Philip A. Hoover, William James, Daniel Knaub, Adam King, Metalus Knaub, George Kraft, Anthony Kreager, Washington Kraft, William Kunkle, Edward Koopee, William Ludwig, George Malehorn, David Morgenthal, Augustus Miller, Anthony Mohr, Frederick Neiman, Charles Neiman, Andrew Patterson, John Plymier, Barnhart Rauser, Louis Rauhauser, Zebulon P. Rodes, Henry Repman, John Rowe, Frederick Shipe, Sebastian Schlund, Augustus Smyser, Daniel Sipe, John G. Shlaustine, John A. Stare, John Spahr, Peter Seiple, John Sipe, Emanuel Stough, Alexander Shepp, Daniel Snydeman, Samuel Snyder, Solomon Toomy, Henry Witmyer, Jacob Wintermoyer, Benjamin C. Weisen, Zachariah Wilt, John Winner, John Wilson, George Yinger, Eli Zeigler.

COMPANY B.

Officers.—Captain—Rufus J. Winterode; First-Lieutenant—Jacob N. Slagle; Second-Lieutenant—John M. Kauffman; First Sergeant—Samuel S. Matthews; Sergeants—Henry Runge, Edward Steffy, Jacob D. Welsh, Frederick Smith; Corporals—Daniel Petry, Andrew Waldtren, Alex Wilhelm. Charles Bortner, Elijah Howe. William Grimm, Augustus Schwartz. Jacob Doll, Oliver Bressler, Gideon Price, Ephraim Price; Musicians—John A. Cramer, John Wireman.

Privates.—David Auer, Jacob Anspacher, Samuel Baker. Josh Baumgardner, Samuel Baldin. Amos Bartner, George Brant, Henry Bubb, Nicholas Carns, Daniel Dubbs, Wesley Dick, Henry Dennis, Conrad Fuhrman. Augustus Fogle, Isaac Grumrine, Nelson Greenplatt, John Gible, Joseph Grupp, Michael Grove, Lewis G. Garrett, Lewis Grogg, Samuel Hamms, Joseph Hinkle. Francis Hunt, Solomon Keller. A. C. F. Kirchner. Edwin Kessler, Martin Kerr, Henry Kirchoff, Louis Krebs, William Keller, George W. Kohler, Bernhard Libley, John G. Loft, Samuel Luckert, Valentine Miller, John S. Matthias, Frederick Mehring, Henry Marks, Charles Miller, John Miller, William Matthews, Michael W. Myers, Lewis Myers, Conrad Myers, Jacob C. Myers, Adam Markle, Israel Nunemaker, William O'Donnell, Jesse Rohrbaugh, William S. Rechard, Cornelius Smith, Daniel Swartzbaugh, Zachariah Schwartz, Anthony Sheetz, George W. Shultz, George W. Siechman. George F. Shearer, John Sheaffer, Michael Sterner, Thomas Snodgrass, Abdiel Smith, Frederick Smith, Elias Saltzgiver, Frederick Tramp, Elias Taylor, David H. Weaver, Daniel Wearner, Alexander Weiser, Henry K. Wentz, William W. Wagner, Daniel Williams, Granville Weiser. Joseph Wishore, Daniel Wolfgang, Dennis Wolford, William Whorley, Jacob R. Werner. Henry Yeagle, John Zimmerman, Philip Zimmerman.

COMPANY C.

Officers.—Captain—Peter Z. Kessler; First Lieutenant—Andrew D. Yocum; Second-Lieutenant—John Gable; First-Sergeant—Daniel Rutledge; Sergeants—Michael F. Fink, William H. Smyser, Henry S. Swartz, George W. Smyser; Corporals—William Drorbaugh, Samuel R. Frysinger, Henry S. Wilt. Charles Williams, Henry Shaffer, Harvey Bell. Jacob Henry, Henry Free: Musicians—William Kiester, Michael D Fishel.

Privates.—D. N. Aughenbaugh. G. N. Anghenbaugh. Elias Brenneman. William H. Becker, George Brougher. William Bott, J. C. Brenneman, Jacob Coppenhaffer, Jabob H. Cacklin. Tempest Cumfort. William Crown, Levi Densell. John B. Davis, Levi Doll, John

Eisenhour, William Ehrhart, John L. Eckles, Israel Emig, Charles Fake, Samuel Free, Ephraim Fink, Jesse Graver, John Gates, Henry Gress, Levi Gerber, John E. Glatfelter, John Gentzler, William Glatfelter, William Gise, Israel S. Henry, Isaac Haar, Elias Heilman, George Haar, Henry Haar, George W. Hale, Andrew Heiges, William Hosler, Samuel Harrold, Jesse Hamme, Jacob Irwin, Michael Kline, Emanuel Kohler, George Kircher, George W. Koch, William Kohler, Peter Leckrone, Abraham Lillich, Jacob Laurer, Jacob Miller, George Mitchell, James M'Curdy, George W. Null, Joseph Newcomer, Henry L. O'Hail, Frederick Oberlander, Levi Rauhouser, George Reed, Andrew Rupert, Martin F. Ramer, Andrew Schrum, Henry Shoffner, William B. Strine, Israel Spangler, William Shaffner, Albert Spotts, Isaac Sheely Jacob Swartz, Henry Steffee, Joel Steffee, Adam Starry, William Shoffner, Israel Senft, Henry Spangler, John Stambaugh, Michael Wrightsone, Solomon Wire, Adam B. Wallace, Henry Wolf, John Wigord, Thomas B. Williams, Barnhart Zorger, William B. Zellers, Henry Ziegler.

COMPANY D.

Officers.—Captain—Gilbert W. Branyan; First Lieutenant—William H. Becker; Second Lieutenant—Jacob Diehl; First Sergeant—Henry Hubley; Sergeants—Henry Kaufmann, John Weyer, David B. Gladfelter, John J. Hess, Edward D. Trimmer, Samuel R. Weiser; Corporals—John K. Lau, Charles Martle, Daniel Miller, Daniel Roberts, Michael Shrome, Israel Marshall, Christopher Hinkle, Joseph Berkeimer, Ed. Strausbaugh, Charles A. Lau, Peter H. Lau, Jesse Gladfelter; Musicians—Oliver Ness, Dietrich Wilhelm.

Privates.—Adam Alexander, H. A. Alexander, David Buck, George Baublitz, George Bupp, Michael Beck, Conrad L. Bailey, Henry A. Bailey, Eli Behler, Christian Bort, William H. Bear, John N. Bailey, Daniel Bear, Henry Bear, Lewis Barnes, Adam Case, William Connelly, Edward Emig, Henry Focht, Henry Fishel, John Fultz, Peter Fockenroth, Franklin Gipe, John Gladfelter, Henry B. Gladfelter, Jacob B. Gladfelter, Henry Greenblade, George Gross, Henry Hall, Samuel Harman, Emanuel Heilman, Emanuel Hamm, Adam Hoff, Jacob Hosler, Herman Hornes, Nathaniel Klinedinst, Henry Klinedinst, Theodore S. Krebbs, Levi Krebbs, John Kessler, Jacob Kessler, John F. Lau, William Laughman, John H. Lloyd, H. Luckenbaugh, George Luckenbaugh, Peter Moul, Emanuel Mitzel, Michael Mesberger, Elias Myers, Abraham Myers, Benjamin Myers, John Miller, John H. Miller, Jacob Noss, Samuel Robinson, William Ramble, Lewis Rapprecht, Joseph Shelley, John Senft, Peter Senft, Henry Senft, Jesse Snyder, John W. Smith, Jacob Smith, Charles Siechrist, George Schonwitz, H. Strickhouser, George Shambaugh, Andrew Ulrich, Peter Wilhelm, Franklin Walter, Martin Walter, Michael Wentz, Henry Winter, Reuben Zeck, Adam Ziegler, Donant Zerlant, Peter Zeck.

COMPANY E.

Officers.—Captain—Samuel E. Miller; First Lieutenant—John Forry; Second Lieutenant—Emanuel Wallack; First Sergeant—John Burg; Sergeants—Peter Wambaugh, Henry S. Barshinger, Michael S. Mick, Washington E. Morrison; Corporals—Benjamin Seitz, Zachariah Howard, John Landes, Henry Ferree, Joseph Grim, James Crawford, Henry Laucks, Henry Howard; Musicians, Franklin Reichard, Zachariah D. Jacobs.

Privates.—Richard M. Adams, James Allen, Samuel Brubaker, George Burk, Peter Bear, John Beaverson, Jacob Beaverson, Alfred Baker, Daniel Brillhart, Benjamin Craily, Daniel Conrad, George Depp, David Ellis, John Evans, Emanuel Erb, Samuel Flinchbaugh, Lewis Fake, William B. Flinchbaugh, John M. Fisher, Simon Fake, Jesse Falkenstein, George Foose, John Fullerton, Charles Gable, Charles Gentzler, Solomon Glatfelter, Philip Grim, Jacob Grim, William M. Glatfelter, Peter T. Goodling, Charles Geesy, Henry Hivner, Henry Ilgenfritz, John S. Imswiller, Jacob Knicely, George Koons, Henry S. Kinard, Andrew Keener, Abraham Kline, William Keener, Patrick Kennedy, William Kelly, Peter Lehr, Henry Like, Benjamin Laucks, William Laucks, Henry Landis, John Minker, John McCarty, Henry Ness, Henry Olewiler, Daniel Oberdorf, Josiah Portner, Joseph Poff, George Reisinger, Adam Reisinger, John Reichard, Joseph Rider, Lewis Reed, David Shultz, Charles Snyder, Henry Seitz, Frederick Stubly, Henry B. Sechrist, Emanuel Smith, Harvey Schnell, David Shoaf, William H. Smith, Levi Smith, Andrew W. Shaw, Samuel R. Smith, William Schmuck, Joseph Spate, Jacob S. Shoaff, Frederick Shoaf, Emanuel Stiles, Henry Tschoff, Benjamin Tyson, Samuel Winter, Samuel Wallick, Jacob Waughtel, Joseph Ward, Conrad Zelch.

COMPANY F.

Officers.—Captains—Joseph A. Renaut, Jeremiah Kohler; First Lieutenant, George

A. Smith: Second Lieutenant, Simon J. Diller; First Sergeant, George L. Koons; Sergeants, John Anderson, Theodore F. Howard, Samuel Croll, Daniel J. Barnitz; Corporals, Francis Sherman, John B. Shrum, Barnitz Young, William Truman, Thomas Wyman, Jacob H. Yohe, Michael Hoke, William E. Bair; Musicians, David Hoke, Henry Beard.

Privates.—John Arthurs, Peter Allen, Christian Arnold, John Adams, Andrew S. Altlandt, John C. Burns, John Burns, Daniel N. Bittinger, John Bear, William C. Butler, John Brown, Emanuel Bowers, Nathaniel Burke, Philip Collins, Timothy Conner, George Coleman, Barney Cowley, Edward Conner, Thomas Clark, George L. Curtis, Daniel Dunahoe, William H. Dubling, James Felix, Reuben Flickinger, Hammond Frye, Daniel Grove, William Gitt, George Griffith, William Grey, Frederick Hartman, Andrew Hoke, John Horn, Charles Henry, Mark Kanay, Theodore King, Joseph Kauffman, John Kelley, J. Luckenbaugh, Charles Lake, George W. Lee, William H. Myers, Henry Newcomer, George Nichols, William Oliver, Lewis Overdeer, Henry Paff, Hezekiah Rickroad, Charles Robinson, Thomas Rosenburg, H. Strausbaugh, Henry Smith, Edward Stambaugh, Valentine Shultz, Francis Schmidt, Franklin Steiner, Alexander Shorb, David Shaffer, Henry Snyder, 1st, Henry Snyder, 2d, James R. Schmidt, Frederick Shepherd, Andrew Stewart, William Shultz, James Sullivan, Henry Seigle, George Smith, Joseph Taylor, James A. Thompson, Alfred E. Traverse, Charles Thompson, Elias Uttz, John Wagoner, Michael H. Weaver, Robert Wilson, John Wynant, Charles B. White, John West, John Wiltraus, James Welsh, George White, George Zeinn, Jesse Zortman, Levi Zortman.

COMPANY G.

Officers.—Captains—George W. Resinger, Daniel M. Spangler: First Lieutenants—James N. Kincaid, John N. Taylor. Second Lieutenant—Richard F. Elcock; First Sergeant—Henry H. Stouffer; Sergeants—Samuel Wilt, William A. Spangler, H. S. Heidlebaugh, William W. Kline; Corporals—Levi G. Knisely, George Runk, John B. Metzgar, John Knouse, Henry S. Barnes, Adam F. Stough, Henry Crumlich, William Hertz; Musicians—Virtue C. Grove, Samuel B. Urich.

Privates.—Henry Atland, Washington Bender, Jacob N. Bentzel, Reuben Boose, John Blymyer, Paul Barnhart, Henry Bryans, Lewis Bierbrower, Jacob Brubaker, John Beeler, John Blessing, William J. Bradley, John Cupp, Frederick Crook, Edward Conway, Samuel W. Danner, John J. Deiner, Cicero Datone, Andrew S. Dice, George Ensminger, John Engleman, Hammers Fry, Jacob S. Fry, Matthias Fry, John D. Firestone, John Flanigan, Emanuel W. Gross, Eli Geesey, Edwin D. Geesey, Emerson A. Greist, Thomas Grady, Earnest Gorn, Moses Hess, Alexander Hess, Daniel Hummer, Reuben Hummer, Abel V. Hartman, Charles Heindel, Peter Himes, Peter Harl, John F. Hughes, Noah Innerst, John Jones, Henry King, David B. Keister, John Kline, William Kramer, Joseph P. Miller, Andrew B. Millard, Michael Minich, Henry Myers, James Mitchell, Joseph M'Clellan, William M'Gregor, Daniel Neise, Josiah Peeling, George Reidle, Frank Rivers, John Robinson, Henry Smith, Christian Smith, William Spotts, Eli Shirey, Emanuel Shetrone, Henry C. Springer, William Smuck, Henry Shuman, Daniel Shean, Michael Thompson, Henry Weily, William R. Wiley, Robert L. Wiley, Henry Welk, Jacob Wood, John Wrightstone, Charles Wilson, George Williams, Wm. Wainwright, John Yinger, William E. Zinn, Ernart Zanner.

COMPANY H.

Officers.—Captain—Theodore G. Gauss, First Lieutenant—George S. Kehm; Second Lieutenant—Henry Haldman: First Sergeant—Perry Tripp. Sergeants—Peter M. Binder, Edgar Mobley, Peter Ginter, Joseph B. Stretch, Jacob H. Schriver; Corporals—George A. Ginter, Jacob Shaffer, Isaac Lerew, William Knaub, John Crowl, Lewis B. Kurtz, Andrew Noel, Garret'n C. Walker; Musicians—Henry Lau, Henry Aker.

Privates.—Jacob Arnold, Wm. H. Arnold, Henry L. Arnold, Henry Anderson, David L. Asper, John L. Allen, George W. Baish, John Blauser, William H. Blentz, William Blauser, John B. Blauser, William Baish, Jacob Baker, Lewis Baker, Charles Burkins, John C. Boyd, George Boyd, Louis Burrows, Jackson Coulson, John Craig, Isaac Crewson, William Clark, John Dick, Nelson Dinsmore, Charles A. Dyer, James Edlebute, John B. Findley, And. Freysinger, Isaac Fishell, John D. Gregg, D. G. S. Gochenauer, James Gibson, George M. Heiges, Daniel Hershey, George Hoffman, George W. Heiges, Tempest Hoffman, William Heiges, Peter S. Hershey, Ricket Hutton, John Holland, John Hardin, Milton S. Johnson, August Jasper, Abel Jones, Joseph Johnson, John King, George Kimmell, Henry Kinter, George Klugh, George Koons, Jacob Law, John

Lannahan, Frank Lewis, Patrick Mackin, Worth Miller, Isaac L. Myers, Patrick Mitchell, William Moon, Henry Myer, William M'Call, John M'Neal, Lewis Ostman, William Parker, Edmund E. Rhoades, John Rock, Hezkiah Snyder, George Stoke, Raphael Seciliania, Henry Smith, Daniel W. Shaub, Reuben Shank, Jacob Shaffer, William Shaffner, Ernest Scoble, Charles F. Smith, Andrew Wagoner, William Wagoner, Wm. E. Walker, William Wilson, Anthony Westa, Charles E. Wolf.

COMPANY I.

Officers.—Captain—Michael M'Fatridge; First Lieutenant—James A. Grove; Second Lieutenant—S. B. M'Laughlin; First Sergeants—Stephen Morton, Noah Klinefelter, James Haines, Alfred Bond, Wm. C. Morton, J. O. McLaughlin, John B. Hersey; Corporals—Richard Ruff, Josiah W. Easton, Matthew J. Clark, Lewis Schmidt, Jacob A. Jameson, Benjamin Pymer, Samuel Adams, Oliver Hannegan; Musicians—John S. Reichard, Emanuel Mitzel.

Privates.—Jacob Adamire, William Ailes, Reed Anderson, Jas. P. Alexander, Valentine T. Blouse, John Blymire, Robert Bell, James P. Baker, Jonathan Blymire, David Bortner, Joseph Barclay, Henry Criswell, James Carry, Gideon R. Downs, William Eberts, Chas. Emerson, John Finney, Edwin S. Gemmill, Francis Grove, John Grove, Henry Grove, John C. Gebhart, Robert G. Hill, Jeremiah Hoffman, Michael Hake, Samuel Hake, William Hubert, Wm. T. Hammond, William Hawkins, James J. Howett, Frederick E. Herman, Christian Hebrick, Samuel Hoffacker, John M. Jenkins, William Jones, William W. Jones, David King, Adam Klinefelter, Daniel Krout, James Kerwin, John H. Lloyd, William B. Logan, Lewis Lloyd, Edward R. Lentz, James S. Morrison, William H. Metzel, William Metzel, Wm. H. Monroe, Wesley Menich, William Munson, And. F. M'Leary, John T. Norris, Henry C. Proudfoot, Wm. S. Reichard, Samuel Reichard, Edward Shank, Martin Shaub, Joseph K. Stermer, George Shank, Harrison Sutton, Samuel Smith, Samuel Stifler, Charles Swartz, Daniel Swartz, Norris Smith, Solomon Sweeny, Thomas Sanders, Robert Sill, John Tompkins, John Trout, James J. Tarbert, John W. Tarbert, Alex. Thompson, Mitchell K. Walters, Philip Waltemire, Henry Waltemire, George Wolf, John A. Walters, George Walters, Robert Williams, Henry K. Zeigler.

COMPANY K.

Officers.—Captain—Daniel L. Stoud; First Lieutenant—Jere'h Hanigan; Second Lieutenant—Benjamin Geipe; First Sergeant—Jacob Lowe; Sergeants—William Kassaum, John A. Ort, John F. Shaffer; Corporals—John Barnd, John Gantz, Isaac Becker, John Decker, John P. Werrick, Joel Youston, Solomon Whesley, George W. Briggs; Musicians—Alexander Drayer, Crull M. Harss.

Privates.—Mordecai Almony, George F. Austin, Charles Amos, Francis R. Blasser, Jacob Blaure, John D. Baker, Elias Beard, Frederick Bans, James Brown, Samuel Becker, Evans B. Cooper, Levi Coleman, Patrick Callow, John Carroll, Barney Cowley, Henry G. Crawford, William Clark, John Drayer, John Dougherty, Christian Eberly, James Evans, Charles Emerson, Levi Fry, John W. Fisher, Edward Fissman, William Gath, Lewis Grund, John Grear, Wm. H. Humell, Christian Heisler, Jesse Heilderbrant, George Holston, Aug. Howdell, Henry Hengst, Chas. Henry, Bradford Jonas, William Jackson, John Keichner, Henry Kline, Henry Kneisley, John Kerns, Henry Kunkle, Henry Kramer, Oliver Love, Israel Law, S. J. Lamberden, Adam D. Myers, Jonathan Miller, Henry Miller, Aquilla D. Meads, Randolph Mortimer, Alexander Martin, Richard Martin, Wm. C. Martin, Wm. Matthias, Francis Morgan, Jesse Myers, Francis M'Gara, Peter Natchour, James Norris, W. Y. Nonemacher, Levi Ness, John Neiderberger, Frederick Ottermiller, John Peters, Aug. Rickstein, Daniel Rhorbach, William Robison, Franklin Ramsey, John Rice, Henry Shaffer, Cyrus E. Shaub, Edward Shank, F. Spenkenbyer, Jacob Swemly, John Smetzer, Elias Shirey, Thomas Smith, Cornelius Smith, Frantz Smedtz, Patrick Shean, George Tyler, Alfred D. Traverse, George Wohlford, George Wagner, George Wall, Jonathan Wire, Joseph Ward, John Wireman, P. W. Wilkinson.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT,
COMPANY A.

Officers.—Captain—John A. Bell; First Lieutenant—Hugh W. M'Call, lawyer; Second Lieutenant—Samuel N. Kilgore; First Sergeant—William M. Colwell; Quartermaster Sergeant—Franklin Springer; Commissary Sergeant—Thomas J. Collins; Sergeants—James Moore, James Kilgore, John F. Burkholder, Lafayette Johnson, Henry Manifold, Charles Johnson; Corporals—William Pechert, David Knepper, Aaron Ott, Fred. Christman, Henry C. Gordon, Thomas A. Graham, Samuel M. Manifold, Daniel Null; Alphonso F. Updegraff, Bugler; Elam B. Kendig, Blacksmith; George W. Boyer, Farrier.

Privates.—Charles W. Barnes, Samuel Broadhead, Elijah Blanchard, Henry T. Burnes, Charles H. Brown, George W. Baker, Cassius M. Cole, William H. Clem, David Dityson, Henry Dennis, George Deddum, James T. Dorris, Abraham Doobar, George Farnham, John W. Grove, Jacob Grove, Beniah Grove, Marshall Grover, Josiah Hoveter, Richard Hall, John Houckman, John W. Himes, Alexander Kyle, John Kendrick, Augustus D. King, John B. Lewis, Jesse Layden, Edward A. Mitchell, William Marsh, Robert J. M'Collum, George M'Fadden, Daniel M. M'Girk, James M'Ferren, John R. Nevon, James O'Neal, John E. Ogle, John Priest, Henry Randall, John Roberts, Emanuel E. Roath, Samuel M. Ream, Alexander S. Smith, Leonard Stork, Joseph Smith, John G. Strong, Thomas Sechrist, Francis Smith, Michael D. Trout, Isaac Thatcher, Clarence E. Updegraff, Thomas Walker, Benj. F. Walters, Thomas Will, Jacob Wolfe.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, COMPANY B—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Officers.—Captain—David Z. Seipe; First Lieutenants—Samuel J. Adams, Matthew H. M'Call; Second Lieutenants—Wm. W. Torbert, Jonathan J. Jessup; First Sergeants—Samuel C. Ilgenfritz, Daniel Keller; Sergeants—Thomas Rupert, Josephus Burger, Henry Wagner, Charles Horn, Samuel Keefer; Corporals—Thomas H. Brooks, George K. Grove, Henry M. Kister, Lewis H. Milner, John J. Hess, Nathan B. Wails, Thaddeus Fry, William Boyer, John B. Shillenberg; Musicians—Cornelius Amich, Wilmot Ayres.

Privates.—Henry Apple, John Apple, Samuel Amprister, Andrew Anderson, Joseph A. Andrews, Augustus Amich, Charles Albert, Henry C. Berger, George Berkheimer, William H. Blain, Simon Burger, John Bowen, James L. Bryant, James Boyd, John M. Campbell, Jos. W. Cambell, Jacob Crone, Wm. T. Channell, John W. Dudrow, Geo. D. D. Decker, Darius Drawbaugh, John Dugan, Fred. Eshenbaugh, Owen Feathers, James H. P. Fulton, Peter Fue, Henry Gable, William H. Gilbert, Charles Groover, Daniel Horn, John F. Heidler, Wm. H. Hamilton, Jacob Hummer, Joseph J. Hunter, Wm. J. C. Johnson, William W. Jones, Oliver Keesey, Harrison Keesey, Abbington Keesey, Warrington Keesey, John H. Keesey, George H. Klay, Oliver Kramer, Henry S. Kunkle, Edward Kliner, William Kerlin, Charles Lehman, Lewis S. Lloyd, Henry Levenight, Henry Landis, Augustus Myers, William Morgan, William H. Nauss, John Platts, William Palmer, David Pyle, Andrew Patterson, Abraham L. Pyle, Frederick Rupp, Adam Ream, Milton B. Reynolds, Walter B. Ruby, Solomon Reiser, Sylvester Sprenkel, Jacob Sourbeer, Otto Stiner, John Sweeney, Aaron Seifert, William R. Stump, Michael G. Seifert, Samuel Sourbeer, Lewis Sporleder, John Shillinberger, William Trump, Isaac W. Torbert, W. H. Torbert, Daniel Welcomer, Jacob H. Walters, Henry Wood, Wm. H. Wilhelm, Charles Wilson, Howard Welsh, Thomas W. Wails, Henry M. Wilson, John Wright, John G. Wails, Henry C. Young.

TWO HUNDREDTH REGIMENT—ONE YEAR'S SERVICE.

Field and Staff Officers.—Colonel—Charles W. Diven; Lieutenant-Colonel—Wm. H. H. M'Call; Major—Jacob Rehrer; Adjutant—Chas. L. Buffington; Quartermasters—Daniel B. Miller, Benj. F. Eberly; Surgeon—A. Stokes Jones; Assistant Surgeons—Peter C. Snyder, Alonzo H. Beyer; Chaplain—Stephen H. Smith; Sergeant Major—John Wimer; Commissary Sergeant—John Bentz, Hospital Steward—John H. Lightner.

COMPANY A.

Officers.—Captains—Adam Reisinger; John Wimer; First Lieutenants—William Reisinger, Edward Smith; Second Lieutenant—Jeremian Oliver; First Sergeants—William Toombs, George Rudisill; Sergeants—Geo. Armpreister, Philip Piffer, Andrew J. Gottwalt, Henry Horn; Corporals—Jacob Lehr, William Oliver, Samuel N. Jessop, Lewis H. Epley, Edward Lehman, Charles D. Elliott, Franklin Zeigler, Bernard M'Farland; Musicians—Wm. S. Temple, Emerson J. C. Rudy.

Privates.—William Albrecht, Peter Allen, Richard Boyd, George Burkhart, Jacob Buser, Henry Buser, William Chaney, John B. Conly, Charles Cook, John A. L. Eck, Emanuel Erb, Wellington Erwin, John Frash, Martin Fry, Jacob L. Fuller, Jesse Gentzler, Augustus Grieman, Emanuel Heilman, Levi Heilman, Washington Hess, Samuel Hess, Charles N. Hibner, Andrew J. Haak, Jesse Hamm, Andrew Isaac, Colum's Ilgenfritz, George M. Jacobs, William Kendig, Jacob Koons, Jr., George H. Koons, Jesse Krofft, Edwin Kessler, Michael Kessler, Tobias Kalinder, John Lehr, Edward Leiben, Carl Liking, Daniel Lukenbach, George N. Meredith, John E. Miller, Abraham Musser, John M. S. Nevins, George Odenwalt, Philip F. Odenwalt, James S. Perago, William H. Perago, Daniel Platts, Samuel Platts, Thomas

Powell, George W. Powell. Peter Rhinehart, William H. Rively, John Seigle. Alexander Seipe, Daniel Seipe. Aaron G. Simon, Adam Slouk, Israel E. Smith, M. J. K. P. Smith, John Snyder, Charles H. Spangler, Lewis Spiese, Frederick Spiese. William Sponsler, Joseph Sponsler, Joseph Shangfelter, John A. Stiles, Isaac Stroman, Jacob Stroman, Henry Stine, Samuel Swartz, Stephen Sweeney, Jacob Spiese. William Warner, Christian Warner, Edward Werrer, David A. Wilhelm, Charles Zeigler.

COMPANY D.

Officers.—Captain—William H. Duhling; First Lieutenant—Martin L. Duhling; Second Lieutenant—Wm. H. Drayer; First Sergeant—George Beck; Sergeants—David Hindel; Henry S. Wilt; William James; Peter Mathias; Corporals—Jacob Coppenheffer; Benjamin Hake; George Yinger; Daniel R. Frysinger; John Forcht; Daniel S. Gross; Henry Pealer; Jacob W. Gohn; Musicians—Eli J. Miller; Michael F. Fink.

Privates.—Matthias Altland, Samuel K. Bare, Daniel M. Baker, Matthias Baker, Benjamin Bashore, George Bashore, Reuben Boose, Charles H. Beck, Elisha Bare, George Burns, William Bower, Paris E. Beecher, David K. Bruaw, Eli Billet, John Bentz. David Bricker, Petel Corl, Zacharias Crone, William Darene, Charles Dellinger, John Everhart, Henry Erwin, Benj. Eisenhower, George Eckhart, George W. Eicholtz, Henry Faught, Edm. Finfrock, Israel Finfrock, Matthias Fry, Daniel Fry, John A. Gross, Jacob Greser, John Gohn, George H. Gross, Daniel Gross, John F. Gross. George Heilman, Levi G. Hake, Samuel Hartman, Samuel Heltzel, John Hahn, George Hoffman, Henry Jordan, Daniel B. Knaub, Henry Kern, George Knaub, Jacob W. Kohr, H. H. Kochenour, S. H. Kochenour, John A. Krafft, Samuel Mummert, John G. Malehorn, John Malehorn, Solomon May, George Matthias, Daniel Miller, James Maize, Thomas Medlow, Peter S. Moody, John Nease, Jacob Newcomer, Henry Nieman, Henry Ruby, Daniel Rudy, J. Shellenberger, Henry A. Shaffner, George H. Schroll, Jacob Schroll, Daniel Schroll, Darius C. Shetler, Daniel B. Shuler, Alexander Seiffert, Daniel Sipe, Robert N. Sipe, Adam Steffee, Peter Z. Strine. Eli B. Sipe, David Strine, Austin Shelly, Enos Shelly, Abraham D. Stover, Zacharias Shipp, Andrew Stough, Edm. Snellbaker, Washington Thomas, Abraham Westhafer, Daniel B. Wallace, Elias B. Wallace, Deweese Worner, David B. Wallace, Samuel Yinger.

COMPANY H.

Officers.—Captain—Jacob Weist: First Lieutenant—James M'Comas: Second Lieutenant—Wm. H. Smyser; First Sergeant—Albert Young; Sergeants—Lafayette B. Schlosser, George Krone, G. W. Aughenbaugh, George W. Epley; Corporals—D. A. Strausbaugh, Charles E. Smyser, John F. Durr, John F. Kottcamp. Alexander Kidd, Adam F. Strough, Wm. A. Spangler, Amos Witzel, Henry W. Gottwalt.

Privates.—John R. Andrews, Wm. H. Banner, Emanuel Berry, W. F. Bockhouse, Fred'k Bockhouse. Oliver Brown. Joshua Bennett, Henry A. Berry, Benj. F. Broomell. Jacob W. Brenner, Alexander D. Bush, Edwin Baum, Charles Brandt, Jacob Berry. And'w Brenneman, Atwood Broomell. Henry Carls. John L. Callahan, Edward Callahan, Philip Devers, Jesse C. Dyer, George R. Erwin, Alexander Emig, William Eberly, Her'n A. Eisenhart, William Ehrhart, John Frederick, John G. Fried, Charles Grottrey, John H. Gross, Amos S. Glassick, Jon'n M. Glattfelter, Casper H. Gottcamp, Charles Heinzinger, William J. Harkins, Joseph Hotchkiss, Michael Hoffman, William Hyde, Daniel Hibner, Eman'l G. Heilman, George Hibner, Daniel Hinkle, Daniel Heilman, John Harkins, Asher Hinkle, J. J. Hosselbaugh, Joseph B. Hautz, Wm. F. Ilgenfritz, Lewis Kraber. Chris'n Kottcamp, William H. Kessler, John L. Kraber, Gottlieb Kleffman, Henry Kottcamp, Jacob Kling, Henry S. Kidd, Fred'k Kottcamp, Albertus Kraft, Henry Koerper, Jacob Kraut, Howard King, Edwin Lenhart, Franklin Myers, Wm. W. Morrow, Daniel Miller, John G. McCreary, Henry Obendick, Chan'g J. Picking, John Rodewig, Eman'l Rhinehart. David Richard Jonas J. Spencer, James B. Schlosser, George Smith, John C. Schrœder, Charles F. Schriver. Henry Schrœder. Henry Sleeder, Edwin Sharp. Michael Smyser, Emanuel Smith, George W. Strine. Peter Wise. Samuel Young, Abraham Young, John A. Zinn.

COMPANY K.

Officers.—Captain—Hamilton A. Glessner; First Lieutenants—George J. Spangler, Augustus C. Stieg; Second Lieutenant—Zachariah S. Shaw; First Sergeant—William H. Swartz; Sergeants—George W. Feistel, Henry M. Shelly, Alfred Minnich; Corporal Michael Shrom.

Privates.—Samuel Brenizer, John Banblitz. Henry Brant, Michael Buser, Christian Boll, Edward Blensinger, James Bell, Henry Brenizer, Henry Bentzel, Nathan F. Buch, John Baymiller. Jacob Bertner, Daniel Barnhart,

Charles Bookmyer, Daniel Bentzel, Frederick Crawford, Christian Coble, Albert B. Conaway, George B. Copp, John Deitzer, John Drayer, John Doup, Henry H. Doll, Henry Doup, Martin Emig, Franklin S. Fry, George J. D. Fastre, L. S. Flinchbaugh, Jacob Flinchbaugh, John Frem, Joseph M. Greybill, George Greybill, Charles Glatfelter, Samuel Gremmill, John W. Graham, Franklin Gipe, John Greybill, William H. Glessick, William Grim, James E. Gordon, Edwin Hummer, David Hasking, William Hartz, Nicholas Hoffman, Augustus Hartman, Abel V. Hartman, George W. Ilgenfritz, Hamilton Inners, Samuel N. Kilgore, Christian E. Kohler, Vincent Kemmerer, Fred. W. Knodt, Charles Kline, Samuel H. Kirk, Aaron King, Joseph Krouse, Jacob H. Kopeman, George M. Kopp, George B. Kline, Penrose Kroft, George P. Koontz, William H. Law, John Minen, Samuel Y. Miller, Michael Minnich, James C. Metzel, Isaac Minnich, Samuel R. Ness, William W. Newbury, Henry W. Newbury, Joshua Peeling, Adam Rubert, Christian Rausher, Henry C. Roth, George A. Richart, John Roth, Ralph Sanders, Franklin Senft, George J. Spangler, Newton W. Stoner, Jacob D. Slyder, David K. Stroman, Alf. Strokebrand, John A. Sharp, Henry M. Schiding, Philip Snyder, William Sechrist, George Snyder, Eli Stroch, Daniel W. Shaub, David M. Shaub, Henry Shwartz, William H. Thompson, Isaac G. Vale, John Wagner, Alexander Wolf, Charles Weiser, George J. Zellers, Joseph Zutelyt.

TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTH REGIMENT, COMPANY E—ONE YEAR'S SERVICE.

Officers.—Captain, Lewis Small; First Lieutenant, Richard C. Ivory; Second Lieutenant, William L. Keagle; First Sergeants, Michael Harman, Charles H. Ilgenfritz; Sergeants, Joseph S. Childs, Henry Dennis, Daniel Brian, George J. Horning; Corporals, Tobias Rudy, Ellis Mervell, John Harman, Jacob E. Smith, Laban M. Sykes, Elias F. Graham, Joseph Hoffman, George Miller.

Privates.—John F. Blanchard, Charles F. Cox, Frederick Snyder, Jeremiah Alexander, John Anderson, Edward Allen, Jonathan Black, John Bush, Edward Black, Frank B. Bradfield, Charles Brian, George W. Bower, William Butcher, James Curry, William Clark, Albert E. Comstock, Daniel W. Canfield, Osee Cortwright, William A. Decker, Andrew Dennison, Charles Everly, Jacob Emick, Thomas Edwards, William Eichelberger, Nelson Foulkerson, Henry Fishel, Nicholas Fessler, Marcellus Fried, J. B. Farronsworth, Alfred Foulkerson, H. L. Farronsworth, John George, Henry Gruver, William T. Ginnis, Albert M. Gottwalt, Thomas Green, Samuel Hake, Henry Hamilton, Aaron Henry, Ames Henry, Michael Hake, Israel Hartman, Daniel A. Helker, Henry Hershey, James L. Ilgenfritz, Cornelius Kimble, Elias C. Koller, Josiah Koller, Michael M. Keesey, Frantz Kaiser, Alex Kauffman, Samuel Kreidell, Jacob Kunkle, William King, Lewis Krise, Solomon Lehman, William Lehman, Jacob Linck, Cornelius Lefever, Benjamin Long, Henry F. Mackey, Charles Morris, Winfield S. Mackey, John Mannerval, John McCarthy, Lewis Rupprecht, Jacob Ribble, Michael Richard, Harrison Sipe, Frank Shaffer, Benjamin Stover, John L. Shider, Urias Smith, John Souleer, Christ. V. Schwener, John G. Schladstine, William W. Seaman, Franklin Sheffer, Theodore J. Sheffer, George A. Thomas, Augustus Voss, John Wilhelm, Benjamin Weast, John Wagoner, John Waltman, David Wagner, Samuel Wallace, William White, Granville Weiser, William P. Wheeland, Charles D. Wheeland, Lewis Watson, Daniel H. Withers, John Wageman, Augustus Waltman, George R. Wheeland.

TWO HUNDRED AND NINTH REGIMENT, COMPANY B—ONE YEAR'S SERVICE.

Officers.—Captain, Henry W. Spangler; First Lieutenant, Thomas J. Hendricks; Second Lieutenant, William S. Douglass; First Sergeant, William B. Morrow; Sergeants, William Campbell, Henry E. Keasey, John R. Edie, William H. Smith; Corporals, Reuben Shank, Peter A. Latshaw, Jacob R. Hildebrand, David S. Fulton, Daniel McKinley, Benjamin F. Ebaugh, William Wolf, Andrew Hason.

Privates.—Henry Abel, James P. Alexander, William S. Anderson, James Armstrong, Peter Buvenon, Frederick W. Brier, John C. Baldwin, Frederick Biggert, Peter Bucks, Michael Burns, Michael Beams, Joseph Burns, John Brown, Jacob S. Bose, Patrick Bradrick, Henry Coles, William Darr, Franklin Denst, Jesse Dierdoff, David Dutton, John Dougherty, Absalom Dethmore, George Ertzerley, William Fleesick, Henry Frank, George Fry, Charles Friday, Elias Fisher, Samuel Fleming, Jacob Fry, William Gross, Joseph Gross, Evans G. Gemmill, John Gibbons, George Gemmill, John Gibbon, John Gifford, Patrick Gheerlyer, Charles Hindle, Henry H. Hunter, William Hertzel, George Hoffman, John Hanegan, Jacob Hummer, Thomas Harvey, John Harper, Isaac Hanigan, Barnabas Johnson, Arthur Johnson, Michael Johnson, Peter Kretz, Thomas

Kelley, Benjamin W. Lynes, Eberhart Miller, David A. Miller, William H. Mitzel, John Morrison, George Mitzel. John W. Miller, William E. Morrison. Samuel A. Martin, Thomas Muller, Thomas Mazzen, Joseph McClain, John McLaughlin, Felix McGrier, Patrick McGachy, Thomas McCarty, Henry McGee, Obrien McLaughlin, Jacob Nichols, John Ness, Daniel Oberlander, Thomas Phillips, Rutter S. C. Rambo. Samuel Riddle, William Riddle. Jamas P. Ream. John W. Rineholt, Conrad Runkle, Hubert Rian, William P. Schall. William Snyder, Charles P. Strayer, Jacob M. Snyder, Peter Simpson, John W. Smith 1st, John W. Smith 2nd, Thomas Smith, Charles Smith, David E. Torber, John M. Torber, William W. Wise, John C. Wagner, William H. Wails, Jacob W. Workinger, David Zortman.

COMPANY I.

Officers.—Captain—John Klugh; First Lieutenant—George W. Heiges; Second Lieutenant—Henry L. Arnold; First Sergeant—Jacob Law; Sergeants—Andrew Waggener; Jacob P. Baish, George W. Reed, John Law; Corporals—Sear. M. Chronister, Martin L. Arnold, Benjamin Apple, Wilson Irwin, Elias Lehmen, William P. Reitzel, Henry Heiges, Jr., James G. Kunes.

Privates.—Martin Arnold, Benjamin F. Anderson, Franklin Arnold, Solomon Arnold, Frederick A. Asper, Emanuel W. Bowman, Jacob H. Rentz, John Blauser, Lewis Blauser, Michael Blauser, John Bupp, George Bupp, John Burgard, William Baish, Samuel Baugher, George Byers, Abraham Byers, Godfried Bishop, Augustus Boland, William M. Bleany, William S. Cadwalader, Daniel Chronister, William B. Chronister, John L. Crist, Henry Crist, Absalom Cleaver, John W. Cook, George Ditmore, Frederick H. Darr. Jacob Darr, George W. Evans, William Fickes, Christ'er Fortney, Elias Filler, James Gettis, John Garberick, David Heiges, Henry Heiges. Peter Heiges, Samuel Heiges, John Hollinger, Jr., Jacob N. Herman, Edmund Hershey, Tempes Hoffman, Lewis Heiges, Henry Hess, Jacob Haar, Lewes Koch, Alfred Kapp, Henry Kapp, David Kochenour. Jacob King, John King, Michael Kinter, Henry King, Henry Law, Lewis Leer, John Murray, Cornelius Murray, Timothy M'Carthy, Hector B. M'Cay, Archibald M'Monicle, Lewis Peterman, George Ritter, Henry S. Reed, Uriah Shearer, George P. Spangler, George W. Snyder, Henry C. Snyder, Benjamin Sear, John H. Siner, William O. Sheaffer, John Shill, John Sowers, George Stokes, Cyrus Sollenberger, Joseph B. Sluthower, Lewis Sluthower, Jacob Trumph; Peter Wagener, Michael Wagener, Levi Wagener, Andrew R. Weimer. John Wehler, Frederick Wehler, Joseph Wolf.

INDEPENDENT COMPANIES.

Organized September 12, 1862, discharged September 24, 1862.

Officers.—Captain—Jacob Wiest; First Lieutenant—Emanuel Smith; Second Lieutenant—Augustus Loucks; First Sergeant—Henry Shelly; Sergeants—Edward J. Chalfant, William F. Shetter, Benjamin Allison, John Kraber; Corporals—Charles H. Weigle, Michael Wiest, Daniel Sourbier. Jacob H. Shetter, John H. Wanbaugh, David Kielholtz, George F. Baugher, Charles Metzel; Musicians: Abdel Myers, George Shetter.

Privates.—Henry Abel, John R. Andrews, Moses Arndt, Joshua Bennett, Edward Baum, John F. Derr, Jacob Ernst, George W. Epply, John Frederick, John P. Frick, Edward Graybill, Charles Gresly, Albert Glassmeyer, Elias F. Graham, Michael Hoffman, Franklin B. Harlacher, John Harkins, William Harkins, John Hessler, William Hossler, John Hawkins, David Jamison. William Keister, Frederick J. Kottkamp, Henry Kottkamp, Sr., Jacob Kauffelt, Frederick Kleffman, Henry Kottkamp, Jr., Edward C. Lauman, Henry Lint. John Meeter, George F. Motter. Henry Neater, Edward Neas, Henry Ness, Charles A. Pentz, David P. Shultz, George L. Stough. Samuel Sourbier, Jacob Sourbier, Jacob Sherefy. Henry Strine, Samuel Shaffer, Henry Schalle, Henry Shaffer. John C. Schroeder, Henry Scheeter, Charles Spangler, Henry Strelig. Daniel Withers, Martin L. Weigle, Jacob D. Welch, Daniel Wampler, J. Frederick Yingling, Albertus Young.

Officers.—Captain—Jacob Hay; First Lieutenant—William Gilberthrop; Second Lieutenant—Daniel B. Immell; First Sergeant—Washington Beirbower; Sergeants—George Weirman, Thomas E. Cochran, William Hay, Abraham W. Rudisill, Edward Stuck; Corporals—William M. Frysinger, John Fahs, John Shive, James Kell, William W. Dingee, Jacob Andrews, George Horn; Musician—William Poleman.

Privates.—John Busser, Emanuel C. Beck, John Borland. John W. Buckingham, John M. Brown, William C. Fischer. James Groff, Henry Ginter; Henry Gresly, John Hay. Jacob Hantz, Samuel Hame, Henry Haker. Daniel Heckert, George W. Ilgenfritz. Martin Ilgenfritz, Harrison Ilgenfritz. Samuel Kitzmiller. Jacob Keeney. Simon Kopp, Jacob L. Keuhn. Alexander Kidd, Charles

Laumaster, Anthony Leiben, George Mundorff, George W. Neff, Jonathan Owen, Thomas Owen, Sr., John Platts, George Rudisill, Henry Rutledge, John W. Schall, Charles F. Sheafer, Jacob Spangler, John Schall, Alexander Shetter, John Small, Isaac Shelly, John Strickler, William Shelly, Lewis Shive, Daniel Stough, John Truett, Oliver P. Weiser, Thomas White, Martin H. Weiser, William Wolf.

Officers.—Captain—D. Wagner Barnitz; First Lieutenant—George J. Spangler; Second Lieutenant—John W. Shirey; First Sergeant—George H. Maish; Sergeants—Levi Strickler, John Strickler, Albert Hay, John A. Beitzel; Corporals—Frederick Klinefelter, Oliver H. Wells, Jerome Fisher, Amos Mitzell, Henry Buck, Alexander Hildebrand, George Wagner, Milton Johnston.

Privates.—William H. Albright, Jacob Assemen, Adam K. Baylor, Jacob Blauser, William Call, John Carr, John Connelly, Charles Cook, George W. Dietz, L. Doll, Jacob B. Fishel, Joel E. Fisher, George Foose, William Frame, William Fried, George S. Frey, Martin Frey, Augustus F. Gotwalt, Joseph W. Ilgenfritz, George Ilgenfritz, Albert Ilgenfritz, William Jacobs, Victor V. Kelton, William Koch, William Lloyd, Adam E. Mayers, David Myers, Andrew J. M'Laughlin, Bernard M'Farland, George Odenwalt, Philip Odenwalt, August Rouse, Daniel Rittenhouse, Josiah W. Sleider, George P. Smyser, William Straber, Edward Straber, Louis Shenberger, George W. Steig, Luther A. Small, Albert Small, William Sponsler, Henry Swartz, Charles A. Strack, John G. Schaffer, John Schott, Michael Seitz, John Tomes, Hamilton H. Treager, John Vandersloot, Charles Wagner, Louis E. Wagner, Marcellus G. Weiser, George Weiser, Howard H. Welsh, Lewis Weller, Emanuel C. Yessler, John Zeller, Walter Zimmerman.

Officers.—Captain—William H. Albright; First Lieutenant—George Smith; Second Lieutenant—John H. Klinedinst; First Sergeant—William Swartz; Sergeants—Charles W. Stebbins, Lewis L. Sears, William H. H. Erwin, Samuel Rudy; Corporals—Samuel Funk, Henry Reily, Charles N. Brannon, Isaac Goodman, John Heckert, Charles O. Fields, Frederick Bastean, John Epply; Musician—Harry A. Spangler.

Privates.—John W. Bittenger, Charles H. Bressler, Martin Basehore, John Crone, Clayton Craver, Howard Duvall, John G. Ernst, James Ensminger, Emanuel Erb, Robert Fields, Romanus Greenawalt, George W. F. Gray, Albert Heckert, Edward Helfrich, Alfred Helsel, Frederick Hibner, Christian Hinkle, Daniel C. Ilgenfritz, Daniel Jacobs, James Johnston, George Koons, Jacob Kraft, John Kline, Emanuel Kissinger, William T. Laumaster, Philip Lehr, William H. Lochman, William Loy, Samuel Myers, John Miller, Albert Metzel, William M'Ilvaine, John B. Oswald, Andrew Pfile, John Rouse, Andrew J. Reiley, George W. Reichenbach, John Siegle, Henry Stine, Augustus Strack, Adam Spangler, Jacob Smith, Alexander Smith, William Warner, Samuel H. Welsh, David A. Wilhelm, Jeremiah Yaple, William Zeigle.

Officers. — Captain — John Hays; First Lieutenant—John M. Deitch; Second Lieutenant—James H. Fisher; First Sergeant—Alexander Duncan; Sergeants—Edward G. Smyser, George W. Ruby, Zacharias Dugan, Daniel D. Doudel; Corporals—Peter M'Guigan, Nathaniel Weigle, William Beitzel, Henry L. Fisher, Andrew J. Bashers, Thomas M'Cann, Andrew K. Glessner, Alfred Koch.

Privates.—George Albright, Henry Baylor, George A. Barnitz, George Beck, William B. Carter, Barney Conley, Jeremiah Cullison, Daniel Crerand, Daniel Densel, Patrick Dawson, Henry Everhart, Abraham Forry, Charles Fishel, Enos M. Frame, William Froelich, Martin Frey, Jr., Jacob E. Fisher, Samuel Gotwalt, Jacob Gotwalt, Sr., Daniel Gotwalt, John Horn, Jr., Jeremiah Hess, Abraham Hearshy, Joseph Heard, Samuel Ilgenfritz, Henry Ilgenfritz, James W. Kerr, Adam Klinefelter, Augustus Knudson, Charles W. Karg, George A. Karg, August Leibhart, William Leidlich, John Minnon, Moses Morritz, John Morrow, Abraham Musser, Henry Philby, Frederick Plitt, August Plitt, Alexander Reisinger, John F. Rienberger, Barnard Rhodenhouser, Jacob Reichley, Michael Schall, David Small, Peter Schoch, Charles Spangler, Ambrose Smith, William Small, Henry Spangler, Henry Schuyler, Charles Schnabie, Frederick A. Steig, Walter Shaeffer, Henry Stallman, Lebrecht Treager, Alexander Underwood, John A. Wilson, James West, Joseph Welsh, Joseph Watt, William Watt, Henry Weltzhoffer, Anthony Weaver, William Wagner, Sr., Jacob Wagner, Jacob Yunker, John Zimmerman.

Officers.—Captain—John Gibson; First Lieutenant—Charles A. Stair; Second Lieutenant—William H. Jordan; First Sergeant—George P. Smyser; Sergeants—William L. Stough, Charles S. Weiser, George Fisher, Samuel I. Adams; Corporals—Francis M. Eppley, Edwin R. Burke, Edward C. Eichelberger, William Fabs, George W. Heiges,

George L. Hay, Edwin Heckert, Thomas S. Meyers; Musician—David A. Decker.

Privates.—Murray S. Adams, Charles Ansley, Emmett B. Bossler, John Brillhart, Chauncey F. Black, Crayton W. Brandt, William Chambers, Charles Donnell, Edward D. Eppley, Lewis H. Eppley, Weter Eck, Martin S. Eichelberger, Isaac A. Elliott, Silas H. Forry, George Foose, Henry K. Gardner, William H. Griffith, Cornelius Garretson, Ivan Glossbrenner, Hollingsworth Gipe, Alfred Gartman, Johns Hopkins, Henry Haker, John C. Jordan, Milton S. Johnson, Charles A. Keyworth, Willian H. Kurtz, James Kell, Daniel Keller, Nathan T. Keesey, Jacob E. Lehman, James W. Latimer, Edward B. Meyers, George Meredith, William Meredith, Peter M'Intyre, Jr., Martin P. M'Creary, John M'Intyre, Samuel Owens, William N. Porter, George H. Pentz, George Rudisill, Albert W. Rudisill, Thomas J. Rupert, James B. Small, John H. Strayer, Thomas B. Schall, Jr., Lewis W. Schaeffer, W. H. Strickler, Henry W. Spangler, Joseph G. Small, James F. Shunk, Joseph H. Strubinger, George W. Stouffer, Jacob A. Wilt, L. Edward Wagner, Charles F. Welch, Geoffrey P. Yost, A. Duncan Yocum, Herman Zeigler.

Officers.—Captain—Charles M. Nes; First Lieutenant—John Brillinger; Second Lieutenant—Samuel Warring; First Sergeant—Martin Quinn; Sergeants—Edward Brillinger, A. B. Farquhar, Henry J. Loucks, William Loucks; Corporals—Alfred Erwin, Emanuel A. King, A. Hamilton Nes, John B. Rutter, W. L. Small, Martin H. Weiser, Erastus H. Weiser, Thomas Williams; Buglers—Jacob Roman, Philip Hecker.

Privates.—Jacob Brillinger, N. F. Burnham, Daniel Cookes, John T. Erwin, Arthur N. Green, James Groff, Philip Herman, Henry Hertzog, Edward G. Hersh, Thomas Holland, John Herman, Jonathan Jessop, — Jessop, William S. King, George Koons, Vincent K. Keesey, Anthony Lieben, Samuel Leitner, Josiah E. Myers, Henry Myers, Jr., Leander H. Myers, Daniel A. Rupp, James Rupert, Edward P. Smyser, Frederick Stallman, Milton Sultzbach, William Smith, Michael Schall, Jacob D. Schall, James Schall, Alexander W. Underwood, Amos Underwood, John Wanbaugh, Thomas E. White, — Welsh, Henry Wagner.

COMPANY I.

Emergency troop of 1863.

Officers.—Captain—John S. Forrest; First Lieutenant—John Q. Pfeiffer; Second Lieutenant—Alexander T. Barnes; First Sergeant—Joel Henry; Sergeants—William H. M'Causland, Howard N. Deitrick, Napoleon B. Carver, Charles Young; Corporals—Josiah Rinehart, Thomas Sneeringer, Henry Schultz, David E. Winebrenner, Henry C. Bucher, Amos F. Klinefelter, Charles T. Kump, Charles W. Thomas.

Privates.—William Althoff, Noah Allison, William Bair, William H. Bastres, William F. Baum, William A. Beard, James Blair, John F. Blair, Edward Bollinger, John Bond, David F. Forney, William G. Forney, Jacob Freet, William Gantz, Jacob Gardner, Martin Graybill, Lewin Heathcote, Martin Hitzel, Addison M. Herman, John J. Hersh, Josiah D. Hersh, Barthabus Himes, John H. Hinkle, Lewis V. Holter, William H. Holter, Washington J. Johnson, Lewis B. Jones, Isaac Jones, William Leader, Isaac Loucks, Henry C. Metzgar, Jacob H. Michael, Michael D. Myers, William A. Myers, Aaron M'Lean, Mahlon H. Nail, Hezekiah Ports, Henry H. Pfeiffer, John J. Sanders, George W. Sherman, George E. Sherwood, Henry W. Shriver, William H. Snyder, Eli Snyder, Daniel J. Snyder, Ovid Stahl, George E. Trone, Oliver Trone, Samuel E. Trone, Fabius N. Wagener, Samuel Weigle, John Willing, Calvin Wirt, William C. Wolf, Cornelius Young, Martin Zimmerman.

LIST OF OTHER OFFICERS FROM YORK COUNTY.

Assistant Surgeon, William F. Smith, Twenty-eighth Regiment; Surgeon, J. A. Wolf, Twenty-ninth Regiment; Assistant, G. W. Jackson, Fifty-ninth Regiment; Surgeon, G. W. Jackson, Fifty-third Regiment; Second Lieut., Robert W. Smith, Thirty-fourth Regiment; Second Lieut., T. Brandon Hurst, Thirty-sixth Regiment; (Brevet First Lieut. and Capt.), Thirty-sixth Regiment; Lieut. Col., Samuel N. Bailey, Forty-first Regiment; Assistant Surgeon, James M. Shearer, Forty-first Regiment; Capt., William G. Moore, Fifty-fifth Regiment; Assistant Surgeon, W. P. Nebinger, Fifty-sixth Regiment; Capt., Nathan Z. Seitz, Sixty-seventh Regiment; Assistant Surgeon, T. M. Kern, Sixty-eighth Regiment; Assistant Surgeon, John E. McIlvaine, Sixty-eight Regiment; Adjutant, Frederick R. Smith, Seventy.sixth Regiment; Surgeon, W. D. Bailey, Seventy-eighth Regiment; First Lieut., William H. Myers, Eighty-second Regiment; Surgeon, Jared Free, Eighty-third Regiment; Capt. William H. Lanius, Company I, Eighty-seventh Regiment; First Lieut., Benjamin Geipe, One Hundred and First Regiment; First Lieut., Samuel S. Matthews, One Hundred and Third Regiment; Assistant Surgeon, William F. Smith, One Hundred and Fifth Reg-

iment: First Lieut., D. W. Oberlander, One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment; Second Lieut., Henry Brunner, Thirteenth Cavalry, One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment; Assistant Surgeon, G. K. Thompson, One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment; Lieut. Col., W. A. McCartney, One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment; Assistant Surgeon, W. J. Underwood, One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment; Assistant Surgeon, F. W. Vandersloot, One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment; Assistant Surgeon, August R. Nebinger, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Regiment; Assistant Surgeon, S. F. Meely, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Regiment; Assistant Surgeon, S. M. Murphy, One Hundred and Eighty-second Regiment; Chaplain, Isaiah L. Kephart, One Hundred and Eighty-second Regiment; Second Lieut., Alexander I. Barnes, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Regiment; Second Lieut., David J. Bossler, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Regiment; Capt. Henry Fox, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Regiment; Second Lieut., John B. Metzgar, One Hundred and Ninety-second Regiment; Assistant Surgeon, F. S. Smith, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Regiment; Second Lieut., James C. Channel, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Regiment; Capt., R. B. Hoover, Two Hundredth Regiment; First Lieut., Daniel L. Stoud, Two Hundredth Regiment; Second Lieut., Joseph H. Krafft, Two Hundredth Regiment; Second Lieut., Fred. A. Hershey, Two Hundredth Regiment; Second Lieut., Peter Ginter, Two Hundredth Regiment; First Lieut., Samuel B. Urich, Two Hundred and Second Regiment; Surgeon, Washington Burg, Two Hundred and Seventh Regiment.

INDEPENDENT BATTERY.

Capt., F. Robert Polack; First Lieut., Daniel L. Stair.

HOSPITAL WORK.*

OCCUPATION OF YORK BY THE REBELS, 1863.

IN response to President Lincoln's call for troops in April, 1861, Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, made an earnest appeal to the volunteer companies of the State. The citizen companies of York, the Worth Infantry, Capt. T. A. Ziegle, and the York Rifles, Gen. George Hay, reported immediately for active service.

On Saturday, the 13th inst., Maj.-Gen. Keim came up from Ashland, Md. Gen. Hay ordered the companies to muster at the armory, from whence they were marched to the railroad station to await a special train from Harrisburg, with troops destined to check an advance of the Southern forces, and to protect the railroad and the bridges. At 11 P. M., the train started off, amid the cheers and good wishes of the bystanders. The town already began to wear a military aspect. Flags were suspended from the public buildings, and places of business. Poles were erected in central positions displaying the stars and stripes. On Monday the troops were all ordered back to York. As they marched through the streets to the fair grounds, the people stood at the street corners, and the doors of their dwelling houses, with hot coffee, bread and cakes for the half-starved men. At Camp Scott, christened Camp Delight by the men in contrast to Camp Misery, at Cockeysville, they found a cordial welcome, and a hot supper ready for them.

From this date began the hospital work which filled our hearts with pity, and our hands with labor for the following five years.

On the 26th of April, the Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. David Campbell, and the Thirteenth, Col. David Rowley, arrived from Pittsburgh. Early in May over 6,000 troops were stationed at Camp Scott, including Capt. Campbell's battery of flying artillery. The commissary arrangements were necessarily very inadequate to meet the wants of the large body of men, and they depended upon the citizens for many comforts and for special diet for those on the sick list. The spring of 1861 was peculiarly wet and inclement. The soldiers suffered severely from rheumatism, contracted by lying on damp straw, and from colds and intermittent fevers. As there were no arrangements for a hospital at this early date, the sick boys were often taken into private houses and nursed gratuitously, and in many households a meal was rarely eaten without one or more guests from the camp.

A meeting of ladies was promptly called to organize a system of relief for the men. Mrs. Charles A. Morris was elected president. A committee was chosen consisting of one person from each ward, the number to be increased at option. From the First Ward, Mrs. Dr. Roland; Second, Mrs. Samuel Small; Third, Mrs. Knause; Fourth, Mrs. George Barnitz; Fifth, Mrs. Ellen Smyser. As the number of patients increased the committee was enlarged, a temporary hos-

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* By Mrs. Mary C. Fisher.

pital was arranged in the agricultural building on the fair grounds. Early in the season there was a demand for stockings, shirts and other garments. Private stores were soon disposed of and making up new material commenced. The work was systematized, and a committee of ladies appointed to take charge of it. The firm of P. A. & S. Small gave them a commodious room in Small's building, which was always open and filled with busy helpers in the good cause. The entire community entered heartily into the work. Little children left their play to scrape lint and roll bandages. Parties and tea-drinkings were neglected for meetings at the work rooms and at private houses for cutting and sewing garments, and packing the stores contributed by the town folk and the country people. Thanks to their generosity the supplies never failed, and the constant appeals from the front for aid were always promptly answered. In many a country farm house the treasured stores of linen were brought forth from the great chests packed in Germany, and freely given for the use of the suffering, wounded boys.

In December, 1861, the Sixth Regiment New York Cavalry, Col. Devens, was ordered to York for the winter. The regiment, 900 strong, arrived on Christmas day. An extract from the notes of Maj. Daily says: "He met with a hearty welcome. The citizens had provided a hot dinner of turkeys, meats, and the delicacies of the festive season, the ladies who provided the dinner serving as waiters on the occasion." Battalion First, Maj. Daily, was quartered in the agricultural building. The Second, Maj. Conardin, and the Third, Maj. Clarkson, occupied the public school buildings, the schools having been closed by order of the school board. In January Gen. Simon Cameron, secretary of war, ordered barracks and stabling to be erected on the public commons. Before the completion of the quarters a temporary hospital for the troops was established in the Duke Street schoolhouse, which was daily visited by the citizens. The soldiers spoke in the most grateful terms of the kindness and generous help and sympathy of the ladies of York. Many cards and testimonials of their appreciation appeared in the journals of the day.

After the departure of the cavalry an officer was sent to superintend the removal of the barracks; but his report of the convenient situation, healthy locality and advantages of the quarters for hospital purposes was favorably considered. They were fitted up and ready for occupancy in June, 1862. The stabling was removed under the supervision of Dr. Alexander Small. On the 27th of the month the York General Hospital was organized by Dr. C. W. Jones, officer in charge. His staff was composed of Brigade-Surgeon Henry Palmer, U. S. A., surgeon in charge; Assisting Surgeons C. S. DeGraw, U. S. A.; R. L. Peltier, U. S. A.; Acting Surgeons H. T. Bowen, H. L. Smyser, A. R. Blair, Jacob Hay, Jr., George Jacoby, clerk; D. Jerome Bossler, hospital steward; E. C. Grevemyer, commissary; L. K. Morris, ward master; medical cadet, Dr. Weil. Rutter Herman had charge of the barracks before this time. Dr. Weil arrived with the first consignment of nineteen patients July 1st. July 7 a large number were forwarded from Washington, Baltimore and other stations further south. The long rows of cots were filled day by day till every room was full. The days were crowded with touching incidents in the lives of the poor fellows who engrossed our time and attention. The Ladies' Aid Society, organized in November, 1861, was much enlarged. All ranks and ages joined in attentions to the brave defenders of their homes and of the country's honor. Among the prominent names were Mrs. Charles Morris, Mrs. Daniel Durkee, Mrs. Samuel Small, Sr., Mrs. Walter Franklin, Mrs. Solomon Oswald, Mrs. Dr. Roland, Mrs. Fulton, Mrs. David E. Small, Mrs. Spangler Wagner, Mrs. John Weiser, Mrs. William Welsh, Mrs. Robert J. Fisher, Mrs. George Eisenhart, Mrs. Benjamin Weiser, Mrs. George Wantz, Mrs. Henry Lanius, Mrs. E. A. Pierce, Mrs. Kate Garretson, Mrs. David Rupp, Mrs. Kurtz, and the Misses Amelia and Catherine Kurtz, the Misses Durkee, Miss Latimer, Miss Mary J. Lewis, Miss Sallie B. Small, Miss Cassie M. Small, Miss Annie Thornbury, Miss Julia Hay, Mrs. George Heckert, Miss A. Fisher, Mrs. David Landis, Mrs. Keil, Mrs. Weigle, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Jenks, Mrs. Ed Smyser, Mrs. Rutter Herman, Mrs. Laumaster, Mrs. Thomas Ziegle, Mrs. David Frey, Mrs. Angus Barnitz, Mrs. Weorhly, Lizzie Brown, Kate Connelle, Isabel Gallagher, Lizzie Gardner, Miss A. Upp, Amelia Doudel, Miss Mary Rupp, Miss Stine, Miss Carrie Hay, Miss Jennie Templeman, Mrs. William Smith, Miss Sarah Sayres, Miss Theodocia Weiser, Mrs. Bumgartner, Miss Belle Gallagher, Mrs. Ann Krabee, Miss Eliza Smyser, Miss Sue Chalfont, Mrs. Lucy Davis, Mrs. Martin Weigle, Miss Ellen Funk, Miss Jennie King, Miss Anna King, Miss Doudel, Mrs. Albert Smyser, and many others. Some persons were untiring in their labors at

home who could not go out to the hospital personally. Miss Jane Weiser had charge of the aid room. From this time constant accessions to the hospital were received from the various bloody fields. None but an eye-witness can conceive the horror that hung over the death-freighted cars. The worst cases were immediately after the battle of Antietam. The wounded men, brought directly from the battle field, were laid upon the floors of the cars, which ran with blood from many an uncomplaining hero. One by one the sufferers were tenderly taken and placed upon stretchers to be carried to the hospital, followed by a compassionate procession, eager to do something for their relief. An inner row of barracks was erected, and the Odd Fellows' Hall was granted for a temporary hospital. On August 30, after the disastrous second Bull Run battle, a call came from Washington for volunteer surgeons. Drs. William S. Roland, E. H. Pentz, S. G. Rouse, O. M. Johnston, James W. Kerr, Jacob Hay, Jr., W. D. Dailey and M. C. Fisher left at once, reaching their destination early the following morning. On Sunday Dr. L. M. Lochman, C. W. Bressler, O. C. Brickley, Jonas Deininger, W. J. Underwood, C. M. Shafer, J. W. Vandersloot, S. R. Jones, R. B. Hoven, A. C. Hetrick and J. W. Brickly followed. Transportation was furnished by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The following card from the Secretary of War, Col. Thomas A. Scott, proves his appreciation of their prompt response:

> PHILADELPHIA, August 31, 1862.
>
> *To Mr. Henry Welsh, York, Penn.:*
>
> Your borough has responded nobly to the call for surgeons, and deserves great praise. If there are more willing to go, send them here to-night. Their services for the next few days will be invaluable beyond price to our wounded, suffering soldiers.
>
> T. A. SCOTT.

During the winter, the York hospital had its full quota of patients. Surgeon Palmer, assisted by the ward physicians from town, spared no effort to make it a pleasant home for the boys, often furnishing treats of ices, fruit and other luxuries from their own purses, and devising ways to relieve the weary days of convalescence. Various amusements were provided to while away the lonely winter evenings—readings, lectures and musical entertainments. A library and reading room were established. In the spring many of the impatient boys were able to join their regiments for the eventful campaign of 1863. Those incapable of field duty were detailed as nurses and clerks, or filled other positions in the hospital. In June the air was filled with rumors that scouts had appeared opposite Williamsport, Maryland, and it was evident that an invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania was contemplated. Gov. Curtin, by direction of the President, issued a call for 50,000 volunteers, for defense of the State. The Confederates had entire possession of the Shenandoah Valley, and the advance forces had reached Hagerstown. A large command was organized in the Cumberland Valley under Gen. Couch. He called upon all citizens between the ages of eighteen and sixty years to join an army corps, embracing cavalry, infantry and artillery, to serve during the pleasure of the President, or continuance of the war. When not really needed for the defense of the department, they were to return to their usual occupations, still subject to the orders of the commanding general. They were required to drill regularly and keep up an organized militia ready for service in an emergency. A panic ensued in the Cumberland Valley. The State archives were removed from the capital. The post-office was closed, and the merchants sent away their valuables. A portion of the hostile force crossed over to Connelsburg, raided the district, and captured large numbers of horses and cattle. The line of the Susquehanna was guarded from Harrisburg to Peach Bottom. The imminent danger of invasion, made York an unsafe position for the sick and wounded men. On the 15th the medical stores and commissary supplies, with the patients, were taken to Columbia in charge of Dr. Blair. They reached Columbia at midnight, where they met with a hospitable reception. The ladies furnished food, bedding, etc., for immediate use. The Odd Fellows opened their hall to the fugitives until quarters could be fitted up in the fine new school building, which was occupied by them for several months. Dr. Blair filled the position of surgeon in charge, as Dr. Palmer remained in York with five patients, who could not be removed; they were held prisoners of war while the Confederates occupied the town. Dr. Palmer was released on parole. In view of the threatening aspect, the bank directors thought it advisable to remove the deposits and securities of their respective banks to a place of safety. On the 15th, the York Bank and the York County Bank were taken to Philadelphia, by Messrs. John A. Weiser and William D. Elliot, who deposited the assets of the York County Bank in the Northern Liberties; and Mr. Alfred Gartman and Mr. Lewis Carl took the York Bank to the Western Bank of Philadelphia. The York County Bank had several hundred

thousands of the paper circulation of the York Bank, in $1 and $2 notes. The bulk was a serious obstacle in the way of transportation. The directors did not relish the idea of leaving so much money to fill the pockets of the invaders. As there was no time for consideration, the whole quantity was put into an immense carpet bag, and thus carried to Philadelphia in safety. All persons having private boxes and valuable deposits of silverware, or other articles, were notified to take them away, as the bank officers could not assume the responsibility of removing them. There was a large tin box unclaimed. As it could not be identified, and was too heavy to take, it was left in the safe. Some months afterward a prominent citizen of York called for his box. After a long search it was found hidden away, and proved to be the one left. It contained government bonds to the value of many thousands, and a large amount of gold and silver coin. It would have well paid Gen. Early if he had taken a fancy to inspect the interior of the bank. The banking house of Weiser Sons & Carl was taken to Easton by Charles Weiser, Jr., who reached there too late at night to deposit in any of the banks; the hotel safes being packed with valuables from the refugees, he was compelled to watch his precious load all night in his bed chamber. It is impossible at the present day, with almost hourly trains, and perfect facilities for safe conveyance and travel, to realize the obstacles in the way of the hurried removal of so much treasure in cars crowded with an excited multitude fleeing from danger. All the banks resumed business on the 3d of July, but the securities remained in Philadelphia some months. The second removal of the bank treasures occurred just before the burning of Chambersburg. The deposits were then taken to Reading. The postoffice was taken to Lancaster on the evening of the 27th, as the situation hourly became more threatening. Mr. Alexander Frey, the postmaster, ordered everything to be packed ready for instant removal, but continued the distribution of the mails as they came in. About 5 P. M., as he was shutting up the office, some one came to him in great excitement, and told him the Confederates had reached Bottstown Gate. Maj. Haller's command in their retreat being taken for them, when they first appeared at the edge of the town. Mr. Frey went out into the street, and saw the mounted troops, which were reported to be the enemy's advance. There was no available means of transportation; he ran to the express office. The wagon was standing there with the horse in the shafts. He could see nothing of the agent, Mr. Russell, and without waiting for consent, took possession of the wagon, loaded up his mail-bags, and drove in great haste in the direction of the Columbia Pike. Mr. Russell soon came back to move his valuables, but could find no trace of his wagon. Hearing from a bystander of its seizure he hurried after, and overtook it below Freystown. Fortunately for the mail-bags, Mr. John H. Small was driving toward town with Mr. David E. Small. Mr. Frey pressed them into the service, and Mr. Small gave up his wagon and both gentlemen went to Lancaster with Mr. Frey. Mr. Frey had requested Mr. Kauffman, who was in the postoffice, to remain, and, if possible, bring up the business to the end of the quarter, but on Sunday, finding that no mails were permitted to come in, Mr. Kauffman was advised to leave. He walked to Lancaster, and joined Mr. Frey that evening. Previous to this date, the situation grew daily more threatening. Many persons sent away their plate and jewelry. On the 26th and 27th, a large proportion of the horses and stock were put beyond reach. When Gen. Gordon's command was really approaching, we had become so accustomed to the rumor, "The Rebels are coming," that we hardly credited the oft-told tale, until positive proofs were brought in by our scouts, who reported the advance force but a few miles from town. Mr. Arthur B. Farquhar started immediately and succeeded in getting through the lines. I here insert his letter in part:

> On Saturday morning, June 27, 1863, the excitement had increased. Rumors were rife of the immediate invasion of the rebel troops. I proposed to Mr. Samuel Small and others that a representative should be sent out to meet the invaders and learn their purposes, and arrange terms, as we had no means of defense. One of the Committee of Safety asked, "Who would bell the cat?" referring, I suppose, to the old fable, and a celebrated remark of one of the Douglasses. As I was familiar with the country, having driven over it several times, and believed that several of my old schoolmates were in the rebel army, I undertook the mission; reached the advance guard of Gordon's brigade at Abbottstown; obtained an introduction to Gen. Gordon, and secured, in writing, an outline of terms of occupation, in substance that no private property should be destroyed, that the ladies should be respected (to use Gen. Gordon's own words, "the slightest indignity offered to any of our ladies would be punished with immediate death)," and if the army was supported and supplied with provisions and clothes, private property would be respected. Securing Gen. Gordon's signature to this written agreement, and having it verbally approved by Gen. Early, I obtained the password and returned, running the gauntlet of the pickets, who had orders, it appears, not to pass me. Upon my arrival in town I reported to Maj. Haller and the Committee of Safety at Small's store, and it was

decided (wisely, I think, now) to send a committee out to complete terms of occupation. This delegation was composed of our Chief Burgess: Mr. David Small, William Latimer Small, Gen. Hay, Thomas White and myself. We found the troops had fallen back two miles from where I passed the pickets, deciding to encamp there for the night, it appears, although when I left them they anticipated reaching town that evening, and our committee expected to meet them near town. We found Gen. Gordon in bed at his headquarters, a little farmhouse at the side of the road, and, after a full talk, in which he reiterated what he had promised me, repeated his assurances about the protection of property in case the army was maintained; promised again particularly that none of our people should suffer the slightest indignity under any circumstances, the thing I was most particular about, and gave us permission to return to town. They kept faith in the main, but insisted upon the army being paid, as well as clothed while with us, and in greenbacks instead of Confederate currency, as we would have preferred. Private property was not molested, nor was there any disorder. Gens. Gordon and Early made it a condition upon protecting our factories and other property that we were not manufacturing for the government. I assured them of this, but, finding that some cars were being made to be used by the army, although not made directly for the government, we had hard work to save the shops.

Yours very truly, A. B. FARQUHAR.

These gentlemen went by order of the Committee of Safety, which was composed of fifteen of the most prominent members of the community—Gen. Hay carried the white flag of truce. Some persons had left town, but the greater part of the inhabitants remained calmly awaiting whatever might come to them in the fortunes of war. It was a brilliant June night when the committee returned with Gen. Gordon's assurances of safety, providing his commands were not molested, and no resistance was made to the occupation of the town. Inasmuch as we were utterly without means of defense, there was not much danger of opposition. Morning dawned clear and beautiful. A Sabbath stillness reigned over the ancient borough. At the usual hour for worship, the bells rang out the call to service, the streets were filled with the church-going people, when they were suddenly startled by a furious rider dashing through Main Street, shouting, "The rebels are at Bottstown Gate." He vanished down the pike to carry the news to Wrightsville and Columbia, and a moment after, on the distant hills, a line of glittering bayonets flashed in the morning sun, and the superbly mounted cavalry of Gen. Gordon rode rapidly into town and halted in Centre Square under the flag which boldly proclaimed a loyal community. As they were approaching, Mr. John Evans, who lived at the corner of Centre Square, implored the citizens to take down the flag. In a voice choked with emotion the venerable old gentleman said, "Is it possible I have lived to this day to see the flag torn down and trampled in the dirt ?" A number of citizens gathered around, and joined with him, urging that we were an overpowered town, and our flag would be taken away. A gentleman standing by said, "Let them take the flag and I will replace it," (which was done by him, and within a month a superb new flag floated in the breeze never again to be lowered by a disloyal hand). It was quickly seized by a Confederate officer and born away in triumph as a trophy of a defenseless town. Gen. Gordon and his escort continued their advance to Wrightsville. Gen. Early followed the advance immediately into town with the flower of the Confederate Army. As the streets filled with his forces, we fully realized that we had not fallen into the hands of a demoralized horde of starving hirelings, but a disciplined army with nerve, vigor and brain, fully equal to the emergencies of war. They had indeed made a field night of it, and had fortified the surrounding hills, thus placing the town entirely at their mercy, under the fire of their guns. What might we not fear from these desperate men, smarting with memories of distant, desolate homes and ruined villages, and fired by the energy of despair in this last supreme effort to assert their independence. At a signal the infantry threw themselves down on the pavement, resting their heads on their knapsacks. After a brief rest they were assigned to stations in different parts of the town. A large force occupied the hospital barracks.

The arms that were left there were broken by the order of Dr. Palmer. One lot of very fine rifles had been loaded on wagons for removal to a place of concealment. While the men were dragging them away (there were no horses on this side of the river) Gen. Gordon's advance entered town. The wagons were hastily run down the hill to an outhouse, where they remained untouched until after the departure of the Confederate troops. Gen. Early assumed military command He looked like a plain, country farmer in his worn and dusty military undress and felt hat, with broad, flapping rim shading his rugged face. He greeted the bystanders in a bluff, off-hand manner, but his keen, black eyes, peering from under the shaggy brows, took in every detail of the situation. He was much impressed with the evidences of thrift and prosperity in the beautifully built borough with its clean, regular streets shaded with trees, and with the comfortable well-to-do air of the citizens, and expressed great surprise at the crowds of ladies in their handsome costumes hurrying home from the

churches. He at once decided that such a community could well afford to pay a good round sum for their personal safety, and the preservation of their homes and public buildings. Accompanied by his staff, he went directly to the house of the chief burgess, who courteously invited him in. Gen. Early went in without his escort, and had an amicable conference with Mr. Small. He asked for $100,000 in money. Mr. Small told him that the banks had been removed, and that it would be impossible to obtain such a large sum of money. "What," said he, "in such a rich country as this these people must have laid by immense sums. I am sure you can find it hoarded up in the farmers' canvas bags and housewives' stockings." "But," remonstrated the burgess, "these hard-working people have not earned their money to give it to you." Early declared in his proverbially forcible language, that he must and would have it. An hour was fixed upon for a meeting of the citizens to settle terms with him. While Gen. Early was taking some refreshments, some one in the crowd outside dropped a pistol. He started to his feet in an excited manner, thinking an attack upon his escort had commenced.

At the appointed hour a meeting took place at the court house. The Committee of Safety and many influential citizens gathered there to confer with Gen. Early, who made his demands upon the authorities of the town with threats, and said: "I am in the enemy's country, and my men must be fed and clothed. I know the things which I have demanded are here. I know where they are, if you do not supply them, I must and shall take them." There was no alternative, we were utterly in his power, and the authorities were forced to comply with his requisitions. Refusal and remonstrance were alike impossible, under the circumstances. He was clothed with the full power of a military dictator, which he promised to administer in good faith if he was met in like manner, but woe be unto the community, if any other line of action were attempted.

Guards were stationed in different portions of the town to protect property. A sentinel was placed before the door of our house, pacing his beat with ceaseless step, occasionally halting to rest against a tree. I tried to learn the reason for this patrol. His reply was : "I must obey orders." I offered him food as the day wore on, and he continued his measured tread. He civilly replied: "I thank you madam, we are not allowed to accept anything." I learned subsequently he was stationed to prevent the escape of Dr. Roland, who was in the United States Army service, as well as for the protection of the house. Hour after hour passed. Save the tread of sentinels and march of troops the town was hushed in silence. We knew not how soon might come a signal to unleash the dogs of war in our midst, and give our homes a prey to the invader; although Gen. Early had ordered the saloons and beer shops to be closed, and the soldiers were forbidden to encroach upon private dwellings, we feared an outbreak. The discipline, self-control and endurance of the troops were marvelous. All that long, hot day they stood at their posts, starving in the midst of plenty, without even a cup of cold water, until the demand for supplies had been filled, and flour and beef carried to the headquarters. At night the men were summoned to the first hot cooked meal of bread and meat they had eaten for many a day. Flour was furnished by the firm of P. A. & S. Small. On Sunday afternoon much excitement was occasioned at the sight of Samuel Small, Jr., riding through the street, escorted by Maj. Snodgrass, quartermaster of the Confederates, and the colonel of a Louisiana regiment. Gen. Early ordered the firm to send one of their members to the mills, which were guarded by their employees, to see the flour delivered. The following morning reports came to town that the mills had been sacked and the flour thrown into the run, and great damage committed. Mr. Small went to Gen. Early, who ordered him to go and look after his property. He naturally objected to a journey of several miles through a country occupied by an enemy's forces. Gen. Early said, "You must go, but I will give you a pass." The pass read as follows:

> Permit Samuel Small, Jr., to pass to Loucks and Codorus to procure flour for the C. S. A.
> By order of Maj.-Gen. Early.
> W. G. GALLOWAY, A. D. C.

Mr. Small had secreted a horse for a possible emergency, in the old stable behind the drug store of Charles A. Morris. He, therefore had the satisfaction of riding his own horse to the mills. He found the story a canard. The mills were safe, and nothing disturbed. On the way he had continual offers to swap horses, and was frequently stopped and his right of way challenged, but the pass from Gen. Early was all powerful. A countryman came in on Sunday evening, and reported that his mules had been taken. He was referred to one of the officers, a captain in the regiment, to whom he made his complaint. "How many did you lose?" was

the inquiry. "Two." "Two mules! what an example of the patriotism of these Northern heroes! I have staked everything on this issue, houses, lands, negroes, money, everything I have in this world, and you complain of two mules," said he, with pathetic irony. "Go to the court house and tell your wrongs to Gen. Early. I think you can get your mules." They were restored to him at once. They expressed great surprise at the thickly inhabited country and numbers of men. One of the officers approached a party of young men and said, "What are you doing here, why are you not in the service? are you disabled?" "Oh, no," said one jokingly, "we are not needed yet, our services have not been called for."

The long day, so full of anxious fears, ended at last, but there was not much sleep that night. On Monday Gen. Early sent for the president judge of the district, and made a demand for the keys of the offices of the court house. Judge Fisher asked why he wanted them. He replied that he intended to destroy the records. When asked the reason for the barbarous intention, he said, the Union soldiers had burned Fairfax court house, with all the deeds and archives of the county, and now was the time for retaliation. After an earnest appeal to his sense of honor and justice in an unresisting, helpless community, he consented to at least defer the work of destruction, and inquired if there was not some property there that was contraband of war. He was informed that there was a large lot of cigars. "Ah," said he, "that is good, let us have them. Where were they made?" When told they were York County cigars, he shrugged his shoulders, and drily said, "I think we won't rob you of them." The day dragged along and we were still at the mercy of our captors. The town was disturbed by frightful rumors. Now it was said that orders had been issued to cut off the water pipes, and fire the town; then, that the soldiers had rebelled and were about to sack the town. Some amusing incidents occurred in the dealings with the shopkeepers. One old gentleman, who kept a clothing store, had concealed most of his stock, and declared he had nothing to sell, but was tempted by a liberal offer in gold, for some shirts, from a Confederate officer, who went back to the quarters, and reported where shirts could be obtained. A posse of "Louisiana Tigers" went and asked for shirts. When the old gentleman refused to sell, they got into his store to search for themselves. In addition to clothing, he kept a small supply of fine old whisky, and other choice liquors, which the boys discovered in their search for the shirts. He objected to giving them any, and they turned him out, and locked the door, and indulged in a royal spree. A great crowd gathered round his premises to discover the cause of the disturbance, which doubtless gave rise to the report that a loot had commenced. At one place several men bought a large quantity of goods, selecting the best of the stock, assuring the owner that they would pay for everything they had selected. They asked for an item bill to be made out and receipted, and paid the amount in Confederate notes, which were received with a rueful countenance, nothwithstanding the assurances of the officers in charge of the men, that the day would come, when he would be glad to have some Confederate money in his hands. They usually paid for all articles for private use, in greenbacks, but everything purchased for army use was paid in their own currency.

The portable machinery of the car-shops, and the rolling stock of the railway were taken to Columbia on Friday, the 26th. Fred. Scott, who had charge of the shops, railroad machinery and rolling stock at the station, hid the tools, with a large quantity of oil and some other property, which could not be moved for want of time, and means of transportation, in a pile of cinders and a sewer trench, which had just been dug. The Confederates took possession of his office, but did not do any damage. They seized a Union flag, which he always kept there, but finally returned it to him uninjured. He still shows it as a reminder of the days when he was a subject of Jeff. Davis.

On Monday afternoon it was reported that the car-shops and buildings at the railroad station were about to be fired. A panic ensued in the neighborhood. The people filled casks and tubs with water and began to remove their furniture. As the posse of Early's men marched down street, women and children were crying and begging for help to save their property. Gen. Early had gone to the station to examine the location of the two car-factories, and the railroad depot, and ascertain if they could be burned without burning private houses. He took the chief burgess with him and directed him to have his fire engines on the spot to prevent the fire from spreading if he decided to burn the two factories, etc. His requisition upon the town had been complied with, except of the demand for $100,000 in money, only $28,000 had been paid to the Confederate quartermaster. Gen. Early says,

after examining the locality, "I was satisfied that neither the car-factories, nor the depot, could be burned without setting fire to a number of houses near them, some of which were of wood, and I determined not to burn, but thought I would make a further effort to get the balance of the $100,000, so I took a seat in the railroad depot, which was filled with a large number of boxes containing goods, that had never been opened, and said to the mayor. 'If you will pay me the balance of the $100,000, I have called for, I will save these car-factories and depot.' He replied, 'General, I would do so very willingly, but the fact is, I have raised all the money I could raise in town, and a good deal of it has been contributed in small sums. I don't know any man in town who has more than one dollar.' During this conversation a messenger from Gen. Ewell brought a dispatch ordering me to retrace my steps and join Gen. Lee. I then took the mayor to one side, and told him I had determined not to burn as I was satisfied it would endanger the safety of a considerable portion of the town. York could not have raised the money, if I had prolonged my visit and staid there several days."

The soldiers made a bonfire of some old cars which had been used for government transportation. After receiving his dispatch from Gen. Ewell, Gen. Early rode hastily away, and it was evident that some important news had been brought him. During the night the constant rumbling of the heavy artillery wheels, and hurried march of the soldiery, proved that they were changing their position. About 6 A. M. on Tuesday morning Gen. Gordon and his staff passed through in great haste.

We were rejoiced to once more see our streets free from hostile soldiery, and to breathe the air of freedom. But we were left in entire ignorance of the movements of either army. It was rumored that the Confederates had met the Union Army, and that a battle was then being fought in the immediate neighborhood. We lived in an isolated world. We had no means of communication beyond the limits of the town. For three days and nights we listened with strained ears and beating hearts to the constant roar of artillery, which told of the terrible conflict raging between the armies. Beyond this we knew nothing; unofficial reports reached our ears from time to time, and it was rumored that the victorious enemy were returning on their track to lay waste and plunder the fertile fields and fair homesteads that lay in their way

On Friday night we heard of our glorious victory, and that the invaders were retreating across the Potomac in discordant haste. On Saturday the glad tidings were confirmed, but with the confirmation came the horrible story of suffering and destitution among the wounded men of both armies lying in the field hospitals at Gettysburg, accompanied with an urgent appeal for help. The entire community began to prepare and pack supplies. The stirring town presented a strange contrast to the silent gloom which had hung over it for a week. Centre Square was filled with wagons, packed by willing hands with supplies of every description. A train of forty wagons was soon ready to start. By 3 o'clock in the afternoon horses were brought back, and the last wagon soon disappeared over the hills to carry relief perchance to the very men who a week before had marched into our midst with flying colors and martial music, now wounded prisoners left to the mercy of their foes. Thus ended one of the most thrilling events in the annals of York.

After the withdrawal of the Southern troops arrangements were made for the reception of patients from Gettysburg. A large number of tents were put up. Every day brought trains filled with patients, as they were removed from the field hospitals. We had a few prisoners here from a North Carolina regiment. They were quartered in the Odd Fellows' Hall. We found them grateful, quiet and respectful in deportment. Great care was taken to preserve the limbs of the patients, and many a man left the hospital unmaimed, who would have been laid upon the amputation table but for the extreme caution of the surgeons. At one time seventy-two men with compound fractures of the thigh were transferred to York from the field hospital at Gettysburg. They were treated by "conservative surgery"; in most cases the cure was complete, although the patient ever after bore the mark of his honorable wounds.

As the autumn winds again blew across the stubble fields the boys were again shut up in the hospital. Some who had left here in the spring, able for active service, were returned to swell the ranks of the wounded and invalid corps. The familiar scenes and well known faces of old friends in attendance upon the hospital wards, were greeted with pleasure by the poor fellows, and they exerted themselves to make a home-like place of their quarters. Pictures, flags, and crayon sketches adorned the white-washed walls. Flowers and vines blossomed and thrived in the little casements, and a general air of comfort

reigned throughout the premises. In November, 1863, Dr. Blair returned to the work in York, and was made executive officer. After leaving Columbia he had gone to the Army of the Potomac, and while there had a severe attack of bilious fever, which rendered him incapable of duty for a time. Dr. Blair was born in Strasburg, Lancaster County. (His father shortly after left Strasburg for Harford County, Maryland.) He received a thorough education at the classical academy in New London, Penn. He was a student in the office of Dr. Theodore Haller for some time; was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia. In 1853, he commenced practice in York, with flattering prospects. He took a lively interest in common schools and the cause of popular education. He was elected county superintendent in 1855, and continued to fill the office with general approval until 1862, when he resigned to enter the volunteer service as a surgeon. He continued his work with unselfish devotion until the close of the war, when he resumed practice in York. In 1864 he married Cassandra M. Small, third daughter of Philip Small. As executive officer, Dr. Blair was most happy in resources to relieve the tedium of the monotonous life. His hands were sustained by an efficient corps of surgeons. Amusements and employments for the mind were provided for as carefully as for the healing of bodily diseases.

As time wore on, the constant demand upon the community for funds for the sanitary commission, developed plans for raising them. A fair was held in the Odd Fellows Hall. It was a gratifying success. The whole was beautifully decorated with evergreens and draped with flags of the national colors, and those of different nations. Portraits of military and naval heroes, framed in laurel wreaths, adorned the walls. A profusion of flowers and fancy work embellished the tables. Booths, representing various nations, with attendants in appropriate costumês, contained curiosities to tempt the lover of bric-a-brac. The lunch and supper tables were supplied with the choicest viands, donated by the citizens. A grand entertainment of music and *tableaux vivants* was a popular feature of the week. (The county commissioners granted the use of the court house for the exhibition.) The fine amateur talent, for which York has always been celebrated, was brought out, and the stage representations were fully equal to professional effort. The soldiers who were able, entered the work with great zeal, and made themselves generally useful. The proceeds of the fair amounted to $4,675.

In March, 1864, the first number of the *Cartridge Box* was issued, edited and printed by the soldiers. It was a spicy little sheet, brimming over with fun and patriotism. It was published weekly, and was continued until the close of the hospital.

In the month of April, 1864, many vacant places were left by the boys, who returned to their regiments. Those who were still unable for field duty, took great delight in improving the external appearance of their temporary home, and showed much pride in keeping the grounds neat. They had a fine garden with vegetables and flowers.

In May, preparations were ordered for the reception of 1,500 patriots. One hundred additional tents were put up. At that time there were 2,500 patients with twenty-two surgeons. The ward committees redoubled their exertions in behalf of the suffering multitude. The liberal citizens always were equal to the emergency. The farmers in the vicinity and the neighboring towns of Lancaster and Columbia sent timely contributions of clothing, bedding, old linen, bandages and lint, and a great abundance of dried fruit, vegetables, butter, eggs, in fact, everything needed by the patients requiring special diet. The demand upon the general hospital fund was much less than in any other hospital. A large surplus fund was accumulated and sent to supply the deficiencies in other hospitals.

The bloody battle of the Wilderness furnished many recruits to the invalid ranks. They reached here in a most deplorable condition, many of them were reduced with chronic diseases, and in some cases, gangrene had appeared. A marked improvement was soon apparent. The high situation and pure atmosphere of the hospital in York had a salutary influence upon the health and spirits. In June a thousand additional patients were sent. Under the excellent management of the officer, the condition had continually improved. The mess table seated 800, and was filled three times at each meal. A track was laid through the center of the table, with miniature cars to convey the food ; this model invention was much admired by the visitors. But few deaths occurred during the summer. Some hopeless cases appealed to our sympathies, and day by day we saw the night approaching, which would end the last struggle of the gallant boys.

In July, 1864, the border towns were in imminent danger of another invasion, and droves of cattle, and wagons piled with household goods, and farming implements, continually passed through the town on their

way to safe regions beyond the river. The military authorities at the hospital called on the citizens to defend their homes from the invaders. The call was answered by 500 men. Three hundred and fifty were sent to Glen Rock to guard the Northern Central road. A dispatch from Gen. Couch to the surgeon in charge at the hospital, expressed his great satisfaction at this prompt and patriotic action on the part of the citizens of York, and his desire that the organization might be kept up, and thus constitute a reliable force for any future emergency.

In September, Surg. Palmer was granted a furlough of sixty days to recruit his health. Before leaving, Dr. Palmer addressed the following circular to the officers and attendants under his command.

> United States Army, General Hospital,
> York, Penn., Sept. 7,
>
> To the officers and attendants of the United States Army General Hospital, York, Penn.
>
> In taking my leave of absence for sixty days, allow me to express to you my sincere thanks for the energetic, faithful manner the duties assigned you have been performed, since we have been associated together at this hospital.
>
> The duties you have been ordered to perform have been laborious, and at times unpleasant, but the promptness and cheerfulness with which every order has been obeyed; your hearty co-operation in every movement to relieve the sufferings and increase the comfort of your sick and wounded fellow soldiers, entitles you to the confidence and esteem of those who have been under your care, and the thanks of the surgeon in charge.
>
> HENRY PALMER
> *Surgeon United States Army.*

Drs. Blair, Smyser, Rouse and Ker were included in the corps of physicians. Dr. Palmer was succeeded by Dr. St. John Minzer, who continued the improvements of the buildings and grounds. He laid out regular streets, planted trees, erected a fountain, and beautified the grounds with flower and foliage beds.

On the 27th of September, the Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers returned. This regiment was principally recruited from the town and county ; the men were royally welcomed with a grand procession, speeches, and a sumptuous dinner served in the chapel, which was hung with flags. In January, 1865, the beautiful chapel was dedicated. The library was removed to the eastern part, which was used as a reading room, and furnished with conveniences for writing. The west end was utilized as a school room. Competent teachers were employed, the head-master was a graduate of Yale college. The curriculum embraced the full English course, and a class in German. The school was fully attended by the boys, many of whom had left their studies to enter the service, and who gladly improved the opportunities to make good their lost advantages.

Divine service was held on Sabbath morning and evening, and on Tuesday evening. In the interim the chapel was used for public entertainments, which were largely patronized by the citizens as well as soldiers. The best orators of the day were procured to deliver lectures.

The hospital was a minature world in itself, with postoffice, printing office, cabinet, carpenter, paint and tinshops. All the work of of the various departments was done and the grounds kept in order by the convalescents, without one dollar of additional expense to the government, and not a man was employed who was fit for field duty.

In the spring of 1865, the number of patients was greatly reduced, the term of enlistment of many of the men expired, and they gladly exchanged the blue uniforms for the citizen's dress.

The fall of Richmond, successive surrenders of the Confederate commanders ended the war, and the mission of the York military hospital was fulfilled. Although a score of years have passed since its close, the recollections of its benefits still live in many a grateful heart.

It has, perhaps, the most gratifying records of any general hospital in the country. Of 1,500 inmates during the three years of its existence, but 200 deaths occurred, and the general health was remarkably good. The barracks have long since been taken away. The scenes which were once a vivid reality, are now but a memory of the past.

GEN. STUART'S DETOUR THROUGH YORK COUNTY.*

ENGAGEMENT AT HANOVER.

ON Tuesday morning, June 30, 1863, the sun rose bright and clear, and began to send forth his gentle rays over the quiet and interesting town of Hanover, but not a citizen then thought that day was to be the most eventful one in the entire history of the borough. The second northern invasion of Gen. Lee's army was anticipated, after the disastrous defeat of the Union Army at Chancellorsville, Va., in May, but the position of neither army was generally known to the citizens of southern Pennsylvania on

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* By George R. Prowell.

the day of the engagement at Hanover. For several days before this event, trains of wagons and many people with valuable household articles and horses passed through town on their way beyond the Susquehanna River to a place of security from the invading foe. On Saturday, the 27th of June, Col. White, commanding about 250 Confederate cavalrymen, came into town from the west. In the Public Square they halted a few minutes; he made a brief speech to the citizens who had collected and inquired of them if there were any Union soldiers about the town. He seemed to be an excitable, impetuous sort of personage, of large build and auburn complexion. In his brief address, he claimed that his soldiers were gentlemen, and would be inoffensive to private citizens. His language, however, was more forcible than elegant. Visiting stores and obtaining articles of clothing, cutlery, etc., they went to Hanover Junction, and destroyed the bridges on the Northern Central Railway, and from thence went toward York, where they joined Early's army.

On the 28th of June, Maj. Gen. Kilpatrick left Frederick, Md., leading the advance of the Union Army; passing through Taneytown, and Littlestown, he entered Hanover about eight o'clock on the morning of the 30th, at the head of his army, consisting of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania, First Virginia, Fifth New York, First Vermont, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Michigan, and other cavalry regiments, and two batteries of artillery. The entire division numbered about 5,000 men, brave soldiers, who had participated in many a hard-fought battle south of Mason and Dixon's line. Tired and weary of their long and tedious marching, their spirits were much enlivened by the enthusiastic welcome they received from the people of Hanover, who for several days were kept in anxious suspense, on account of having no telegraphic communication with the outside world. Regiment after regiment passed up through Frederick Street, and halted a few minutes in Center Square, where they were generously fed by patriotic citizens. Few of the soldiers dismounted, but partook of the proffered food as they sat on their horses. They were not retreating from a dangerous foe, but, on the contrary, searching for him, and were courageously led by a bold, impetuous and skillful commander, in whom every soldier had implicit confidence. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, the Confederate cavalry commander of Lee's army, with Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, second in command, had crossed the Potomac River, at Seneca, with 8,000 cavalry, on June 28th, at the same time that Gen. Kilpatrick left Frederick for Hanover. Stuart moved northeast to the right of our army as far as Westminster, Md., burned seventeen canal boats, robbed and burned 168 Union Army wagons, and captured a number of straggling soldiers. From Westminster his army moved toward Hanover; the main body encamped for the night of June 29th, at Union Mills, Maryland. The advance had moved farther northeast and encamped a few miles southwest of Hanover. On the evening of the 29th, from the hills a distance south of the town, the Confederate advance caught sight of the Union cavalry, but the Union troops were unaware of the near approach of the enemy. About nine o'clock the next morning, a Union sharpshooter by deliberate aim picked off a Confederate officer, about three and one-half miles south-west of the town. This was the first blood shed on free soil during the civil war in an engagement, and was the first victim of the day. The Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry formed the last detachment of Gen. Kilpatrick's army. They were at first attacked in the rear by a squad of Confederate soldiers, dressed in the national uniform, and carrying an American flag. This occurred at the union of Westminister and Littletown roads and utterly demoralized the regiment, which extended from the point of first attack to Center Square. The advance of this regiment were in the center of the town, some of them dismounted, enjoying the hospitable bounties of generous citizens. The square and streets were lined with people, to feed and welcome the Union soldiers, unconscious of the fact that the enemy were attacking the rear. At this instant, Major Hammond, of the Fifth New York, mounted on a black charger, rode across the Square and in loud and measured tones exclaimed, "The citizens will please go into their houses; the rebels are about to charge into town." Confusion and consternation followed, and in an instant there was a clash of arms on Frederick Street, and the enemy came dashing forward with a terrific yell, capturing a number of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania in the square; the rest, becoming utterly demoralized, were driven as far north on Abbottstown Street, as the railroad.

On this first charge, a number of men were killed and wounded on the streets of the town, but providential it must have been, not a single citizen was injured, even though balls were flying in all directions, and most of them did not heed the advice of the officer who requested that they should go in their

houses. Brig.-Gens. Farnsworth and Custer, who had gone through town, soon came to the rescue. A part of Gen. Farnsworth's brigade, consisting of the Fifth New York, the Eighteenth Pennsylvania, the First Virginia and the Tenth Vermont Regiments, quickly countermarched, and with great courage and impetuosity drove the Confederate Army out of the town, and amid the shouts of the other Union soldiers, pursued them in hot haste to the Confederate artillery force, a short distance out on the Westminster road. There was then a lull of about half an hour. In the meantime, Gen. Kilpatrick, who with the advance guard of his army had gone as far as Abbottstown, and when within a few rods of the toll gate on the York turnpike, east of that town, received a message that Gen. Stuart had attacked the rear of his army. At this instant the booming of the guns was heard at Hanover, when, quick as a flash, the intrepid officer took in the whole situation at one grasp; ordered his lines to countermarch, and he, at the head of a small band of heroic followers, to avoid the confusion of returning to his rear on the turnpike, which was filled with soldiers and wagon trains, dashed across the fields; his spirited charger, by jumping the fences and ditches, and passing through fields of full-grown wheat and grass, conveyed his master with inconceivable rapidity to the scene of action. The faithful animal, though he perfomed an important act, never afterward recovered from the fearful strain. Kilpatrick in the midst of the confusion located his headquarters in room 24, of the Central Hotel, while Gen. Custer was in the house of the late Jacob Wirt (now Robert Wirt's home), and Gen. Farnsworth in the house of William Wirt (now owned by William Boadenhamer). In the meantime, the Eighteenth Pennsylvania occupied the town, and were barricading York and Baltimore Streets to impede the progress of the enemy in advancing on another charge. A rebel cannon or two were planted at a lime-kiln to the rear of Karl Forney's barn, and a number of shots were fired into town. At the expiration of half an hour from the time of the first charge, another charge was made by the Confederates, many of them coming from the direction of Stuart's headquarters, west of the cemetery. They entered the town through the alleys and by-ways, and a confused hand-to-hand encounter again took place on the streets and in Center Square. Farnsworth's brigade, above mentioned, including two Michigan regiments and the First Vermont, did valiant service in repelling the Confederate troops and driving them for the last time out of town. During this charge many thrilling and exciting hand to hand encounters took place. The guns of the Union Army were placed to the northwest of town, and the Confederate artillery on the Baltimore turnpike and west of the cemetery. For a short time rapid cannonading took place, exchanging shots between the two batteries which caused only a few casualties. The conflict continued from 10 A. M. to about noon, when Stuart gave up the contest, taking with him his wounded, whose number cannot accurately be given, but was not less than the Union loss. Leaving his dead lying scattered in the town and surrounding country, he went south and then east, crossing the Baltimore turnpike at the Brockley farm, about three and one-half miles south of Hanover. Here with some Union citizens as prisoners, and captured soldiers, he marched toward Jefferson, from thence to New Salem (Neffstown), arriving there at 8 P. M., and remaining one hour, long enough to receive the news from some citizens, that Early and his Confederate Army had left York and was on his way to join Lee, but Stuart did not know where his commanding officer was. From New Salem the army slowly plodded along, the last arriving in Dover at sunrise next morning. At this point all the Union prisoners were paroled and they marched to York. It was now the first day of July, the event of the first engagement at Gettysburg. Stuart, however, still uninformed as to the true situation of affairs, and of the whereabouts of Lee, moved on northwest through Warrington Township, taking from the farmers all the horses that could be captured, as they had done all along the whole route. The number of captured animals now numbered over a thousand. He continued forward through Dillsburg toward Carlisle, only to hear that it was evacuated by the Confederates. He then turned southward in time to take but a small part in the great conflict of Gettysburg, where his commanding general so much needed help, a fact which Gen. Lee often lamented. It will thus be seen that the engagement at Hanover, which was the first battle in the State of Pennsylvania, since that at Germantown in 1777, was really the beginning of the great conflict at Gettysburg, and as such should go into history. It had much to do in deciding that great contest. Gen. Lee many times said that what he so much needed the first days of the battle of Gettysburg was his cavalry. Stuart's absence, and Gen. Lee's not knowing of his whereabouts, caused much uneasiness on the part of the commanding general.

Gen. Kilpatrick after the engagement moved northward, to intercept the retreat of Gen. Early toward Gettysburg to join Gen. Lee. He struck the rear of Ewell's division by the village of Hampton, about ten miles north of Hanover, where a few shots were exchanged. He then proceeded west, and on the second and third days of the battle of Gettysburg, located southwest of the town on the extreme left of Gen. Meade's army. Gen. Farnsworth, one of his division commanders at Hanover, was killed at Gettysburg.

ARRIVAL OF THE SIXTH CORPS.

On the evening of the 30th a messenger bearing dispatches from the forces at Hanover to Gen. Schenck, then in command at Baltimore, was killed by mistake about 12 o'clock at night, in Codorus Township, on his way to Baltimore. He was mistaken for a Confederate straggler or spy. On the evening of June 30th, the Sixth Army Corps, under command of Gen. Sedgwick, and the Fifth Corps, under Gen. Stykes, encamped at Union Mills, eight miles southwest of Hanover. On the following night Sedgwick's corps encamped a few miles west of Hanover and Stykes' corps, which occupied the extreme right of Gen. Meade's army, moved toward Hanover. He had 15,400 men, with an immense train of wagons, containing provisions, munitions of war, and artillery. He encamped for a short time on the meadows, west of town, and on the level fields adjoining Plum Creek, intending to rest his horses and soldiers, when a dispatch-bearer brought a message to him from Gen. Meade, asking him to hasten to Gettysburg as soon as possible, which he accordingly did, arriving on the field of battle at 3 o'clock P. M., on July 2nd.

CAREER AND FATE OF SOME OF THE OFFICERS.

Gen. Sedgwick was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, in Virginia, in May of the next year, as was also the aged veteran, Gen. James S. Wadsworth of New York. Gen. Farnsworth, whose military bearing and courtly manners had won the hearts of many citizens at Hanover during his brief stay there, was killed at Gettysburg. The country's salvation claimed no nobler sacrifice. He significantly said to the barber at Hanover, when he shaved him, "my days of fighting are nearly over." Gen. Kilpatrick, who was but twenty-seven at the time of the battle of Hanover, afterward did valiant service while in command of the cavalry on Gen. Sherman's famous "March to the Sea." He died a few years ago of Bright's disease of the kidneys, while representing the United States as minister in the Republic of Chili, South America. From him many of the facts of the engagement at Hanover were personally obtained. Gen. Custer, who after the war closed remained in the regular army, while commanding the Seventh United States Cavalry on a march against the Sioux Indians, in Montana, fell a victim to a horrible butchery on June 25, 1876, in the hands of the savages who greatly overpowered him in numbers. After a struggle, equalling in desperation and disaster any other Indian battle ever fought in America, he and his entire command were killed. It was generally believed that he was the last to fall.

The surgeon in charge of the Hanover hospital of the army of the Potomac, made the following official report to the government of the engagement of Hanover:

LIST OF KILLED.

Alexander Gall, adjutant, Fifth New York Cavalry.

Selden Wales, sergeant, Fifth New York Cavalry.

E. S. Dye, sergeant, Fifth New York Cavalry.

George Collins, sergeant, First Virginia Cavalry.

John Laniger, private, Fifth New York Cavalry.

William Crawford, private, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

David Winninger, private, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Jacob Harnly, private, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

C. Rathburn, private, Fifth Michigan Cavalry.

John Hoffacker, corporal, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

One unknown.

Total number of Union soldiers killed—11.

John Hoffacker, one of the killed, lived a few miles south of Hanover.

LIST OF WOUNDED.

J. H. Little, Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Company B, saber cut in head and shoulder.

E. Jeffries, Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Company A, gun-shot in arm.

William Smith, Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Company I, hit with shell in hip.

William Cole, Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Company A, a saber cut.

John Herrick, Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Company B, gun-shot in back.

Jere Develan, Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Company I, saber cut in head.

John Montgomery, Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Company F, saber cut in head.

A. W. Stone, Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Company B, gun-shot in temple.

A. Setterball, Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Company F, bruise from fall of horse.

S. Rodbaugh, Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Company M, bruise in face and head.

S. Jones, Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Company F, gun-shot in back.

J. Conner, Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Company D, saber cut in head.

M. B. Maswell, Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Company G, contusion in back.

Moses Harrison, Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Company A, contusion in head.

Chadrack Tellers, Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Company G, leg broken.

J. W. Brooks, First Virginia, Company L, bruise from shell.

Thomas McGuire, First Virginia, Company M, gun-shot in thigh.

Henry Holman, First Virginia, Company L, gun-shot in face.

H. Bucher, First Virginia, Company F, pistol shot in thigh.

Lieut. Max Carroll, First Virginia, Company F, wounded in thigh.

James Livingston, Seventh Michigan, Company F, gun-shot.

Jasper Brown, Fifth Michigan, Company D, shot in breast.

Maj. White, Fifth New York, gun-shot, serious.

Thomas Richey, Fifth New York, Company A, bruise in leg.

Brad Wessart, Fifth New York, Company A, saber cut in head.

James Hayes, Fifth New York, Company A, saber cut in shoulder.

Corp. McMullen, Fifth New York, Company F, saber cut, head and shoulder.

Henry Tuthill, Fifth New York, Company T, bruise from horse falling on the charge.

P. Schemmerhorn, Fifth New York, Company D, bruised by carbine.

Corp. Updegrove, Fifth New York, Company D, wound in hip.

J. B. Updike, Fifth New York, Company D, saber cut in head.

William Sampson, Fifth New York, Company H, saber cut in arm and foot.

Corp. Kistner, Fifth New York, Company C, saber cut in neck, serious.

George Gardells, Fifth New York, Company B, gun shot, serious.

William Lively, Fifth New York, Company H, saber cut in arm and neck.

Corp. N. Barrum, Fifth New York, Company G, gun shot in arm and neck.

Sergt. Owen McNulty, Fifth New York, Company C, gun shot in arm and finger.

Corp. James McKinley, Fifth New York, Company D, gun shot in arm and head.

Emilie Portier, Fifth New York, Company F, gun shot in arm and breast.

Sergt. J. S. Trowbridge, Fifth New York, Company E, leg amputated.

H. W. Monroe, Fifth New York, Company E, wounded in side, serious.

B. Alexander, Fifth New York, Company E, saber cut in head.

A. C. Rowe, Fifth New York, Company E, saber cut in face.

THE HOSPITAL AND ITS INCIDENTS.

The entire number of Union soldiers wounded was forty-two. The government authorities at once used Concert Hall and Marion Hall as hospitals, and the wounded were placed in them. Pleasant Hill hotel was afterward secured and was used for a considerable time as a government hospital in charge of a surgeon, who was removed from his position in August. Soon after the engagement in Hanover, and the battle of Gettysburg, 150 wounded soldiers were placed here. Sergeant J. S. Trowbridge of the Fifth New York Cavalry, whose leg was amputated, died five days after the battle, while still in the hospital. Some of the Confederate wounded were admitted to the hospital; of these Isaac Peel, of the Second North Carolina, died of a wound in his head. The patriotic ladies of Hanover ministered to the wants of the sick and wounded, and were unceasing in their efforts to comfort them. An army officer reported, in relation to this hospital, "that every desired comfort is furnished with great abundance, and every luxury, with which the country abounds in rich profusion, is supplied by sympathetic people, and in most instances, administered to the suffering wounded by devoted women. A heartier response to the calls of humanity, never came from a more generous people than we have witnessed here. The Ladies' Aid Society every day bring bed-clothing, bandages and other necessities."

On 4th of August, the unfortunate death of E. Cady, of Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, occurred, after intense suffering. It is related as a sad sight: A few hours before his death an affectionate sister arrived to minister to the wants of her wounded brother, only to find that she was too late. She then revealed the fact that her dead brother was the sole support of herself and her widowed

mother, whom she stated would want the remains conveyed to her home, but lack of funds forbid it. Some generous-hearted and sympathetic citizens immediately raised a sufficient amount to have the body embalmed, and it was sent home for interment. This was but one of the many similar distressing and heart-rending scenes that took place during the dark times of the civil war.

Cowell, a deserter, who was shot by a guard in Hanover while trying to escape, also died in hospital. On August 15, the soldiers of the Hanover hospital were transferred to Gettysburg.

Soon after the terrible battle of Gettysburg, about 12,000 wounded soldiers passed through Hanover, and were placed in the United States hospitals in Wilmington, Baltimore, Newark, York, and Philadelphia. A violent rain storm followed, as is customary after every great battle. The Bermudian and the Conewago creeks became very high. The former overflowed its banks and did more damage to mill property than was ever known before.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

Within the old Marsh Creek country, which for just one-half a century belonged to York County, was fought the great and decisive battle of Gettysburg. It immediately followed the attack at Hanover, of which the latter really was the begining. The interest of the greater conflict at Gettysburg so engrossed the public mind at the time, that the importance of the engagement at Hanover was overlooked. Had Gen. Stuart known that Lee's army was so near him, and gone to Gettysburg from Hanover, on the night of the 30th of June, instead of making the detour across York County to Carlisle, and from thence to Gettysburg the result of the battle of Gettysburg might have been different, or at least much more stubbornly contested on the first and second days of that eventful struggle. It was on the hallowed soil, around that now world-renowned borough, that the flower of the Southern chivalry, 90,000 strong, under the command of a disciplined and able general, for three long hot summer days closely contested the ground. The result from the first two days seemed to hang on a balance, but the masterly skill of Gen. Meade was shown on the third day's struggle. The Potomac army, with him as commander, which position was conferred upon him by President Lincoln but a few hours before the engagement, was eager to meet the enemy on Northern soil. The particulars of this battle need not here be recounted, but the civilized world knows the result. 25,000 sons of the South were lost in killed, wounded and captured in that eventful conflict. At the same time, Gen. Pemberton surrendered about the same number of men to Gen. Grant at Vicksburg. The Confedrate Army thus lost, in all, nearly 70,000 men in three days. These men could never be replaced, and from that time forth, the Confederacy was on the wane.

INCIDENT OF THE INVASION AT JEFFERSON.

On Saturday, the 27th of June, 1863, Col. White, with about 250 cavalrymen, passed through Jefferson on to Hanover Junction, where they burned the railroad bridges. Returning the same evening, they crossed over toward York, after knocking in the heads of two barrels of whiskey belonging to Jacob Rebert, and setting fire to a car-load of bark, owned by Henry Rebert, at Jefferson Station.

On Tuesday afternoon, on the 30th of June, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Gen. J. E. B. Stuart entered the town from the west, a few hours after the engagement at Hanover. He immediately took possession and planted cannon on the hills north and south of the village, expecting soon to be attacked by Gen. Kilpatrick's cavalry. Guards were stationed all around the town, and no one permitted to leave it. Many persons of this locality had been deluded by the pretensions of a league, which claimed to be able to protect them from injury and their horses from capture if they joined it. In consequence of this, very few horses and valuables were taken eastward to avoid capture. It was a rich harvest for the marauding hordes, and about 100 horses were taken in the town and vicinity. The behavior of the Confederate soldiers here was not in keeping with their conduct elsewhere in the county. Many of them were exceedingly tired and hungry from the exhaustive march. They demanded all the food that could be obtained, stopped several market wagons, and robbed them, even went to the bee-hives and took the honey, and ransacked the stores of William Christ, Albert Kraft and Jacob Rebert. The last of this army passed through the village about 3 A. M., Wednesday, from thence to New Salem, to Dover, to Dillsburg, to Carlisle, and from thence to the battle of Gettysburg.

On Wednesday night, or rather on Thursday morning, the villagers were awakened by the arrival of a squad of 1,000 Union cavalry, belonging to Gen. Gregg's division. They came north through Manchester, Md., and Codorus Township, and were on their

way to York. A few miles east of Jefferson they were intercepted by a courier with a message demanding their presence at Gettysburg. It was on the early morning of the 2d of July, and was the dawn of the second day of the great conflict at Gettysburg. The moon was shining brightly as they entered the town of Jefferson from the east. The advance guard was singing the familiar hymn, "Dear fathers, will you meet us." The rear, in answer, sung the refrain, "We will meet in the promised land." They passed on west through Hanover, and on the afternoon of that day this band of soldiers joined the main body of Gen. Gregg's army, and participated in the terrible cavalry battle at Bonneauville, a few miles east of Gettysburg, where many hundreds of patriotic sons "yielded up their lives that this nation might live." It is memorable as one of the most terrible cavalry battles of the civil war.

INCIDENTS OF STUART'S RAID AT DOVER.

The advance guard of Stewart's Confederate Cavalry entered Dover at 2 o'clock, Wednesday morning of July, 1863, and by 8 o'clock the entire force was encamped on the level plains surrounding the town. Stuart was on his way to Carlisle, still not knowing the position of Gen. Lee's army. Most of his men were poorly clad. They came to Dover from Hanover, by way of Jefferson and New Salem, and early in the morning paroled twenty-one Union prisoners who had been captured at the engagement with Kilpatrick's army at Hanover the day before, and released a number of citizens who were captives. The paroled troops went immediately to York. The Confederate soldiers fed their horses from the best of oats and corn Dover Township afforded, obtained from the citizens of the town and vicinity the choicest food they could furnish. In a very short time all prepared victuals were exhausted, and the women were put to baking and cooking for their uninvited guests. Dover Township was soon scoured, and a rich harvest of 387 horses obtained. Many a Dover Township horse and his Southern rider fell in great cavalry contests at Bonneauville and Hunterstown, near Gettysburg, the next day. During the forenoon a small squad of Gen. Pleasonton's Union Cavalry came in sight of Dover, and an engagement was momentarily expected near the Dover churchyard, the silent resting place of Capt. Greaff, and many of his brave Revolutionary patriots. The Union troops being inferior in numbers withdrew toward Gettysburg. About this time Gen. Wade Hampton, who has since been a governor of and United States senator from South Carolina, wrote a message in the office of Dr. John Ahl, and sent it off with a courier. At 1 P. M., the Confederate soldiers took up their march toward Carlisle on the State road, but sending out predatory parties on the right and left flanks, Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee commanding one of them.

For the valuable draught horse an old worn out "nag" was frequently exchanged, with which the farmer was compelled to cut his ripening harvest.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GERMANS.

BY H. L. FISHER.

THEIR ANCESTRY, CHARACTER, MANNERS, CUSTOMS, DIALECT, ETC.

THAT industrious, thrifty, patriotic and generally intelligent portion of our population, known as Pennsylvania Germans, are descendants of those hardy pioneer settlers who immigrated hither from various German States, commencing as early, at least, as the year 1683; and we find that September 29, 1709, at a council held at Philadelphia, the Hon. Charles Gookin, Esq., lieutenant-governor, approved a bill for naturalizing the Germans—Francis Daniel Pastorius and about ninety others, residents of the counties of Philadelphia and Bucks. Francis Daniel Pastorius was the learned young German advocate who founded Germantown. He was made first bailiff, and Jacob Tellner, Dirk Isaacs op den Graff and Herman op den Graff, three burghers were, *ex officio*, town magistrates. Day in his historical collections, also gives the following curious paper:

> We whose names are to these presents subscribed, do hereby certify unto all whom it may concern that soon after our arrival in this province of Pennsylvania, in October, 1683, to our certain knowledge Herman op den Graff, Dirk op den Graff, and Abraham op den Graff, as well as we ourselves, in the cave of Francis Daniel Pastorius, at Philadelphia, did cast lots for the respective lots which they and we then began to settle in Germantown: and the said Graffs (three brothers), have sold their several lots, each by himself, no less than if a division in writing had been made by them. Witness our hands the 29th of November, A. D., 1709.
>
> LENHART AERETS,
> JAN LENSEN,
> THOMAS HUNDUS,
> WILLIAM STREYGERT,
> ABRAHAM TUNES,
> JAN LUCKEN,
> REINER TYSEN.

These immigrants must have been arriving in alarming numbers, for we also find that at a meeting of the provincial council held in Philadelphia on September 17, 1717, the Hon. William Keith, then lieutenant-governor of the province, took occasion to observe to the board "that great numbers of foreigners from Germany having lately been imported into this province daily dispersed themselves immediately after landing, without producing any certificates, from whence they came or what they were; and as they seemed to have first landed in Britain and afterward to have left it without any license from the government, or so much as their knowledge, so, in the same manner they behaved here, without making the least application to himself or to any of the magistrates; that as this practice might be of very dangerous consequence, since by the same method any number of foreigners from any nation whatever, as well enemies as friends, might throw themselves upon us. The governor therefore thought it requisite that this matter should be considered by the board, and accordingly it was considered and 'tis ordered thereupon, that all the masters of vessels who have lately imported any of these foreigners be summoned to appear at this board, to render an account of the number and character of their passengers respectively from Britain. That all those who are already landed be required by a proclamation to be issued for that purpose, to repair within the space of one month to some magistrate, particularly to the recorder of this city, to take such oaths appointed by law as are necessary to give assurances of their being well affected to his Majesty and his government. But because some of these foreigners are said to be Menonists, who cannot for conscience' sake take any oaths, that those persons be admitted upon their giving any equivalent assurances in their own way and manner, and that the naval officer of this port be required not to admit any inward bound vessel to an entry, until the master shall first give an exact list of all their passengers imported by them." (Col. Rec., Vol. III, p. 29.)

That "At a council held at Philadelphia September 9, (?) 1777, Capt. Richmond, Capt. Tower, and Capt. Eyers waited upon the board with the list of the Palatines they

had imported here from London; by which list it appeared that Capt. Richmond had imported 164. Capt. Tower 91, and Capt. Eyers 108." Total, 363 (*Ibid*).

At a meeting of the council, "February 19, 1724–25," a petition from divers Palatines was read, praying that the governor and council would recommend them to the favorable usage of the proprietors' agents, and that they might be allowed to purchase lands in this province, which was referred to Mr. Logan and the rest of the proprietors' agents to consider thereof, and to report their opinions to the board concerning the same (Col. Rec. Vol. III, p. 241); but no further action appears to have been taken thereon.

On the 14th day of September, 1727, Patrick Gordon, then lieutenant-governor, called the provincial council together, "to inform them that there is lately arrived from Holland a ship with 400 Palatines, as 'tis said, and that he has information they will be very soon followed by a much greater number, who design to settle in the back parts of this province; and as they transport themselves without any leave obtained from the Crown of Great Britain, and settle themselves upon the proprietors' untaken-up lands without any application to the proprietor or his commissioners of property, or to the government in general, it would be highly necessary to concert proper measures for the peace and security of the province, which may be endangered by such numbers of strangers daily poured in, who, being ignorant of our language and laws, and settling in a body together, makes, as it were, a distinct people from his Majesty's subjects. The board, taking the same into their serious consideration, observe, that as these people pretended at first that they fly hither on the score of their religious liberties, and come under the protection of his Majesty, it's requisite that in the first place they should take the oath of allegiance, or some equivalent to it to his Majesty, and promise fidelity to the proprietor, and obedience to our established constitution; and therefore, until some proper remedy can be had from home, to prevent the importation of such numbers of strangers into this or others of his Majesty's colonies: 'Tis ordered that the masters of the vessels importing them shall be examined whether they have any leave granted them by the Court of Britain for importation of these foreigners, and that a list shall be taken of the names of all these people, their several occupations, and the places from whence they came, and shall be further examined touching their intentions in coming hither; and further, that a writing be drawn up for them to sign, declaring their allegiance and subjection to the King of Great Britain and fidelity to the proprietary of this province, and that they will demean themselves peaceably towards all his Majesty's subjects, and strictly observe and conform to the laws of England and of this government."

At a meeting of the council held at the court house, Philadelphia, one week later, September 21, 1727, a paper being drawn up to be signed by those Palatines who should come into this province with an intention to settle therein, pursuant to the order of this board, was presented, read and approved, and is in these words:

"We, subscribers, natives and late inhabitants of the Palatinate upon the Rhine, and places adjacent, having transported ourselves and families into the province of Pennsylvania, a colony subject to the Crown of Great Britain, in hopes and expectation of finding a retreat and peaceable settlement therein, do solemnly promise and engage that we will be faithful and bear true allegiance to his present Majesty, King George II, and his successors, King of Great Britain, and will be faithful to the proprietors of this province. And that we will demean ourselves peaceably to all his said Majesty's subjects, and strictly observe and conform to the laws of England and of this province, to the outmost of our power and best of our understanding."

"In hopes and expectation of finding a retreat and peaceable settlement" 109 Palatines (who with their families made about 400 persons, lately arrived in the ship "William and Sarah"), then repeated and subscribed the foregoing declaration. (Col. Rec. Vol. III, p. 283–4.)

On September 27,1727,53 Palatinates; September 30, 70; October 2, 53; October 16, 46; August 24, 1728, 80; September 4, 30; September 11, 42; August 19, 1729, 75; September 15, 59; August 28, 1730, 77; September 5, 46; November 30, 24; August 17, 1731, 39; September 11, 57; September 21, 106; October 14, 33; May 15, 1732, 13; August 11, 106; September 11, 70; September 19, 112; September 21, 72; September 23, 57; September 25, 115; September 26, 61; September 30, 55; October 11, 42; October 17, 61; August 17, 1733, 90; August 27, 58; August 28, 84; September 18, 67; September 28, 43; September 29, 54; October 12, 15; September 12, 1734, 89; September 23, 49; and on May 29, 1735, 54 Palatines and Switzers repeated and subscribed the same declaration of intention and allegiance.

All these with their families numbered (according to the records) about 6,927 souls. (Col. Rec. Vol. III, p. 8. "Emigration of palatines.

In each instance the names of all the males (only, and no occupations) are given, and among them we find many of local familiarity, such as Andreas, Ammon. Alberts, Altland, Albrecht, Abel, Appell, Bender, Baer, Bigley, Baire, Begtol, Beyer, Braun, Bouser, Bastian, Baumgartner, Beecher, Bischoff, Bahn, Bock, Bassler, Breckley, Bur holder, Brechbill, Berndheisel, Bott, Bower, Besaker, Bucher, Bricker, Becker, Brenner, Bortener, Burghart, Bihimeier, Bulinger, (K) Coch, Castle, Carl, Christ, Croll, Carver, Christman, Carl, Conrad, Dillinger, Dubs, Durr, Doll, Ebersoli, Egelberger, Ewald, Eshelman, Ebert, Emich, Erdman, Everman, Eckert, Emmert, Frye, Fritz, Fultz, Franz, Funk, Fikus, Fischer, Fetter, Fry, Flickinger, Fizer, Foss, Friedle, Frank, Frick, Fause, Frederick, Fuchs (Fox), Good, Gratz, Gering, Glaser, Gertner, Gruber, Graff, Graaf, Gyger, Gerhard, George, Gossweiler, Glasbrenner, Gilbert, Gatz, Gross, Hoffman, Hoover, Horlacher, Hoff, Histant, Hensell, Herman, Helzel, Hayes, Has, Hendrick, Hess, Hass, Hartman, Hillegas, Hartranft, Ham, Heck, Hunsucker, Heininger, Heistand, Horsch, Hank, Hubert, Holzinger, Hetrich, Heneberger, Heilman, Hornisch, Huber, Hartzell, Horn, Ishelman, Joost, Kuntz, Kiener, Keyser, Keer, Keeler, Kitzmiller, Keim, Keil, Koor, Keller, Koppenhaffer, Kulp, Kreemer, Krafft, Kobell, Kern, Keesey, Keiffer, Keefer, Kreider, Kraus, Klein, Keysser, Kling, Kolb, Kressler, Koller, Kunst, Koch, Krieger, Leaman, Longnecker, Leatherman, Landish, Leeman, Lowman, Latshow, Lanius, Lautermilch, Lehman, Lutz, Lederman, Liebenstein, Lentz, Lower, Lohr, Lang, Landis, Lichtner, Meyer, Miller, Mayer, Marten, Middlekaff, Morgestern, Moeser, Moore, Mack, Minigh, Michael, Mumma, Mentz, Messinger, Moritz, Messerschmid, Moser, Neff, Nagell, Nehs, Noll, Overholzer, Oswald, Obermiller, Pixseler, Peifer, Penz, Quickle, Ruhl, Reser, Reemer, Rank, Rohrbach, Rice, Rutter, Riegel, Roth, Reyter, Reichenbach, Rousch, Rudi, Rauch, Siegler, Stonfer, Sigrist, Shultz, Siegle, Smith, Sneyder, Schenk, Strickler, Swyzer, Stork, Schlosser, Sullinger, Stock, Sholl, Seller, Shoemaker, Seyller, Schram, Steyner, Sherer, Schryock, Seltzer, Scheive, Sauermilch, Steiner, Sybert, Schwartz, Soldner, Snively (Schnablo), Schirch, Staal, Schitz, Strack, Schmidt, Souder, Sadler, Schweitzer, Stambach, Steger, Treckenmiller, Thomas, Tarller (Michael), Tysen, Ulrick, Vogel, Wolf, Webber, Walter, Wanner, Weis, Worley, Wyant, Warner, Weightman, Woldman, Wentz, Weyser, Wilhelm, Wannamacher, Wirtz, Westheber, Witmar, Weaver, Wagener, Wild, Weyer, Weybrecht, Young, Zugg, Zell, Zaartman, Zinn, Ziegler, Zimmerman, Zigell.

In view of the temper of the times the jealous precautions adopted by the provincial government were, perhaps, neither unjust nor surprising, but the objectionable manner in which the immigrants came and "dispersed themselves immediately after landing" (without producing any certificates from whence they came or what they were; and first landing in Britain and again leaving it without any license from the government, or so much as their knowledge), seems to have betrayed a thoroughly German characteristic, both simple and amusing. Conscious of their own honesty and fidelity, they assumed the same virtues in others, and utterly failed to realize or appreciate, as their descendants largely do to this day, the importance or necessity for any more "red-tape" formalities in affairs of state than in the commonest affairs of every-day life. And to the lasting credit of our German ancestors (many of whom, as appears from these same records settled here, in what was all Lancaster County then), so far as they were concerned as a "people," all the fears and apprehensions of the colonial government as to their "numbers," their "character" and their "intentions" were wholly groundless. The governor and council were pleased to speak of them as "strangers, ignorant of our language and laws," who, "pouring in daily and settling in a body together," make, as it were, a distinct people from his Majesty's subjects, and whose presence rendered it highly necessary to concert proper measures for the peace and security of the province, which might be endangered thereby." Had the governor and his council not been ignorant of the language and true character of these people, no such measures would have been deemed necessary; on the contrary, the very fact that they were Germans, Palatines, would have been a sufficient "certificate from whence they came and what they were," as well as guarantee of their honest intentions; and instead of enacting laws in restraint of their immigration, or looking for some "remedy from home to prevent their importation," his Majesty's colonies would have received and welcomed them with open arms. It was not long, however, until the colonial authorities learned the high character and noble intentions of these "strangers," nor were they slow to acknowl-

edge them; for at a meeting of the council on January 13, 1729–30, a petition of several Germans, praying to be naturalized, having been presented to "The Hon. Patrick Gordon, then lieutenant-governor," his honor, after strict inquiry into their characters and advising thereon, thought fit to send the following message to the house:

"Upon application made to me in behalf of several Germans, now inhabitants of the county of Lancaster, that they may enjoy the rights and privileges of English subjects, and for that end praying to be naturalized; I have made inquiry and find that those whose names are subjoined to a petition that will be laid before your house are principally such who, many years since, came into this province under a particular agreement with our late honorable proprietor at London, and have regularly taken up lands under him. It likewise appears to me by good information that they have hitherto behaved themselves well, and have generally so good a character for honesty and industry as deserves the esteem of this government, and a mark of its regard for them. I am therefore inclined from these considerations to favor their request, and hope you will join with me in passing a bill for their naturalization.

"I have likewise received a favorable character of John Neagley, Bernard Reser and John Wistre, of Philadia County, whose names be inserted in the said bill with those now recommended." (Col. Rec. Vol. iii, p. 374.)

A similar message was sent by the governor to the legislature on January 9, 1730–31. (Id. pp. 392–93.)

Among these immigrants will be readily recognized the names of very many of our best citizens of all occupations and professions at the present day, especially farmers and mechanics, and it is evident that their ancestors were among that large number of hardy, fearless, and enterprising Palatines and Swiss immigrants, who, after landing at Philadelphia and subscribing the declaration of allegiance, boldly pushed onward in the face of the treacherous aborigines into what was called the "back parts" of the settlement, all the territory of which was then embraced within the limits of Chester County, and out of the western parts of which Lancaster, York, Cumberland and other more western counties have been since erected. The honor of having made the first settlement in York County has been claimed for the English (see Carter & Glossbenner's History), though the much more rapid influx of the Germans, as well as their superior success as farmers, has been generally conceded. A close examination of the record, however, will show that it is by no means certain that our first settlers were English. Day, in his valuable and authoritative Pennsylvania Historical Collections (p. 693, York County), says: "John and James Hendricks, in the spring of 1729, made the first authorized settlement in the county, on Kreutz Creek, in Hellam Township, on the same tracts from which the squatters had been removed. They were soon followed by other families, principally Germans, who settled around them within ten or twelve miles, along Codorus Creek. The rest of the lands were in the undisturbed possession of the Indians; even in the white settlements they had their huts." That the Hendrickses may have been, and most probably were Germans, is evident from the fact that the name Hendrick, either as a Christian, or surname, frequently occurs in the lists of German immigrants found in the Colonial Records. Thus: Hendrick Hass; Johan Hendrick Schmidt; Hendrick Meyer; Hendrick Wolfe; Hendrick Penhort; Hendrick Fultz; Hendrick Hoffman; Hendrick Warner; Hendrick Slingloff; Hendrick Sootera; Hendrick Holstein; Hendrick Peter Midledorf; Hans Hendrick Ubera; Hendrick Plino; Hendrick Doabs; Christopher Hendrick; Jarick Henrick; Jurgen Hendrick. So also in Rupp's Collection of 30,000 names of immigrants, etc. Hendrick Wookman, George Henderick, Abraham Hendrick, John Nicholas Hendrick, John Hendrick, etc. The difference in spelling (Hendricks) cannot weaken this notion in view of the well known great and numerous modifications in the spelling of proper surnames; e. g., Meyer has changed to Meyers, Myer, Myers, Mayer; Schmidt to Smith; Hefner to Potter; Simon to Simons, Simmons; Spingler to Spangler, etc. But it is unnecessary to rest this view on inference alone, for we find among a large number of German "inhabitants of the province of Pennsylvania," who were naturalized by "an act for the better enabling" of them "to hold and enjoy lands, tenements and plantations in the same province,"—September 29, 1709—(beginning with the name of the afterward celebrated Francis Daniel Pastorious, the founder of Germantown), the names of William Hendricks and his sons Hendrick Hendricks and Lawrence Hendricks. (Col. Rec. Vol. II, p 493.) And in Rupp's Collection (Appendix No. 11, p. 351) where the names, copied from the original lists, are doubtless spelled correctly, we have them thus: Wilhelm Hendricks, Henrich Hen-

dricks, Loren(t)z Hendricks, showing conclusively by the German spelling of the Christian names, Wilhelm and Lorenz, that the Hendrick, or Hendrickses credited with the honor of the first settlement in York County were not English, but German people.

The "squatters" (Mr. Day mentions) were Michael Tanner, Edward Parnell, Paul Williams and Jefferey Sumerford, who had acted under Maryland titles. The name of Michael Tanner, however, is found among the German immigrants. The weight of evidence would, as to the first settlement of our county, therefore, appear to be in favor of the Germans.

Carter and Glossbrenner in their history say: "Most of the German immigrants settled in the neighborhood of Kreutz Creek, while the English located themselves in the neighborhood of Pigeon Hills. In the whole of what was called the Kreutz Creek settlement (if we except Wrightsville), there was but one English family, that of William Morgan." But it would, probably, be difficult to locate the alleged English settlement "in the neighborhood of Pigeon Hills," for it is well known that a more thoroughly German settlement than that, is not to be found in the county. The Germans settled, not only in the neighborhood of Kreutz Creek (which takes its rise in Windsor Township, and flows, by an exceedingly winding course, through Spring Garden and Hellam Townships and empties into the Susquehanna near Wrightsville), but westward throughout this broad, rich, limestone valley extended, and indeed, wherever the best farming lands, whether of limestone or red shale, were to be found; but chiefly along the principal streams—the Codorus, the two Conewagos and their branches; though doubtless their first principal settlements were upon the finest farming lands in the county—in the Kreutz Creek valley, where, as early as 1734–35 two Germans, John Schultz and Martin Schultz, each erected a (lime) stone dwelling-house, one of which, still standing and somewhat modernized, is the old revolutionary relic of Continental Congress fame (belonging to the Glatz estate) and bearing the names of the builders, "Johannes Schultz und Christina his E-Frau" on a stone tablet set in the rugged wall, under the front cornice; and was, according to both history and tradition, the first stone house erected within the limits of the county.

It were useless to repeat here the oft-told tale of the wrongs, the hardships and the sufferings endured by our Pennsylvania German ancestors during those early times, not only at the hands of the unfriendly and treacherous Indians, but at those of the neighboring colonists of Maryland, and, even of the local government itself.*

The uralt ancestors of our Pennsylvania Germans undoubtedly belonged to what is known as the Indo-Germanic, a branch of the great Aryan race. Sime, in his history of Germany says: "die Deutschen are a branch of the Teutonic race, which, again, belongs to the Great Aryan family." The name, Deutsch, was first applied by the Gauls to a particular German tribe with which they were at war, and afterward to the whole people. The word (Deutsch) meant the people. The ancient German tribes, though without a common name, claimed a common origin as the children of Mannus, the first man, and son of the god Tuisco. Mannus had three sons, from whom sprang the three principal Germanic groups, the Istœvones, the Ingœvones and the Herminones, each including many tribes. The former occupied both sides of the Rhine. The Ingœvones were settled along the shores of the North Sea and on the banks of the Weser and the Ems. The Herminones, embracing many more tribes and much more numerous ones than either of the other two, were dwellers in what is now Central and Eastern Germany, Bohemia, Lusatia, Brandenburg, the Thuringian forest, etc., etc.

In stature, the ancient Germans were tall and vigorous, "with long fair hair and fiercely blue eyes. They wore mantles of fur or coarse woolen stuff, thrown over the shoulders and fastened by a thorn or pin. Their dwellings were wooden huts of slight construction, the inner walls of which they roughly colored, and in which cattle were sometimes accommodated with the family. War and the chase were the favorite occupations of the men; and when engaged neither in fighting nor in hunting they often lay idly by the hearth, leaving peaceful work to women and to males incapable of bearing arms. They liked social gatherings, but after a time, conversation usually gave way to drunkenness, quarrelling or excessive gambling. Although violent and cruel in moments of excitement they were rarely treacherous and in the ordinary intercourse of life they appear to have been kind and considerate. They cherished the memory of illustrious ancestors and listened often with delight to songs celebrating their famous deeds." (Enc. Brit. Vol. X, p. 425.) Some of these rough traits may be noticed in the Pennsylvania

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*See General History, Chapter V.

German character even at the present day, but so also their bravery, their religious devotion and their attachment to home and kindred.

Such were the great ancestors of the German emigrants, who, driven by oppression and persecution from their beloved *Vaterland* "transported themselves and their families into the Province of Pennsylvania," (and, many of them, into these parts of it, now York County), "in hopes and expectation of finding a retreat and peaceable settlement therein."

No more just, true, and graphic description of the character of the German emigrants can be given than is found in the writings of an eminent historian of a neighboring State,* from which copious extracts are here given.

"It is almost agreed by historians and philosophers that the capacity of a race of people to adjust itself to new environments is the proper test of the race's vitality. Dead races, as population increases and new land to take up diminishes, rot off and disappear, as has been the case with our American Indians. Living races transplant themselves into a new place, emigrate and continue to thrive. Judged by this test, the Germans have a greater vitality than any other race, for they have been the emigrating, race par excellence, ever since the authentic history of man began. * * * * The Germans, when they came into Europe, probably were deterred from entering Asia Minor by the barrier of the Caucasus, and when they had flanked that, the serried legions of Rome in Dacia and Pannonia pushed them far to the north. Behind them the Sclavonians pressed for an outlet as they do to-day, and behind the Slavs the Mongols pressed. Warlike as the German races have been, it has been solely upon compulsion. They have had, and still have the pacific impulse to sit down upon and improve and enjoy the land which they occupied. * * * * All the great emigrations have pursued a westward course, and the Germans have been the greatest of the migratory races. * * The Slavonic races are continually advancing in Europe and the German races continually recede before them. The Mennonite immigrations into this country, of the last few years, are the immigrations of German colonies in Russia, squeezed out by the Slavs. * * The pressure upon the rear of German Europe is steady and irresistible and it is responded to by German immigration into the United States. * * * *

As Hegel says in his well known lectures on the Philosophy of History, 'The German spirit is the spirit of the new world. Its aim is the realization of absolute truth as the unlimited self-determination of freedom—that freedom which has its own absolute form itself as its support. The Greeks and Romans had reached maturity within, ere they directed their energies outward. The Germans, on the contrary, began with self-diffusion, deluging the world and overpowering in their course the inwardly rotten, hollow political fabrics of the civilized nations. Only then did their development begin by a foreign culture, a foreign religion, polity and legislation. This receptivity of the German races made them the best immigrants in the world. Wherever they went they conquered the people, but adopted and assimilated their institutions. They became Gauls in Gaul, Britons in Britain, and they learned how to become Americans in the United States.

'Penn was a very shrewd man, who looked before and after. When he came to plant his colony and found that there were not Quakers enough willing to migrate to make his proprietary government profitable, he remembered the German Quietists whom he had studied in his travels in youth. Less liberal, but more practical than Lord Baltimore, he sought successfully to fill his colony with people who, if not exactly coreligionaries, were as nearly as possible assimilated in faith to his own. He remembered that in his travels he had met and approved the doctrines and practices of the Labadists of Hereford and he esteemed highly the quiet pietists of the Palatinate, even where they were not of that particular sect. He was strongly inclined toward the German Protestants of all sects, but he did not fancy the violent practices of Knipperdoling, nor the wild fanaticism of the Anabaptists of Munster. He remembered that in the course of his tour, he had met and admired the followers of Simon Menno, who have commanded sympathy recently by their migration out of Russia into Kansas and Minnesota. He remembered also the tenets and practices of the Baptists of the sect of the pious Spener, the Dunkers and many other of the contemporary sects. These were the people whom Penn invited into his colony when the Quaker immigration failed to bear sufficient fruit, and from these people descended the earliest and the best of the German settlers in Maryland and Baltimore. It was not until about the period of the war of the Revolution that the new immigration set in from Bremen and Hamburg.

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*Col. J. Thomas Scharf of Baltimore, Md.

"At first the immigration of Germans into Pennsylvania was confined to the Sectaries, the Quietists and the other religious denominations, who, on account of their extremity in doctrines of (and) practice, found it difficult to get along with their more conservative Protestant brethren. The Labadists, for instance, were followed by the Mennonites, who took up much land, and formed many communities in York, Lancaster and Adams counties; by the Seventh Day Baptists, the followers of Spener, who established their monastery at Ephrata, by the Voltists and the Cocceians, and by the hundred other sects of the day. But after these Sectaries came the deluge. The Germans had found out that there was a land of peace on the other side of the Atlantic, and they knew by sad experience that their own country was a land of war. The peace of Westphalia had turned out to be only a hollow truce after all, as far as Protestant Germany was concerned. A man was not only deprived, practically, of the enjoyment of his own religion, he was robbed also incessantly of the fruits of his labor. No matter how forehanded, how industrious he might be, he could not certainly lay aside anything for a rainy day. This was a state of things which he naturally rebelled against, and emigration afforded him relief.

"The religious fanaticism of Louis XIV, which so long desolated the low countries and which deprived that monarch (when he revoked the edict of Nantes) of half a million of his best and most thrifty subjects, broke in upon the Palatinate in the shape of the most desolating war of which we have any authentic record in history. What is told of Tamerlane was practiced by the "enlightened" monarch and his able but savage lieutenants. Turenne, Saxe, Vendome, Villars, Villeroy, Taillard, Marsin, Berwick, Noailles, Luxembourg, each in his turn helped to desolate the Palatine and to contribute immigrants to the colonies. The homeless and ravished peoples of Germany sought and found homes in the new land of peace and plenty. At one time the immigration of German Palatines into Pennsylvania and Maryland was in excess of all other immigration. As a rule they brought their own means with them, but sooner than not immigrate they were glad to indenture themselves as redemptioners. Many hundreds thus came into Maryland, many thousands into Pennsylvania. They came chiefly from the harried Palatinate, but also from Alsace, Suabia, Saxony and Switzerland. There were Wittembergers and people from Darmstadt, Nassau, Hesse, Eisenberg, Franconia, Hamburg, Manheim—all classed as 'Palatines.' They brought the Heidelberg catechism with them even if they brought nothing else, and many of them were so plundered *in transitu* that they were not able to bring anything else. Prof. Rupp, in his notes to Dr. Rush, says: "Many who at home had owned property were robbed by ship-owners, importers, sea captains and neulander. The emigrant's chests, with their clothes and sometimes their money, were put on other vessels and left behind. These chests were rifled of their contents. The German emigrants thus treated, on their arrival at Philadelphia, were obliged to submit to be sold as *Loskaeuflinge Redemptioners*, they and their children, to pay their passage money. This was the practice for more than fifty years."

"The number of these immigrants was prodigious. In 1731 there were 15,000 members of the German Reformed Church in Pennsylvania from the Palatinate. Rupp and Kapp note, in order to show the rapid rate of the depopulation of these provinces on the Rhine, that in 1709, from the middle of April to the middle of July, there arrived in London 11,294 German Protestants, males and females, who were vine dressers and husbandmen, bakers, masons, carpenters, shoemakers, tailors, butchers, millers, tanners, weavers, locksmiths, barbers, coopers, saddlers, lime burners, glass-blowers, hatters, brickmakers, smiths, potters, turners, etc. More than one-half of these came to this country. In 1790 there were 145,000 Germans in Pennsylvania, the total population not exceeding 435,000. These included the Sectaries above referred to, the Palatines, the Dunkers and the Hessian soldiers who preferred not to be exchanged after the Revolution. These German *Huelfs-truppen* or subsidiary troops were bought in Brunswick Hanau, Anspach, Waldeck, Anhalt, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Brandenberg, etc., in large numbers. They cost George III $8,100,000 and 11,000 of them died or perished in battle. A great many of these people settled in Pennsylvania, Maryland and the Valley of Virginia after the war. The other immigrants were German Calvinists, Moravians, Schwenkenfelders, Omishites, Dunkers, Mennonites and Separatists (or Seventh Day Baptists).

"Up to about 1769 the Germans in Maryland were supplied from these plentiful sources. A good many Palatines came in by direct consignment to Chespeake Bay, but the great majority of the Germans drifted down from York and Lancaster. They came into Baltimore county in small parties, but they

settled in Frederick County and the Valley of Virginia by the wholesale. Many of our best people came to Baltimore in this way from Frederick County. We need only allude to such names as the Schleys, Steiners, Shrivers, Slingluffs, Warners, Pipers, Raborgs, Reinharts, Lurmans, Miltenbergers, Yeisers, Littigs, etc."

To show still further, the enterprising spirit and intelligence of our Pennsylvania German ancestors, some additional quotations from the historical writings of Mr. Scharf may be appropriate, and, in view of the existing and increasing social and commercial relations between our people and those of Baltimore, will, it is hoped, not prove wholly uninteresting to the former. Among the Germans named in connection with the early history of that great and growing city, will be recognized many worthy and honorable ones, familiar to our readers at the present day.

"The immigration of Germans must have been rapid. In 1748 we find Leonard and Daniel Barnitz, from York, Penn., erecting a brewery on the corner of Baltimore and Hanover Streets. In the next year Thomas Schley (from Frederick), in partnership with Maj. Thomas Sheradine (ex-sheriff and one of the most considerable men in the county, presiding justice, town commissioner, etc.,) bought eighteen acres from Hurst and added them to the town. In 1752 the town of Baltimore looks very small and insignificant on Mr. John Moale's map, but the county then had a population of 17,238, and the town had much more than the twenty-five houses and 200 people given it by Mr. Moale. That probably only included the little nucleus of a town around the basin; but the part east of the falls was larger and more populous and there the majority of the Germans congregated. In that year, among known inhabitants, were the following Germans: George Strebeck, wagoner; Jake Keeports, carpenter (afterward rich, and purchasing agent for the Continental Army. He built a house in South Gay Street in 1757); Conrad Smith (also built on South Gay Street); Philip Littig (whose wife was the German midwife) and Hilt Strauwick. Next year we find mention of George M. Myers (Meiers), a Pennsylvania German, and Valentine Loersch (Larsh) coming to town. Myers went into the milling business. Larsh built a tavern, corner Baltimore and Gay Streets. In the same year came in Andrew Steiger, butcher, who built corner Charles and Baltimore Streets, but in 1756 bought 'Steiger's meadow,' a sixteen-acre tract, then east of the Falls and still called 'The Meadow.' Frederick and Peter Myers, John Schley and Conrad Smith are also named as having come in about this time and as having added, built and improved the town.

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"We find Melchior Keener, fresh from Pennsylvania, in 1761, building a wharf and warehouse as well as dwelling. These enterprising Germans were at work in extending the city long before the Purviances, Pattersons, Lawsons, Spears, McLures, Calhouns and other Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, to whom the city owes so much of its prosperity, had come over. Keener and Hartz were among the managers for the lottery in 1763 to build a new market house; Steiger in 1756 was Jones' Falls commissioner; Isaac Griest, Vanbibber, Keener and Myers, were found taking up lots along the water-front and improving them, and in 1769, when the first fire company, the old Mechanical, was organized, Deaver and Lindenberger are among the corporators. It is Steiger and Yeiser who undertake to change the course of Jones' Falls; it is Dr. Weisenthal who, after long and distinguished services, lays the foundation for the Medico Chirurgical Society and the University of Maryland; it is Jacob Fite who builds Congress Hall; it is Leonard Harbaugh and Michael Diffenderfer who cut Calvert Street through, leaving the court house perched on a rock and inaccessible to any but those who require justice and equity or marriage licenses. Of those who subscribed to the cost of this underpinning, we find the largest sum but one to have been given by Engelhardt Yeizer, who gave £125. Henry Speck also contributed, Adam Fonerden, Peter Hoffman, George Presstman and Erasmus Uhler. This was in 1784. This Peter Hoffman was the founder of the house of Peter Hoffman & Sons, and of the honored Hoffman family in Baltimore. He came from Frankfort-on-the Main, settled first in Frederick County, came to Baltimore in 1778, and established a flourishing dry-goods trade. His store and residence were where Hamilton Easter's now stands. He was a commissioner of Baltimore Town, along with Englehardt Yeiser and George Lindenberger and one of the founders of the Calvert Street Spring, once so fashionable as an evening resort. George Presstman was the first member of the family of that name, and came from Pennsylvania.

"About this time there was an important accession to our German population of young and enterprising men, like Hoffman, of the mercantile burgher classes, who came direct from Germany, from Hamburg, Bremen, Frankfort, etc. They were attracted

by the fact that the German population of Frederick County imported largely of German goods by way of London, and that Baltimore was the port through which the Germans of York, Lancaster and the Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvannia entered their goods. These young men were educated, had some capital, commercial enterprise, spirit and knowledge, and were in a position to extend remarkably our commercial intercourse with the continent. Our people, besides, would not take British goods, and being forbid to manufacture, had the more need of those of Germany. We notice among those now arriving, besides names previously given, those of Garts, Rathel, Schaeffer, Eichelberger, Hultz, Stenhouse, Gildert, etc. The Presstmans were among the original purchasers of the lot for the Baptist Church, built in 1773, where the shot tower now stands, and Isaac Griest was one of the commissioners appointed by Baltimore Town to spend $11,000 in laying out roads in Baltimore County.

"This was in 1774, on the eve of the Revolution, and we find the well known names of Frick, Diffenderfer, Raborg, Leypoldt, Schultze, Heide and Schaffer as among Germans who came to us from Europe just as the war broke out. The part which our German fellow-citizens took in that great struggle was manly, patriotic, distinguished. They furnished a great many soldiers, and the Baltimore, Frederick and Lancaster Germans fought face to face with the Hessians on many a bloody field. The majority of the battalions of sharpshooters which Daniel Morgan and Michael Cresap took to Cambridge as soon as Bunker Hill was fought, was recruited from among the Germans in Frederick, Connocheague and the Valley of Virginia. Maryland had nearly a full German regiment in service during the whole war and Baltimore always had one company and sometimes two in this regiment. These brave fellows were among the sturdiest and sternest fighters who fought under the banners of Smallwood and Gist.

John Jacob Astor landed in Baltimore from Waldorf in 1783. Gartz & Leypoldt established their sugar refinery in the same year, and John Fritz Amelung brought over a ship-load of glass blowers for his works on the Monocacy. Cruse, Peter Hoffman's nephew, tried to set up a steam flour-mill. David Stoddert, the first secretary of the Navy, set up a ship-yard, at which Abraham Vanbibber launches Indiamen of 600 tons. Thomas Rutter was elected sheriff of Baltimore County at the same time that Col. Howard became governor of the State. In 1789, under Town Commissioners Harbaugh and Diffenderfer among others, the paving of the streets is begun at an expense of £2,799, and in the same year the German churches and societies raised lots of money by lotteries. In the first anti-slavery society of Maryland, founded this year, we find the names of Isaac Griest, Adam Fonerden and James Eichelberger. In 1790 Yeiser, Garts and Sluby are named among the incorporators of the bank of Maryland; Jacob Hart and John Stricker, incorporators of the Falls turnpike.

In Thompson & Walker's "Baltimore Town and Fell's Point Directory" for 1796 we find, besides the German names given above, others which are still current in the community, such as Alricks, Altwater, Bantz, Bausman, Beck, Eiselin, Horne, Emich, Engle, Fischer, Fowble, Forney, Foss, Getz, Hartman, Hershberger, Heiner, Heintze, Kaufman, Keilholtz, Kolb, Keyser, Kurtz, Lowderman, Lurman, Lutz, Messersmith, Miltenberger, Baltzer, Munnikhuysen, Mumma, Riddlemoser, Rinehart, Reinecker, Rutter, Schwartz, Schriver, Seidenstricker, Schryock, Sumwalt, Sourwein, Steever, Steeger, Stump, Stricker, Stouffer, Sultzer, Uhler, Klepper, Ziegler, Zimmerman, Zollicoffer, etc. Henry Stouffer's daughter was Robert Garrett's wife and John W. Garrett's mother—a cross of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian upon Pennsylvania Dutch Reformed that is by many considered to yield the sturdiest race in the world. In James Robinson's Directory for 1804 the German names have greatly increased, but we cannot attempt to single them out. Baltimore was now a city; it had a population of 30,000; it was incorporated and had a municipal government; it is not possible to catalogue individuals any longer. We must now confine ourselves to dealing with groups. In the city government of that year we find George Presstman in the second branch of the city council, Henry Stouffer, William Lorman, George P. Keeports, Christopher Raborg, Baltzer Schaeffer, John Schrin and John Mackenheimer, in the first branch; Peter Frick is a city commissioner; Adam Fonerden, a health commissioner; Frederick Sumwalt, a pump superintendent; John Esender, a sweep master.

"We have treated the sources whence our original German population was derived, and set forth the honorable and important part which it played in the foundation of our beloved city. It remains now to show that our German citizens have as large a share to-day in developing our industries, maintaining our

manufactures, commerce, credit and civic repute and standing, as they had in originally establishing it. The facts are ample for the purpose and they must convince every one who is not a skeptic wilfully and from prepense malice. The population of Baltimore of German descent constitutes our most industrious classes; they are productive far beyond their ratio in the aggregate population; they produce more, consume less, and consequently save more per capita, than the other classes of people. It must follow that they are accumulating capital more rapidly, getting rich faster than the other classes. Industry and economy are their rules, but they do not spare enterprise, and they put their thrifty hands upon every branch of trade. There is an old German proverb which says: '*Nurnberg's Hand geht durch jedes Land*,' but so does the German hand go into every land, and we find it most prosperously employed here in every industry, from Wilkens' hair factory to Knabe's piano works; from Schumacher's Bremen steamers to Knapp's school. We see it in the intelligent and elaborate network of German charities, in the brilliant German social organizations. We see it in the German signs upon our business houses and the German faces upon our busy streets. The descendants of Germans in Pennsylvania are 1,200,000 strong. Within the last forty years 2,000,000 have come into this country, every man of them with four hands. This population is 'a giant asleep.' They are one-third of us and the heaviest third, too. Nearly all the direct immigration to Baltimore of late years, and the larger part of the indirect immigration has been of Germans. For the three months ended December 31, 1877, of 497 immigrants landed in Baltimore 384 were from Germany and Austria, and this is about the normal proportion—four-fifths, and over one per cent. per annum in the aggregate. * * * *

"They come from every part of Germany and Austria, and they are of all trades except those of gentleman, idler and tramp—artists, clergymen, engineers, doctors, teachers, scientists, bakers, blacksmiths, butchers, carpenters, clerks, mariners, masons, painters, shoemakers, tailors, weavers, unskilled laborers, etc. When business revives and this country offers again its old chances for a livelihood to all, you must multiply this immigration by five to restore it where it was in 1872; by ten to put it where it probably will be. These people nearly all have trades; nearly all bring a little money with them. They are the most valuable immigrants that the world affords."

What has been so well said by Mr. Scharf about the enterprise, intelligence, and patriotism of the German settlers of Baltimore is equally true of those of York, whence many of them went. Leonard Harbaugh, whom he mentions in connection with the wonderful achievement of "cutting Calvert Street through, leaving the court house perched on a rock" was the seventh son of the elder Yost Herbach, the great grandfather of the late Rev. Henry Harbaugh D. D. as also (on the mother's side) of the author of this sketch. Doctor Harbaugh, in his Annals of the Harbaugh Family, gives a brief account of his granduncle Leonard, furnished by one of the latter's sons, (Benjamin,) then (1853) still living in Baltimore; the substance of which, together with other interesting facts in relation to the Harbaugh family, owing to its intimate connection with the early settlement and history of the county, will probably, not be deemed out of place here.

Yost Harbaugh, the elder, was a Swiss immigrant who first settled in Maxatawny Valley, (now) Berks County, in the year 1736, from whence, about the year 1743, he removed to "Hallam" Township, on Kreutz Creek, this county, where he became the owner of a tract of nearly 200 acres of land near where Kreutz Creek Church now stands. The land was originally taken up (in 1736) by John Huntzecker, and after passing through various ownerships, became vested in—— Stoner, in the possession of whose descendants it still remains.

YOST HERBACH.

Yost Herbach, once the owner of this land, died in 1762 in possesion of it. He left to survive him ten children, of whom seven were sons, some of whom and their descendants may claim more than a mere passing notice. George, Ludwig, and Jacob, the eldest three, were born in Switzerland and came with their parents into the province of Pennsylvania, and to the old homestead just described, where they grew up to manhood and then removed to and settled in a beautiful little valley, nestled among the winding and broken ranges of the South Mountain, partly in Frederick County, Md., and partly in Adams County, Penn., where they became land owners, prosperous farmers, the heads of large and respectable families, and participants in the founding of churches and schools. So numerous did their descendants become and so firmly attached to their new mountain home, that the valley itself took their name and will, probably, continue to be known through all time as Harbaugh's Val-

ley. The descendants of Jacob alone, of whom Dr. Harbaugh was one, when the latter compiled his family annals in 1856, were 321. The traveller or the excursionist as he is swung round Horse-shoe Curve, near Sabillasville, on the Western Maryland Railroad, approaching Penn-Mar, enjoys a fine view of this picturesque and peaceful little vale. All the descendants of Yost Herbach (the elder) in America, living and dead, number several thousands. But few of them remain in York County, and the name has, probably, entirely disappeared from the local tax lists and current records, though several families, descendants of the original settler, (Yost) reside in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Columbiana County, Ohio, and other parts of the West.

Rev. Dr. Henry Harbaugh was a son of George Harbaugh, a worthy farmer, a devoted Christian, and highly respected citizen of Franklin County, Penn., and a son of Jacob who was the third son of the elder Yost Herbach. Dr. Harbaugh, though brought up on his father's farm, was a student while a plow-boy, and it is said a carpenter; from his very childhood he was religiously inclined and by dint of his own rigid application and perseverence he became an eminent scholar and theologian, and the author of several well written books: 1, "Heaven, Or an Earnest Scriptural Inquiry into the Abode of the Sainted Dead." 2, "The Heavenly Recognition, Or An Earnest and Scriptural Discussion of the Question, "Will We Know our Friends in Heaven?" 3, "The Heavenly Home, Or the Employments and Enjoyments of the Saints in Heaven." 4, "The Future Life," (three vols.) 5, "The Birds of the Bible." 6. "The Fathers of the German Reformed Church in Europe and America." 7, "Union With the Church, the Solemn Duty and Blessed Privilege of All Who Would be Saved." Their very titles show the ruling feature and bent of his mind, and that he lived, so to speak, rather in the future than in the present world. There was, however a humorous as well as a pathetic side to his nature. He was a poet, but courted the Muse only too seldom; yet he wrote quite a number of fine pieces in verse, chiefly in the Pennsylvania German (his native dialect) which, since his death, have been collected and published in a neat little volume entitled *Harbaugh's Harfe.*

John Harbaugh, the fourth son of the great ancestor Yost, was born in 1735, in Switzerland, or on the passage hither. After his marriage he owned, and resided for many years on the mill property, now Small's, in Springgarden Township. In 1777 he was commissioned a magistrate, which office he held for a number of years. During the Revolutionary war he was a member of a "committee of sympathy, support, and safety for York County," and was very active in correspondence with, and furnishing aid to our army. He died in 1803 and was buried in the old German Reformed graveyard on North Beaver Street. Some few of his descendants, children of his daughters, Mary, the wife of the late William Johnson, Sr. and of Elizabeth, who was the wife of John Adam Bahn, deceased, live in, or near York. Yost, the sixth son, was born on the homestead on Kreutz Creek in 1741. In 1755, when he was but fourteen years old, he did duty as a teamster in Braddock's expedition; also to Bloody Run in the Indian wars, and, during the Revolution he was a captain in actual service. In 1799 he represented York county in the State legislature. He was a very large man, fully six feet in height and well proportioned. His dress continued throughout his long life to be of the old continental style, and his habits strictly temperate, his diet plain and frugal, and his temper and disposition calm and sober. He was a man of robust frame and health, industrious ways, and great powers of endurance. Even in his old age, he was accustomed to make an annual trip, sometimes on horseback and sometimes on foot, without overcoat or umbrella, from his residence near York (now Mr. Jacob Yost's, just north of the Chicken Bridge) on a visit to a daughter (Mrs. Benjamin Emmert,) then residing on what is now the historic Antietam battle field. Though he was what is usually called an uneducated man, he possessed great native vigor of intellect, abundance of strong, practical, common sense, keen, ready wit, a high notion of personal honor and integrity, a deep sense of moral and religious obligation, and, withal, a wonderfully retentive memory. He remembered, and, in his extreme old age, loved nothing so well (unless it was his accustomed bowl of mush and milk) as to sit, on winter evenings by the big fire on the hearth, surrounded by groups of merry young folks, and tell them tales of the olden times, of times and things when he was young, of the early days when the Indians were still about; of the little Indian village on Canoe Run, near Kreutz Creek church; how the town of "Little" York had to be guarded and defended against their hostile incursions; how some sturdy, robust farmer of the neighborhood came with his rugged plow with a wooden moldboard, and drew a furrow around the town along which the armed sentinels

paced to and fro, in the dead of night, ready to sound the note of alarm and give the terrible warning of the approach of the savage foe. How, when he still lived on his farm, now Samuel Rutter's, near Emigsville, where still stands the old Swiss stone barn erected by him in 1793, and which still bears his name carved in a stone in the gable, the children (of whom the writer's mother was one) went to gather whortleberries in the woods on the hill beyond the Codorus, and found in the leaves and bushes several pretty little puppies, as they supposed, which the girls took pity on and carried home, where they were told by him, to their great surprise and consternation, that the little foundlings were young wolves! How some of the harvest hands proposed to kill them, and how he, on the score of prudence as well as humanity, accompanied by several of the men with loaded rifles and an ample supply of ammunition against a not improbable emergency, carried the mistaken and unwelcome pets back to their forest home, and left them as nearly as possible where they had been found; fortunately without encountering the old wolf-folks. For many years afterwards that hill was known in the neighborhood by the name of "der Wolf Berg" (Wolf-hill). In those days, he said, it was nothing unusual for wolves to attack and destroy sheep at night, if left exposed in the fields, and even to carry away the younger lambs. To the young, there is nothing so entertaining and fascinating as tales of wild and startling adventure, and often did our still more wild and startling midnight-dreams take on the hues and shapes of the stories we had listened to in breathless silence, broken only by our beating hearts, at the knee of grandfather Harbaugh, when gathered around the old-time family hearth-fire on a long winter evening. Well and sweetly did Scotland's greatest poet sing:

Thus while I ape the measure wild
Of tales that charmed me, yet a child;
Rude though they be, still with the chime
Return the thoughts of early time;
And feelings roused in life's first day
Glow in the line and prompt the lay.

All these tales of our venerable grandsire, were told in our native dialect, then comparatively in its infancy. Grave and stern as he was, none the less fond of a good practical joke, and he excelled most unlettered men of his time in quick, keen wit, sarcasm and repartee. He lived to the great age of almost ninety, (eighty-nine years, nine months and nine days), and died in the full possession of all his senses and mental faculties on August 16, 1832, of Asiatic cholera, after an illness of four days, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Benjamin Emmert, and lies buried now, side by side with many of those who fell in the cause of their country on the bloody field of Antietam. He lived and died in the faith of the German Reformed Church, to which his ancestors and nearly all of his posterity, the latter now numbering more than 200, belong or did belong, while living. Among the survivors are some of the descendants of his daughter Eve, late wife of Daniel Wolf, of West Manchester Township, (deceased); of his son John (deceased), Adams County; of his son Jacob, late of York County (deceased), namely: Mrs. Sarah Spangler (widow), of Jackson Township, and her children: Caroline, wife of Reuben Lauer; Henry W. Spangler, Esq.; Susan, wife of Charles E. Smyser; Sarah, wife of Martin Smyser; Julia Spangler; Leah, wife of William Eyster; Dr. Benjamin F. Spangler; Edward W. Spangler, Esq. and Dr. Jacob R. Spangler, all of whom except four (three of whom are unmarried) have children.

Mrs. Sarah Spangler, the venerable mother and grandmother, now in her seventy-eighth year, her daughter Julia and son Henry, still reside in the old Mansion House, formerly and for many years kept, and so well and favorably known as the "Seven-Mile House," a good and true old-time country hotel; a pleasant and popular resort for sleighing parties from towns and villages of the surrounding country. Many and pleasant are the memories inseparably associated with the place. And,

As the shingles lie close to the rafters,
And to gable the ivy clings fast,
So the heart of the lone, widowed mother,
To the homestead will cling to the last.

LEONARD HARBAUGH.

Leonard, the seventh son of Yost Harbaugh, the elder, was born on the old homestead on Kreutz Creek, May 10, 1749, and married Miss Rebecca Rinebeck of Germantown. He was the same person named among other prominent Pennsylvania Germans, by Mr. Scharf, as having settled in Baltimore at an early day. From one of his sons, Benjamin, who still resided in that city as late as 1853, it was learned that his father removed from York to Baltimore about 1775, where he resided until 1792. He was an architect and builder, and undertook by contract, the construction or reconstruction of many large public and private edifices. He was ingenious in planning and designing, and skillful in execution. On the spot where Battle Monu-

ment now stands, stood a very large two-storied brick building which was used as a court house. From immediately under this house he removed all the earth and replaced it with stone arches, forming a basement; after which the building and basement continued to be used for about fifteen years, when it was removed. Many of the private residences built by him have also been removed to make room for streets and more fashionable dwellings. Among the buildings and improvements erected by him in Baltimore, were several churches, hotels, warehouses and bridges. He also designed and constructed the first mud or dredging-machine that was used for cleaning out and deepening the harbor for vessels and other purposes. In 1792 he removed to Washington, D. C., and was soon engaged in the erection of numerous public and private buildings; among others, the war and treasury offices, which were afterward destroyed by the British troops, (in 1814). He was also engaged (with others) in the erection of the President's house, the original Capitol buildings, and the reconstruction thereof after their destruction by the British. Under a contract with the Potomac Company, he cut a passage through an immense wall of rock that stood across the river at Big Falls, just above Georgetown, and made the Potomac navigable for long-boats up to and even beyond Cumberland. Afterward he commenced a similar enterprise in the Shenandoah River at Harper's Ferry and made that river navigable (for long-boats) by building locks and cutting canals for a distance of more than one hundred miles above the ferry. After the completion of this work, he removed to the settlement on the Monocacy, near Frederick, Md., where he erected an immense stone bridge for a turnpike road company, across the Monocacy Creek, at a cost of $55,000. Finally he returned to Baltimore and resumed the building of various kinds of houses. At the time of his death, however, September, 1822, he was engaged as superintendent of the carpenter work on the rebuilding of the Capitol. His death was caused by mortification in the joint of one of his toes. He preferred death to amputation, at the age of seventy-six, and was buried in the Congressional Cemetery at Washington. He was the father of fourteen children, thirteen of whom were sons. Some of them, or their numerous descendants, are still living in or near Baltimore and Washington. Rev. Reck Harbaugh, one of his great-grandsons, was living at Princeton or Burlington, N. J., in 1852, and was pastor of a Presbyterian congregation. Leonard, the great-grandfather, was also a devout man, and, during the first period of his residence in Baltimore, was a member of and exhorter in the church of Rev. Otterbein, of blessed memory. Benjamin Harbaugh, one of Leonard's sons, formerly of Baltimore, married Mrs. Elizabeth Reynolds, daughter of Maj. William Bailey of York, an officer in the Revolutionary Army attached to the Pennsylvania line, under the command of Col. Swope.

Mary Elizabeth, the oldest daughter of the original settler, Yost, was born near York, on Good Friday, 1753, and became the wife of Godfrey Lenhart, an old and well-known citizen of York, among whose descendants are the late Mrs. Kuntz; Mrs. Genther; Mrs. Louis Sudec of York; Mrs. Elizabeth Bailey, and her daughter Catharine, who was the wife of the late distinguished Prof. Samuel Tyler, LL. D. (of Frederick, Md.) author of Baconian Philosophy, Life of Barnes, and various legal treatises; Rev. Henry Lenhart, late of Williamsport, Penn., and his son, Rev. L. Lenhart, for seventeen years a chaplain in the navy, and who while serving in that capacity went down with the Cumberland, in Hampton Roads, in the spring of 1861; William Lenhart, the distinguished mathematician; and Catharine Lenhart, wife of the late John B. McPherson, so long a prominent and highly honored citizen of Gettysburg, cashier of its bank, and father of Hon. Edward McPherson; William C. McPherson, his son; Hon. John B. McPherson, associate law-judge of the Dauphin and Lebanon District; Mrs. Andrew Mehaffy, (formerly of Columbia, now of New York City); Elizabeth, wife of Gen. Albion P. Howe, United States Army (Cambridge, Mass.); J. B. McPherson, Esq. (New York City;) Catharine, wife of Dr. Norman B. Scott; Dr. J. McPherson Scott; Mrs. Alexander Armstrong, and Norman Bruce Scott, Esq., all of Hagerstown, Md.

WILLIAM LENHART.

The eminent scholarship and somewhat remarkable career of William Lenhart (already referred to) claim special and extended mention. The few octogenarians among us will remember an humble log-house that once stood at the northwest corner of North George Street and Center Square, where, nearly a century ago, lived Godfrey Lenhart, "*der Silverschmidt und Uhremacher*"—the silversmith and clock-maker, and many a "grandfather's clock," after a long banishment, now recalled by the growing love for the antique, bears upon is broad open, smiling face, the inscription "Godfrey Lenhart, Yorktown, Penn."

That humble log-house (so faithfully sketched by Louis Miller in his "Chronics") no doubt was the birthplace, January 19, 1787, of a child, whose powers of intellect, but for his physical misfortunes and scanty pecuniary resources, would probably have enabled him to "illustrate the name of his country throughout the scientific world." His father, Godfrey Lenhart, though a highly respectable citizen, and by the free suffrage of his fellow citizens, chosen to the (then) honorable and responsible office of high sheriff, which he held and faithfully filled from 1794 to 1797, was nevertheless a gentleman of limited means, and, therefore, really unable to give his children more than the ordinary and very meager common pay-school education of the day. About the year 1801, however, when William was not above fourteen, Dr. ——— Adrian, then obscure, but afterwards famous as a mathematician, opened a school in York, and William Lenhart became one of his pupils. He at once began to develop that extraordinary talent, especially for the science of mathematics, in which he made such rapid progress that, before he quit Dr. Adrian's school, and before he had attained his sixteenth year, he had become a contributor to the "Mathematical Correspondent," a scientific periodical published in the city of New York, and when only seventeen, he was awarded a medal for the solution of a mathematical prize-question.

About this time he quit Dr. Adrian's school, and being an accomplished penman and accountant, accepted the offer of a position as clerk in a leading mercantile house in Baltimore. At this period of his life, it is said he was remarkable for his personal attractions, and, always, for excellence of manners and good conduct. As might be expected, however, he soon tired of such a business, and, though but little bettering his situation, accepted a position in some clerical employment in the sheriff's office. He remained in Baltimore about four years, during all which time, however otherwise employed, his leisure was devoted to reading, his favorite study, mathematics, and contributions to the *Mathematical Correspondent* and also to the *Analyst*, published by Dr. Adrian in Philadelphia. Afterward, he became book keeper in the commercial house of Hassinger & Reese in the latter city. As clerk and book-keeper his proficiency was unrivaled, his salary was doubled at the end of the first year, and the accounts he made out for foreign merchants were long kept by his employers as models of perfection; and in view of his eminent personal services, the firm, at the end of the third year, admitted him as a partner, without other capital. Before entering upon his duties, however, and while on a visit to his parents at York, an unfortunate accident befell him which, doubtless, proved to be the turning point in a career which would, otherwise, have shed undying luster on his name and on his country. While enjoying a rural drive, his horse became unmanageable, ran away, breaking the carriage, throwing him out and fracturing one of his legs. On his supposed recovery he returned to Philadelphia, and, sometime after, while engaged in a game of quoits, was suddenly seized with excrutiating pain in his back and partial paralysis of the lower extremities. After eighteen months of the most skillful medical and surgical treatment by Drs. Physick and Parish, his recovery was pronounced hopeless. What wonder that his cup of misery overflowed in view of the fact of his engagement at the time to a young lady of most estimable character, and to whom he had been attached from early life. The injury he had received from the fall from his carriage, most probably caused his spinal affection from which, and a subsequent injury, he was destined to sixteen years of suffering and torture, and eventually to pine away and die at an age when men, ordinarily, are in their prime. But incredible as it may seem, we are assured on the highest authority that during all that long interval of constantly increasing pain and suffering, he not only cultivated light literature and music, but, as before, devoted much time to mathematics. In music he made great proficiency and was considered the best parlor flute player in this country. In 1828 he sustained a second fracture of his leg, in consequence of which, and his already existing complication of disorders, his sufferings, at times, almost passed the bounds of endurance. He was now passing most of his time with his sister, in Frederick. But his very lips became at length paralyzed from the progress of his disease, and even the pleasures of his flute were denied him. What must have been the talents, moral energy, and force of will, which, under bodily afflictions like these, made such advances in abstruse science as to confer immortality on the name of their possessor? During the last year of his life he thus wrote to a friend:

"My afflictions appear to me to be not unlike an infinite series, composed of complicated terms, gradually and regularly increasing—in sadness and suffering—and becoming more and more involved; and hence

the abstruseness of its summation; but when it shall be summed in the end, by the Great Arbiter and Master of all, it is to be hoped that the formula resulting will be found to be not only entirely free from surds, but perfectly pure and rational, even unto an integer."

During the sixteen years from 1812 to 1828 he did not, of course, nor could he, devote himself to mathematical science. But afterward he resumed these studies for the purpose of mental employment, and continued his contributions to mathematical journals. In 1836 the publication of the *Mathematical Miscellany* was commenced in New York, and his fame became established by his contributions to that journal. "I do not design," says Prof. Samuel Tylor, "to enter into a detail of his profound researches. He attained an eminence in science of which the noblest intellects might well be proud; and that, too, as an amusement, when suffering from afflictionis which, we might suppose, would have disqualified him for intellectual labor. It will be sufficient for my purpose to remark that he left behind him a reputation as the most eminent Diophantine Algebraist that ever lived. The eminence of this reputation will be estimated when it is recollected that illustrious men, such as Euler, Lagrange and Gauss, are his competitors for fame in the cultivation of the Diophantine analysis. Well might he say that he felt as if he had been admitted into the sanctum sanctorum of the great temple of numbers, and permitted to revel among its curiosities."

Notwithstanding his great mathematical genius, Mr. Lenhart did not extend his investigations into the modern analysis and the differential calculus as far as into the Diophantine analysis. He thus accounts for it: "My taste lies in the old fashioned pure geometry and the Diophantine analysis, in which every result is perfect; and beyond the exercise of these two beautiful branches of the mathematics, at my time of life, and under present circumstances, I feel no inclination to go." The character of his mind did not consist entirely in the mathematical tendency, which was developed by the early tuition of Dr. Adrian. Possessed, as he was, of a lively imagination, a keen susceptibility to all that is beautiful in the natural and intellectual world, wit and acuteness, it is manifest that he wanted nothing but early education and leisure to have made a most accomplished scholar. He was also a poet. One who knew him well says: "He has left some effusions which were written to friends as letters, that for wit, humor, sprightliness of fancy, pungent satire, and flexibility of versification, will not lose in comparison with any of Burns' best pieces of a similar kind." Mr. Lenhart was of a very cheerful and sanguineous temperament, full of tender sympathies with all the joys and sorrows of his race, from communion with whom he was almost entirely excluded. Like all truly great and noble men, he was remarkable for the simplicity of his manners. That word, in its broad sense, contains a history of character. He knew he was achieving conquests in abstruse science, which had not been made by the greatest mathematicians, yet he was far from assuming anything in his intercourse with others.

"During the autumn of 1839, intense suffering and great emaciation indicated that his days were almost numbered. His intellectual powers did not decay; but like the Altamont of Young, he was "still strong to reason and mighty to suffer." He indulged in no murmurs on account of the severity of his fate. True nobility submits with grace to that which is inevitable. * * * Lenhart was conscious of the impulses of his high intellect, and his heart must have swelled within him when he contemplated the victories he might have achieved and the laurels he might have won. But he knew his lot forbade that he should leave other than "short and simple annals" for posterity. He died at Frederick, Md., July 10, 1840, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, with the calmness imparted by philosophy and Christianity. Religion conferred upon him her consolations in that hour when it is only by religion that consolation can be bestowed; and as he sank into the darkness and silence of the grave, he believed there was another and a better world, in which the immortal mind will drink at the very fountain-head of knowledge, unencumbered with the decaying tabernacle of clay by which its lofty aspirations are here confined as with chains.*

LEWIS MILLER.

Mr. Miller was an "old Yorker" and a very remarkable man, well known to many of our old readers, to whom the following sketch of his family, life and character will doubtless be interesting:

Lewis, or "Loui," Miller as he was familiarly called and known among the people of York, was the eighth son, and the tenth and youngest child of John Ludwig Miller, a native of Nuremberg, Germany, and

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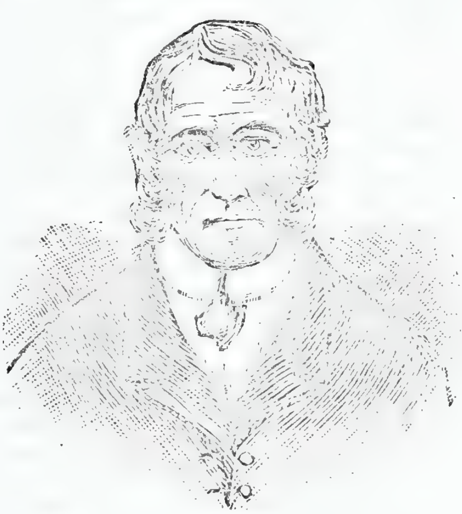
*For most of the materials in the sketch of the Lenhart's, I am indebted to Hon. Edward McPherson. H. L. F.

his wife, Catharine Rothenberger, of Heidelberg, Germany. The parents were married in 1770, by Rev. Joseph Miller in Erbach, in the Odenwald, a wild and romantic tract of Upper Germany, the seat of the famous family of Katzenellenbogen, and of the castle of the Baron Von Landshort, around which our immortal Irving has woven his enchanting romance of "The Spectre Bridegroom." John Ludwig Miller was born A. D. 1747, was educated at a gymnasium, or high school, founded by Melanchthon, and was a classmate of Heinrich Schubart. At a very early age he was apprenticed to learn the "art and mystery" of making white crockery-ware, (or as "Loui" says in a recent letter, "China, to set on tables").



LEWIS MILLER.

Soon after their marriage, in 1771, John Ludwig and his wife, Catharine, emigrated to North America, taking ship, first at Rotterdam, last from Cowes, England, in the ship "Minerva," Capt. Johnson, bound for Philadelphia. On the voyage their first child, Michael, was born, baptised, died and buried in the briny deep. Their next child, Elizabeth, was born in Philadelphia in 1775. She became the wife of John N. Kolb, of York, by whom she had seven children, all sons, several of whom survive and reside in New York City. Elizabeth died in 1864, or 1865, aged about ninety years.

The family of John Ludwig Miller, must have resided in Philadelphia for several years, for it appears that beside Elizabeth, two sons, David and Philip, and probably John, were born there, David in 1777 and Philip in 1780. These were the stormy "times that tried men's souls," and ah! how much more interesting the family tradition would be, could it now be gathered from the lips of Ludwig and Catharine who so peacefully sleep in the little graveyard in the rear of the old German Lutheran Church.

Between 1780 and 1782 the family must have removed to Montgomery County, Penn., for there, on the Rittenhouse farm, in the latter year, his brother John died; and there, in 1784, was born his brother Joseph, who removed to Montgomery County, Va., and there died in 1842, in his fifty-eighth year.

Some time between 1784 and 1787 the family removed to York; since here, in the latter year, was born another son, Benjamin, who emmigrated to Upshur County, W. Va., where he died in 1864, aged seventy-six years and seventeen days. John M. Miller (a second John), was born in York in 1790, emigrated to Rockingham County, Va., where he died in 1866, at the age of seventy-five years, nine months and ten days. Catharine, the second sister, and ninth child, was born in York, January 8, 1793, died at the age of eleven months, and lies buried in a little schoolhouse graveyard near the old John Roth mill, Manchester Township. Her father, John Ludwig Miller, was the "schoolmaster at that schoolhouse at that time; but the schoolhouse is no more to be seen," says "Loui."

Lewis Miller, the principal subject of this sketch, was born on the 3d day of December, A. D. 1795, in York, in a small one-story frame, weather-boarded house, then and for many years afterward, standing on the east side of South Duke Street, where the neat little cottage of Rev. John Fritz now stands. On the rear end of the German Lutheran Church-lot, stood a small schoolhouse, where, according to a time-honored and pious German usage, a parish school was kept, sometimes by the chorister, foresinger or organist, of the congregation. Whether Louis's father served in any of these offices is not known; but certain it is that for many years he bore the high, more dignified and honorable one of Schulmeister, in the little old log schoolhouse that once stood in the rear of the German Lutheran Church. Here he taught both German and English at one and the same time, and here it was that "little Loui" graduated.

German and English in the same school at the same time by the same master! No wonder our good old Pennsylvania German dialect became sadly mixed up, for this was a common practice in many parts of the State.

On the completion of his education, Loui was apprenticed to his brother John (M.) to

learn the art and mystery of house-carpentering. After the completion of his term of apprenticeship, he worked at the business as a journeyman, successively, for Peter Small, Henry Small, George Small, Abraham Gartman, Jacob Gartman, George Jacobs, James Connelly, and, perhaps others, for a period of nearly forty years, and was employed on most, if not all, the principal public and private buildings built or rebuilt in York during that period.

His father died in 1822, aged seventy-five years; his mother in 1830, aged eighty years, and they (as already said) and their daughter Catharine (Mrs. Kolb), lie buried in the German Lutheran graveyard in York

In 1840 Loui and several other Yorkers, among them Mr. Henry Hertzog and the late Dr. Alexander Small, crossed the Atlantic, and Loui made a tour chiefly on foot, of some of the principal countries of Europe. They took passage at New York in May, in the good ship "Garrick," Capt. A. S. Palmer, bound for Liverpool, making the passage in twenty-two days. In Liverpool they "put up" at the Waterloo Hotel, kept by William Lyon. "Thence," as Loui says, "to Birmingham, etc., etc., to London, etc., etc., and saw all in England." Dr. Small, after spending a few days in London, parted company with the rest and went to travel on the continent. Loui and Hertzog remained in London about a week, seeing all that could be seen in that time. During their strolls about the great metropolis, Hertzog, occasionally in doubt about their own whereabouts, inquired as to the names of the streets, etc., whereat Loui, lest the distinguished American travelers might be mistaken by their English cousins for ignorant country-Jakes, became very indignant. And, as Mr. Hertzog says, on an occasion of unusual excitement in the streets—great crowds of people, splendid civic and military displays—he ventured to inquire the cause. A policeman very politely answered that the Queen was passing on her way to the palace. This was too much for Loui, who, though remarkably observant, and, as we all know, booked everything, was ever too proud to seek information at the hands of those whom he considered his inferiors.

From London they went to Holland, up the Rhine to Mainz, where they parted, Hertzog going to Strasburg (France), his native place, and Loui proceeding further up the Rhine, visiting all the chief towns and cities of Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Bohemia, Bavaria, France, Italy and Poland: keeping a complete diary and making numerous sketches of places, monuments, and other objects of historic interest. The parties all returned at different times. Hertzog in November, 1840, Loui in the fall of 1841, and the doctor, perhaps, somewhat later.

On his return, Loui resumed his trade, and continued to work at it in the employ of the principal bosses then carrying on the carpenter business in York. He was a man of a very social and genial nature, though withal, somewhat peculiar, eccentric, and at times even comic. In his humorous mimicry he was almost perfect, and with a little stage training would have rivaled Owen himself. As a Pennsylvania "Dutch" Solon Shingle, he would have been unsurpassed and unapproachable. Moreover, he was a man of quick and keen perception and æsthetic taste; an ardent lover of all that was grand and beautiful in art and nature, or noble in human conduct. Though a lover of the sublime, he had a keen and lively sense of the ridiculous. He was an amateur of no mean skill in the arts of rustic drawing, and painting in water colors. "Loui Miller's Books, or Chronics," as they are familiarly known to many of our people, are two large rustically illustrated manuscript folios, and now occupy (or should) a place in the Cassat Library. They have been the source of a vast deal of genuine amusement, as well as of much valuable information on topics of local and family history. To Loui Miller, the temptation to "picture off," or transfer to paper, in some comic, awkward, and inimitably ludicrous manner, the grotesque images made upon his peculiarly susceptible brain by queer people in queer predicaments, was so perfectly irresistible as to amount to a passion, and the good natured and harmless manner in which he "took off" with pen or pencil, India ink or camel's-hair brush, many of our old citizens, not a few of whom are still living, would, in almost any other person, have been considered, and perhaps even treated as grossly libelous. Neither *Punch*, *Puck* nor *Harper*, could rival some of these quaint caricatures in their way. For these (as many of the old masters had for their favorite subjects), Loui had a genius, a talent and a style peculiarly his own.

The first book opens thus:

"THE BEGINNING of the CHRONIC, from the year 1799 to 1870."

At the top of the first page is a neat pen-and-ink sketch of his old home and birthplace on South Duke Street. It was a small one-storied log, weather-boarded house, and many will remember the unique and elaborate legendary carvings in wood, which the skillful and cunning hand of old Loui Miller

executed and placed above its humble doors and windows.

He then proceeds: "All the pictures contained in this book * * * are true sketches, I, myself being there upon the places and spot, and put down what happened, and was close by, of the greatest number, saw the whole scene enacted before my eyes—that man is but a picture of what I can see, who taught me by times to visit, and improve the mind. I see all is vanity in this world.

"'Be good yourself, nor think another's shame
Can raise your merit or adorn your fame;
The man whose mind on virtue bent,
Pursues some greatly good intent
With undiverted aim.'

"Written by Lewis Miller, Jr., in South Duke Street, York, Penn., April 6, 1816."

The stanza seems to be incomplete, but contains quite enough to show the serious turn of his mind, even in his early manhood.

Under date of 1799 are the following (illustrated) entries:

"Rev. Jacob Goering administers baptism in the old Lutheran Church to a child.

"Singing the 306th hymn.

"'Das Lied.—Nun lasst uns froelich singen,
Von Wunder grossen Dingen,
Die aus der Taufe kommen,
Zu Nutz un Trost der frommen.'

"Ich taufe dich in dem Namen Gottes, der Vater der Sohn und Heilege Geist, Amen."

"Old Mrs. Bannix, the sexton's wife, and I, little Loui Miller, standing close behind the minister."

Another:

"May 26, 1799, was baptized a son of George Finnefrock and his wife, Elisabet. The sponsors were Jacob Miller and wife, Sabina. The little son was born April 22.

"Ludwig Miller, school-master, Lewis Shive and John and George Bernitz were also present, assisting Ludwig in the singing."

How wonderful it *now* would be,
Could we Time's rusty bars unlock,
Or lift his dusky veil and see
The fate of little Finnefrock!

One more. This was the occasion of what Loui calls "the holding of the first Democratical meeting ever held in York." He says it took place in the old log-house, lately standing on the Weiser property, on the north side of East Market Street, between the banking house of Weiser, Son & Carl and the Central Hotel, in the fall or winter of 1799. His record of the event is substantially as follows:

"BURYING THE BLACK COCKADE."

"The first Democratical meeting in York in 1799 at Furry's tavern in East Market Street. The chairman was Col. George Spangler; secretary, John Weyer; and the following persons were also present: Martin Hellman, Daniel Stauffer, George Dietz, Peter Dietz, Conrad Welshhans, Michael Edwards, John Stroman, Henry Weiser, John Mosey, Jacob Spangler, Frederick Laumaster, Peter Wilt, Henry Sheffer, Philip Kissinger, Peter Small, Jacob Shultz, Jacob Cremer and Maj. Rocke. After the meeting, burying the Black Cockade in Furry's Garden."

(Here follows Loui's picture of the funeral procession,) and then the solemn funeral dirge sung at the grave—all the more solemn for its being in German:

"Nun, schwarzer—Seidner Kokarde,
Wir legen dich, jetz, in den Garten;
'Warst lang genug schon auf dem Hut,
Fuir dieses bist du nicht mehr Gut.
Du Schwarzer must fergraben werden;
Staub und Ashe must du werden,
Wie der weise S-o-l-o-m-o-n!
Schlafe ruhig in der Erde,
Staub und Ashe must du werden
Wie der weise S-o-l-o-m-o-n!"

Such was the funeral hymn sung by young Democracy at the grave of old Federalism in 1799.

Much of the true poetic spirit of the song must necessarily be lost in any attempt at translation.

The sense of a tolerably free English version would be about this:

Thou Black—thou silken Black cockade,
Thou must be in this garden laid;
Our hats thou must no more adorn,
Nor must we thy departure mourn:
Thou sombre symbol, it is best
That from thy labors thou shouldst rest;
Thou dust and ashes must become,
Like the mighty S-o-l-o-m-o-n!
May thy slumbers peaceful be,
For corruption thou must see,
Like the mighty S-o-l-o-m-o-n!

In 1799 Lewis was but four years old, and it was hardly possible he was present on the ground on all these occasions. Like his father, Lewis Miller was a man of considerable learning and ability. He had a taste for history and poetry, and was a firm believer in the Holy Scriptures, as the only rule of faith and practice. He was strictly virtuous, honest in all his dealings, and of intensely religious feeling. He was a Lutheran by religious training, and a member of the German branch of the congregation worshiping in Christ's Lutheran Church. He never married, and for some years past made his home with his niece, Mrs. Craig, at Christiansburg, Va., but occasionally he visited York, and the scenes of his childhood and youthful pleasures.

To see the altered places
And the few familiar faces
Still lingering on the shore;
To tell of other days—
Of old and better ways
And talk them o'er and o'er.

In all this, his wonderful memory and powers of mimicry were great helps to him; and as he warmed up with the subject, he could re-enact a scene of sixty years ago, so graphically and humorously as to move crowds to roars of laughter; and this he did during his last visit a few years ago (as many can bear witness), and that without even the least indelicacy of thought or expression. But, alas! at the age of eighty, man's spirit must be drowsy, and his bursts of humor short-lived, indeed; and such was the case with our old friend Loui. Soon he would relapse into apparent stupor and abstractedness: and melancholy, indeed, must have been the mood in which he wrote in one of his books the following stanzas:

"The hand of Time upon my brow may trace its lines;
From Memory's page efface fond recollection's tear,
But not the treasured thoughts of friends who yet can cheer
This saddened heart of mine."

"Well I will bear what all have borne,
Live my few years and fill my place:
O'er old and young, affections mourn,
Rent, one by one, from my embrace,
'Till suffering ends and I have done
With all delights beneath the sun,

"Whence came I? Memory cannot say;
What am I? Knowledge will not show;
Bound whither? Ah! away, away,
Far as eternity can go!
Thy love to win, thy wrath to flee,
O! God, Thyself my helper be!"

He was a chronicler, indeed, and in matters pertaining to local history he was always in the harvest field, gleaning and gathering and storing as he went, "line upon line and precept upon precept, here a little and there a little," and not always without a moral; his pencil and his scrap of paper ever at hand, on which he carefully and particularly noted down whatever of local interest he saw or heard. Many of these scraps have fallen into the hands of the writer, but the contents of only a few will be here given.

"The first settler, a mile from York, was old Balthazer Spängler; he took up a large tract of land, (had four sons, the eldest, George, came with his father from Germany,) and built a small house this side the run. I saw the ruins of it in my time, not far from the Rock Spring. His sons, George and John, kept the land, Rudolph and (young) Balthazer were in town. When William and Richard Penn laid out the town of York, they were at the old house of Balthazer Spängler, and gave to Mrs. Spängler a pound of tea to make for supper, and she, never having seen tea before, took it for greens, and put it all in a small kettle and boiled it with bacon. At that time there were Indians about, and came to Spängler's for some whisky. Spängler had a small still he brought along from Germany. Next was old Herbach, Esq.; and out west of York, Ebert, Eichelberger, Michael Schmeiser, and his brother Martin Schmeiser, and Mr. Hoch, Fishel, Schank, Weler and Kuckes at the mill."

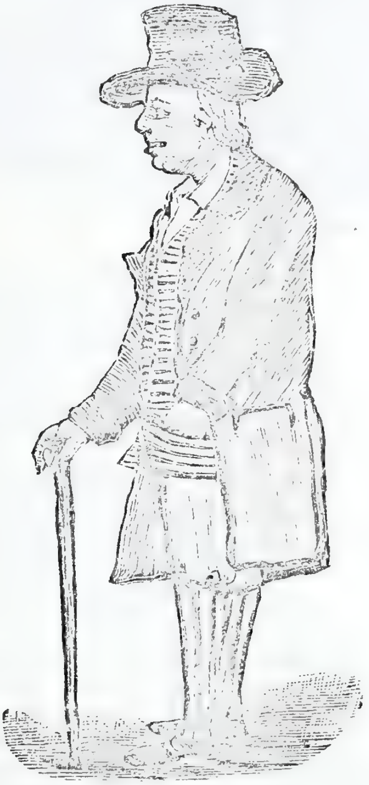
"The first settlers in York, 1730 to 1755, Jacob Billmyer, he was owner of one square east, now Market Street. He had two sons, Michael and Andrew. Michael was a printer in Philadelphia. Next comes Mr. Maul; he was owner of the land from the lower end of Water Street, running to the east as far distant as Freystown. Old John Hay, Sr., was married to his (Maul's) daughter and became owner to all the land. Now comes George Adam Gosler, Michael Dandel, old Mr. Hahn, Mr. Schwab, David Candler, Mr. Stege, Charles Barnitz, Revs. Rauss and Kurtz, Charles Hartley, Maj. Clark, James Smith (signer of the Declaration of Independence), Peter Dinkel, Jacob Lottman, Conrad Lederman, George Lewis Leffler, Philip Kraeber, Jacob Codex, Killian Schmall, Jacob Endler, Peter Mundorff, (the first druggist), Abraham Müller, Herman, Funk, Fackler, Wagner, Gräbill, Weber, Gartman,—Moontz, Esq., Fischer, Kuckis, Wampler, Rudisil, Baron Von Bühlen and Joseph Schmidt. The oldest doctors' in York were Revs. Rouss and Sensenig, old Drs. Jameson and Fahnestock, and now in my time, (1795, on) John Rouss, Pentz, Spangler, Morris, Thomas Jameson, Kenada, Adams, Joseph Müller, son of Lewis Müller, Sr.; Dr. Martin, Dr. McDoule and Bruks, he was a tailor by trade for a number of years, and when old he practiced as a doctor, a quackery, all of these doctors from 1794 till 1804–1809, so on till they died."

The old Lutheran preachers as far back as 1730 and 1743 were Revs. J. S. Rouss and —— Kurtz; after them Jacob Göhring; in 1809 George Schmucker, then A. Lochman. The first (Lutheran) church was of logs built. The second was a rough stone building—torn down in 1811—stood fifty-three years. The third is a large brick building—all on the same lot of ground in George Street. The mason work was done by —— Epley and Michael Eurich, and the carpenter work by Peter Schmall.

"Old citizens of York in my time—Deutch:

Striebeg, Staal, Brickel, Brenize, Yaus, Welschhans, Laumeisters, Fischers, Koch, Scheib, Kunz, Lenhart, Rothrock, Schmuck and so on, Rankin, he was a tory in 1776; his land was confiscated by an Act for public use and sold; one mile from town, at the mill. He disappeared and went to Canada. The men that bought the land were George Barnitz, Conrad Lederman, —— Hahn, —— Funk, —— Göringer, —— Wagner, Capt. —— Albright, —— Jameson, —— Pentz and James Kelley, Attorney."

"I saw three hung in York for murder. In 1805 Charles Cunningham, and in 1809 John Charles, a creole from France, and a woman, Elizabeth M., a mulattress, for poisoning her child; the last two at one time."



CONRAD LEDERMAN.

"In my time the Reformed Church in York burned down, the poorhouse was built and a stone bridge on North George Street, and afterward two wooden bridges at the same place; each in its time, called Chicken bridge, because, at the time of the great flood of 1817, a chicken coop with chickens in it came down the Codorus and lodged there at the old stone bridge, and a rooster got up on top of the coop and crowed. That is the way it got the name, 'Hinkle Brück.'"

The original drawing from which the above likeness has been engraved, was made by Loui himself, when he was in his eighty-first year; and the picture of Conrad Lederman, given below, as a good specimen of an old time Pennsylvanian German gentleman, then (1804), as Loui labeled him, "the richest man in York," has been engraved from an India ink sketch executed from memory, by the same rude artist, some thirty years ago.

As a rustic poet and writer of popular Pennsylvania German songs, Loui Miller had few superiors. Following is his "Wagoner's Song" of the olden time, when all surplus farm products, no small part of which was whisky, apple-jack, and peach brandy, since almost every big farmer had his little distillery where these popular and necessary beverages were made, and which, together with flour, clover, timothy and flaxseed, was from this, and some other southeastern counties, conveyed to the Baltimore market in Conestoga wagons drawn by four or five stalwart horses driven by a jolly teamster, usually the farmer himself, his oldest son or hireling. The back-loading consisted of dry goods, groceries, etc., for the village or country stores, and oysters and sweet potatoes mostly for private use.

DAS FUHRMAN'S LIED.

Nooch Baltimore geht unser Fuhr
Mit dem bedeckte Waage;
Der Turnpike zeicht uns die Geschpuur
Die Gaul sin gut beschlaage;
En guter Schluck, Glück zu der Reisz,
Der Dramm, der schteigt un fallt im Preisz—
So blooze die Posauner—
Hot, Schimmel, Hot! ei, Brauner!

Mer fahre bis zum Blauen Ball,*
En Deutscher Wirt, e'n guter Schtall—
(Der Eirisch isch Schalk Jauner—)
Hot, Schimmel! Hot, ei, Brauner!
Do schteht 'n Berg, dort ligt'n Dhaal,
Un's Zoll-haus, gegenüwer:
Es singt en Lerch, es peift e'n Schtaar—
"Die Freiheit isch uns liewer."

Es regert sehr, der Pelz wert nass—
Mer schteige uf der Waage,
Un ziege aus dem kleene Fasz,
Was taugt for unsere Maage;
Seenscht net das, nau, schun schpreyer geht?
Mir bleiwe net da hinde;
Un weer des Fuhrwerk recht ferschteht
Losst sich net lodisch finde.

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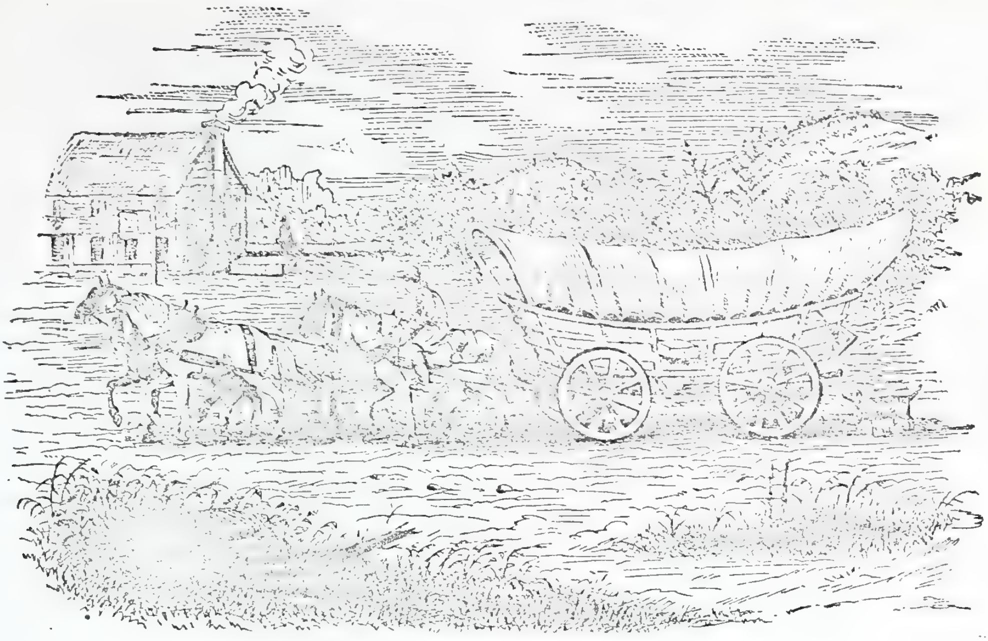
* Blue Ball tavern.



THE OLD CONESTOGA TEAM.

Den Dramm, den, hen mer jetz ferkaaft,
  Un's Gelt isch in de Tasche;
Jetz fahre mir fergnügt zu Haüs,
  Un lere's in die Kaschte;
E'n guter Schluck! Glück zu der Reisz!
Der Dramm, der schteigt un fallt im Preisz—
  So bloose die Posauner—
  Hot, Schimmel! Hot, ei, Brauner!

Jetz hemmer schun, e'n gute Loth
  Fon alle sorte Waare,
Die Wolle mir, jetz, heemzus, graad,
  Auf's Schmaale Eck hi fahre
Der Fuhrloh 'zaalt des Zehrgeld zrück
En guter Schluck, zu allem Glück—
  Mir sin ke' Schalke Jauner!
  Hot, Schimmel! Hot, ei Brauner!

Loui Miller was a good man; honored and respected by all who knew him. Though physically of rather delicate and slender frame, he lived along the good old way, "mittel mas, die beste Strasz" far beyond man's allotted period; and on September 15, 1882, after a brief illness, he fell asleep in the arms of Him in whom was all his trust. Peace, peace, to his ashes, for, "Staub und Ashe must du werden wie der weise Solomon."

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION.

Not only were the original white settlers of our county Germans, but how well their descendants, the Pennsylvania Germans, have maintained their hold here, may be seen by a glance at the names on the tax lists of what are known as the German townships and the two principal boroughs, York and Hanover.

1883.

TOWNSHIPS.	Total Taxables.	Pennsylv'a Germans.	Per centum of Pa. Germ's.
Carroll	379	340	91
Codorus..........	630	597	94
Conewago........	573	410	86
Dover............	741	705	95
Franklin..........	382	245	64
Heidelberg.......	449	298	66
Hellam...........	570	452	79
Jackson..........	562	512	91
Lower Windsor...	617	525	84
Manchester.......	835	792	94
Manheim.........	439	414	94
North Codorus....	726	620	85
Paradise..........	426	391	91
Penn.............	682	513	75
Shrewsbury.......	633	530	83
Springfield........	559	417	72
Springgarden......	1239	1104	89
Washington......	432	382	88
West Manchester..	773	640	82
West Manheim....	401	384	95
Windsor..........	590	530	89
York.............	614	459	74

Showing an average of eighty-four per cent of Pennsylvania German taxables in these twenty-two townships (in 1883). Of the remaining nine townships, Fairview, Hopewell, Monaghan, Newberry and Warrington, also have each a very large per centage of Pennsylvania German names. In the remaining four, viz.: Fawn, Peachbottom, Chanceford and Lower Chanceford, the prevailing ancestral nationalities are Scotch Irish and Welsh; notably so in Peachbottom.

In the borough of York,* the total number of taxables for the same year was 4,369. Of these the names of 3,368, or seventy-seven per centum of the whole plainly indicate a German ancestry. In the borough of Hanover the total number of taxables for the same year was 832, and the names of 694, or eighty-three per cent of the whole, just as plainly indicate a similar ancestral nationality. A fair estimate, based upon these facts, places the Pennsylvania German population of York County at not less than seventy per centum of the whole. By this is, of course, not meant that proportion of persons who speak, or even can speak the dialect, but of those whose surnames show a German descent. By these, such are meant as Abel, Achey, Ackerman, Ahl, Bachman, Bahn, Bierman, Chrischt, Christman, Cramer, Danner, Dellinger, Dubs, Doll, Ebert, Ebersol, Eichelberger, Frey, Fritz, Fackler, Fahhs, Fischer, Forney, Gehring, Gartman, Gerhart, Glassbrenner, Geis, Giesy, Hantz, Heckert, Hoffman, Herrbach, Hiestand, Herman, Hess, Hass, Hoch (Hoke), Hartman, Harnisch, Heilman, Ickes, Ilgenfritz, Immel, Jost, Jacobs, Kahn, Kitzmiller, Kunz, Kiefer (Keefer) Kohler, Koller, Kraber, Kreider (Crider), Landes, Lehman (Lehmy), Lehmayer, Lauman, Laucks Lauck, Lederman, Lichtner (Lightner), Lichtenberger, Mann, Mardi (Martin), Mack, Mayer, Meyer, Maisch, Morgenstirn (Morningstar), Nagler, (Naylor), Nagel, Neff, Nes, Nehs, Obermiller, Oswald, Opp (Upp), Opdegraff, Oberholzer, Papst, Paff, Pentz, Peiffer, Pifferling, Quickel, Rabenstein, Rather, Rieling, Rohrbach, Roland, Rudi, Rausch, Rauch, Sabel, Saurbier, Schmidt, Schmeiser (Smyser), Schmahl, Schmall (Small), Schnell, Schreiner, Steiner (Stoner), Stick, Stickel, Schwartz (Swartz), Schlonaker, Siegel, Seyfert, Scherer (Shearer), Schatzberger, Spängler, Thoephel, Tasch, Thoman, Umberger, Uhler, Ulrich, Utz, Vogel, Vogelsang (Fogelsong), Wanz (Wantz), Warner, Welsch (Welsh), Werner, Wanner, Wagner, Weiser, Witman, Witmer, Weil, ("Sämmi"), Wilt, Weyer, Jung (Young), Zabel, Zartman, Zech, Ziegler, Zimmerman, Ziegel, etc., etc. In every case of doubt, the name has been omitted from the list of Pennsylvania Germans. But it is not alone in the tax-lists that a large proportion of their names is found. Whether we consult those of the State executives, National or State Legislators, the judiciary, the learned professions, the militia, the records of the church, or the monumental inscriptions in a thousand graveyards, the result is the same. Among the governors were Simon Snyder, Joseph Hiester, John Andrew Shulze, George Wolfe, Joseph Ritner, Francis R. Shunk, and John F. Hartranft.

NATIONAL LEGISLATORS.

Senators: Albert Gallatin of Fayette County, (a native Swiss, who was elected in 1793, but was decided ineligible in February, 1794, "on the ground that he had not been nine years a legally naturalized citizen," but became secretary of the treasury under President Jefferson, in 1801, "a post which he held for a number of years with pre-eminent ability"). Peter Mühlenberg, of Berks County, and Michael Leib of ——— County.

In Congress: Charles A. Barnitz, Adam King, Dr. Henry Nes, Daniel Scheffer, Joel B. Danner, W. H. Kurtz, Dr. John A. Ahl, Adam J. Glasbrenner, Col. L. Maisch and Dr. John Swope, from our own district.

From other Districts: Albright (Albrecht), Bachman, Beltzhoover, Bibighaus, Boyer, Brumm, Bucher, Conrad, Eckert, Erdman, Everhart (Eberhart), Friedly, Frey, Gloninger, Gottschalk, Gross, Haldeman, Halm, Hibschman, Horn, Hostetter, Hubley, Killinger, Klingenschmidt, Klotz, Koontz, Kremer, Kuhn, Kunkel, Lehman, Longenecker, Schallenberger, Schumacher, Snyder, Spangler, Strohm, Strausz, Wolf. The total number of congressmem from Pennsylvania, is say, 530, of whom 69, or 13 per cent, were either Pennsylvania Germans, or persons of German descent. One of the sixty-nine representatives, Hon. Henry A. Mühlenberg, resigned his seat in February, 1838, and accepted the first mission—Minister Plenepotentiary—to Austria; and another, Albert Gallatin, as we have seen, became a most distinguished cabinet officer. Frederick Augustus Mühlenberg, another, was speaker of the First Congress 1789–91; and of the Third Congress, 1793–95.

Postmasters: Among the thirty postmasters in commission in 1834-35 in York County, fourteen were Pennsylvania Germans, namely: Martin Scherer, Codorus; Peter Dessenberger, Day's Landing; G. L. Scheerer, Dillsburg; E. Melchinger, Dover; Martin Carl, Franklin Town; William Snodgrass, farmers; (Snodgrass is not a P. G. name, but the family spoke the dialect) Peter Müller, Hanover; Samuel Keyser, Loganville; J. T. Ubil, Manchester; Abraham Bletcher, Pigeon Hill; Michael Wollet, Rossville; Philip Folcomer, Shrewsbury, Gustavus Wolfram, Wolfram's; Daniel

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*In a list just published of 242 names of persons residing in York, who are past seventy years of age, 207 or eighty-five per centum are of German descent and of these about the same proportion are Pennsylvania Germans.

Schmall, York. Of the seventeen appointed for the borough of York (including Daniel Schmall) there were ten Pennsylvania Germans, namely: Jacob Spangler, Peter Spangler, Peter Schmall, Daniel Schmall, David Schmall, George Upp, and Alexander J. Frey. James Kell, the present incumbent, also speaks the dialect, as already stated.

Among our State Legislators we find the following Pennsylvania German names:

Senators—Glatz, Welsh, Stutzman, Beck, Billingfelt, Linderman, Bosler, Rupert, Albright, Mumma, Strang, Heilman, Lamon, Dunkel, Crouse, Herr, Scheimer, Bechtel, Newmeyer, Ermentrout, Boyer, Yutzy, Engleman, Everhart, Holben, Keefer, Meily, Royer, Kauffman, Gross, Schnatterly, Stehman, Hess, Selheimer, Wagner, and Longenecker. The whole number of State Senators from 1852 to 1884, inclusive, was 370, of whom seventy-five, or 20 per cent (as their surnames indicate) were of German descent.

Assemblymen—Mechling, Rhoads, Harner, Kurtz, Deise, Pennypacker (originally, Pfannebecker), Seiler, Hoffman, Kimmell, Stehman, Roath, Meily, Kline (Klein), Fogel (Vogel), Wingard, Roush (Rausch), Schuman, Stumbaugh, Maisch, Kleckner, Heltzel, Beckert, Hottenstein, Brobst, Deise, Bergtresser, Gottschalk, Reinoehl, Heilman, Creitz, Lawsche (Lausche), Eschbach, Kase, Snively (Schnebli), Winger, Bomberger, Bowman, Brunges, Burkholder, Conrad, Fetter, Fleeger (Pflieger), Greenewalt, Guss, Herrold, Hunsecker, Keffer, Koons, Laber, Letherman, Mickey, Morris (Moritz), Schminkey, Schwartz, Schuler, Uhler, Woolever, Dry, Hegeman, Mühlenberg, Tschudy, Steckel, Stier, Ammernan, Wolfe, Greenewalt, Heiges, Loucks, Hildebrand, Christy, Gerwig, Kistler, Fortenbaugh, Scheibley, Hetrick, Kimmell, Rutter, Snyder, Fagen, Petroff, Fredericks, Stahle, Geiselman, Seidel, Zern, Graff, Wendt, Keyser, Wanner, Batdorf, Achenbach, Nisley, Embich, Lecrow, Rosenmiller, Summi, Hoffer, Hostetter, Reighard, Steck, Shouk (Schauk), Fincher, Knipe, Stetzer, Reutter, Hollenbeck, Laudenslager, Losch, Schoch, Falkenbury, Myers, Anstine, Bakeoven (Backofen), Geiselman, Wimmer, Deyerman, Schull, Schantz, Jacoby, Kochersperger, Schaefer, Schell, Kramer, Englebert, Walter, Creps, Steinmetz, Bachman, Heller, Felthoff, Bowman, Voegtly, Rumberger, Riegel, Gehart, Kahl, Landis, Bordner, Jarecki, Foust, Demuth, Gantz, Eberly, Etter, Nakel, Gans, Ackerley, Fabel, Dannehauer, Hoyer, Newbaker, Scholl, Holman, Palsgrove (Pfalzgraff), Schrock, Messinger, Leighty, Wiest, Bowman, Ernst, Boyer, Haspel, Stocksleger, Baer, Fegely, Sponagle, Isenberg, Leighner, Hartman, Kaier, Fetters, Vensel, Brungard, Fritz, Rife, Chritzman, Lantz, Altman, Brosius, Heidelbaugh, Kemper, Imboden, Gockley, Harwick, Farber, Heebner, Faust, Redding, Engleman, Gable, Schoch, Hardenbergh, and Barnhart.

The whole number of assemblymen during those thirty-three years was, say, 1,904, of whom 460, or 24 per cent, were, according to their names (taking the above as specimens), Pennsylvania Germans; or, if not speaking the dialect, still, of P. G. parentage. The whole number of assemblymen from York County, from 1749 to 1833, inclusive, was, say, 326, of whom 114, or 35 per cent, were Pennsylvania Germans.

Among speakers of the senate were Isaac Weaver, William Marks, Jr., Jacob Kern, John Strohm, William Hiester, William M. Hiester, William H. Welsh, and Butler B. Strang.

Among speakers of the house: Isaac Weaver, Jr., Simon Snyder, John Weber, Joseph Ritner, Frederick Smith, Lewis Dewart, William P. Schell, J. Lawrence Getz, A. B Longaker, Butler B. Strang, and E. R. Meyer.

Among State treasurers were David Rittenhouse, the eminent scholar and mathematician, (1777-89), who was also the director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, (1792-95), Christian Febiger, Isaac Weaver, and Eli Sifer.

Among secretaries of the commonwealth were, Francis R. Shunk, Jesse Miller, William M. Hiester, and Eli Slifer. Deputy Secretaries: A. W. Benedict, Henry S. Diffenbach, Adam C. Reinoehl, and John C. Schumaker.

Among the auditors general: Jacob Fry, Jr., Isaac Slenker, John F. Hartranft, and William P. Schell.

Secretaries of the land office: (office abolished in 1843) John Gebhart (1836), John Klingenschmidt (1839).

Surveyor Generals by appointment: Jacob Spangler, (of York, from 1815 to 1821, and again from 1830 to 1836) Gabriel Hiester, (1824 to 1830). By election: William H. Keim.

Among principals of the State Normal Schools are Professors B. F. Schaub, N. C. Schaeffer, S. B. Heiges, and T. B. Noss.

Among county superintendents of common Schools are Aaron Sheeley, David C. Keck, Lewis Strayer, T. A. Snyder, D. M. Wolf, S. R. Shearer, R. V. Ritenour, H. A. Disert, M. G. Brumbaugh, W. E. Amman, M. J. Brecht, William B. Bodenhorn, Reuben

F. Hoffecker, Joseph H. Werner, E. Anmiller, John H. Kipp, George W. Weiss, George A. Spindler, A. S. Keeler, and D. G. Williams.

Among city and borough superintendents: L. B. Landis, George W. Desch, David A. Harman, R. K. Bucherle, Henry R. Roth, C. B. Miller, Joseph K. Gottwals, H. F. Seisher, William F. Harpel, and W. H. Shelly; thirty, or more than 27 per cent. of the whole number; and so it has been in the past.

Among the officers of the State Board of Agriculture are vice-president C. C. Musselman, Executive Committee, J. A. Herr, and G. Hiester. Members: J. G. Zerr, C. H. Lantz, M. D., L. Sechler, A. D. Schimer, J. S. Keller, P. Frederick, and W. S. Roland.

Among members of the State Agricultural Society are William H. Holstein, Daniel H. Neiman, J. S. Keller, Gabriel Hiester, John S. Miller, D. W. Seiler, and John H. Ziegler.

Among Judges learned in the law: Daniel M. Smyser, late of Adams County, O. H. Meyers, Third District; M. C. Herman, Ninth District; Joseph C. Bucher, Twentieth District; Cyrus L. Persching, Twenty-first District; Charles A. Mayer, Twenty-fifth District; S. H. Dreher, Forty-third District; Jeremiah Hagenman, A. S. Sassaman and H. H. Schwartz, Twenty-third District; William J. Baer, Eighteenth District; Edwin Albright, B. M. Boyer, Thirty-eighth District; John A. Sitzer, Forty-fourth District; David I. Krebs, Forty-sixth District; A. O. Furscht, Forty-ninth District; O. P. Bechtel, Twenty-first District.

Among Associate Judges not learned in the law there were, in our own county: Herman Opden Graeff (1750), Martin Eichelberger, Henry Schlagle, George Schwope, William Leas, Peter Wolf, John Herbach, Daniel Messerly, Frederick Eichelberger, Jacob Eichelberger, Henry Stake, Jacob Rudisil, Michael Schwope, George Stake, Barnet Ziegler, Daniel May, Jacob Dritt, Michael Hahn, Jacob Hostetter (1810), and in later years, John L. Hinkel, Isaac Koller, John Reiman, Peter Ahl, Sr., Jacob Wiest, and David Fahs.

Among Sheriffs: York County—Zachariah Schugard, Peter Schugard, George Eichelberger, Henry Miller, Conrad Laub, Godfrey Lenhart, Nicholas Gelwicks, John Strohman, Jacob Eichelberger, Michael Kleinefelter, Benjamin Hirsch, John Kauffelt, Zachariah Spangler, Michael Doudel, William Spangler, Adam Eichelberger, Adam Klinefelter, Michael Hoke (Hoch), Jacob Hantz, George Albright, Daniel Ginder, Samuel Forscht, William Martin, William W. Wolf, Christian Pfahler, George Geiger, Michael Stumbaugh, James Peeling, Samuel Altland and Jesse Workinger, the present incumbent. The whole number of sheriffs is forty-seven; of whom thirty were Pennsylvania Germans.

Prothonotaries.—Among our prothonotaries were Henry Miller, John W. Hetrich, William Ilgenfritz, James B. Ziegler, F. Geise, W. Y. Link, S. B. Heiges, W. H. Sitler and S. B. Hoff, the present incumbent, all Pennsylvania Germans, competent and obliging, and speaking the dialect fluently.

Clerks of Sessions and Orphans' Court.—Among these were Henry Miller, Adam King, Jacob Spangler, Jacob B. Wentz, William Tash, John Reeser, B. F. Koller, Edward D. Bentzel, James B. Ziegler and J. A. Blasser.

Registers of Wills, etc.—Among these were Jacob Barnitz, Jacob B. Wentz, Frederick Eichelberger, William P. Fischer, Jesse Spangler, Michael Doudel, G. M. Eichelberger, John Stahle, David Bender, Jacob Glessner, George Maisch, Henry Neff, A. M. Herschey, William Philby, John M. Heiges, Jacob Stickel, George Pollinger, John Ciesey, C. S. Gerber (who died in office and was succeeded by James Kell, by appointment), John S. Hiestand, Edward Stuck and Henry W. Bowman, the present incumbent. In all thirty-one, of whom twenty-six were Pennsylvania Germans, exclusive of Mr. Kell, who, though not of Pennsylvania German parentage, has, by his long residence among, and free intercourse with our people, acquired a practical knowledge of their dialect.

Recorders of Deeds, etc.—Among these there were Jacob Barnitz, Jacob B. Wentz, Frederick Eichelberger, Charles Nes, John Becker, Daniel May, William Schall, Edwin C. Epley, William Tasch, George Wehrly, Amos H. Scherer, Henry Reisinger, Noah Ehrhart, William H. Schweitzer, James Reily Schmidt, Ernst C. Grevemeyer and Wesley Glatfelter, the present incumbent; in all twenty-two; Pennsylvania Germans, seventeen.

Overseers of the Poor.—(Appointed by the courts from 1749 to 1804).—Two for each township were so appointed; in all fifty during that period, so far as the record goes: seventeen of these, Michael Laub, Peter Gardner, Peter Dinkel, Peter Wolf, Valentine Kranz, Philip Kauf, Andrew Spangler, Jacob Kuntz Smith, Peter Little, Peter Schultz, Andrew Schreiber, Casper Weiser, George Baker, Clement Studebaker, John Roth, Samuel Bugdel and Solomon Miller, were Pennsylvania Germans.

Directors of the Poor, etc.—Elected by the people —Daniel Spangler. George Barnitz. George Spangler, Jacob Upp, Michael Welsch John Fahs, Henry Stover, Casper Laucks, John Emig, Nicholas Diehl, Jacob Schmall. Martin Weiser, Gottlieb Ziegel. Andrew Kramer. George Spangler, Christian Lanius, Michael Eurich. Clement Stillinger, Henry Schmeiser, Alexander Schmall, Christian Hildebrand, Martin Ebert, George Lottman, Jacob Schaffer, Philip Kissinger. William Johnson, Jacob Laucks, Jacob Diehl, John Strickler, Henry Wolf and John Reiman. Total number from 1810 to 1835, thirty-six, of whom thirty-three were Pennsylvania Germans.

Among Treasurers of the county were Frederick Gelwicks, Michael Schwaabe (Schwope), Michael Hahn, John Hay, Rudolph Spangler, John Strohman, Peter Kurtz, George Spangler, William Nes, Henry Schmeiser, John Vogelsang, Peter Ahl, Jacob Bayler (Behler), Daniel Hartman. (Michael Schwaabe, who became treasurer in 1769, continued in the office until 1777, when he was taken prisoner by the British, and remained in captivity for some time; in consequence of which, Michael Hahn was elected by the commissioners in his stead.) George Albright, Peter Ahl, Jr., Samuel Ziegler, Alexander Wentz, John Stough, G. W. Stair, Henry Bender, Z. B. Heindel, George Daron, John Glatfelter, John M. Deitsch, H. M. Bortner, Herman Noss, William Frey, Adam Giesey, John S. Landes and Henry Neater; thirty-two out of forty-four Pennsylvania Germans.

County Commissioners.—George Schwaabe, Bartholomew Maul, Peter Schugard, Martin Eichelberger, James Welsch, Joseph Opdengraeff, John Heckendorn, John Hay, Michael Hahn, Philip Rothrock, Jacob Schmeiser, Michael Hahn, Godfrey Lenhart, John Spangler, Joseph Welshhans, Daniel Spangler, Christopher Lauman, Abraham Graffius, Jacob Heckert, Peter Schmall. Jacob Spengler, John Barnitz, Michael Doudel, Henry Schmeiser. John Vogelsang, Peter Ahl, Jacob Dietz, John Mikel, George Meyers, Philip Zeigler, Henry Tyson, John Hay, Henry Welsch, Anthony Hinkel, Christopher Hetrich, Frederick Hoch, John Kauffelt, Andrew Kettemann, Michael Neumann. Philip Henceise, John Schultz, John Frankelberger, Jacob Heckert, John Klein, Peter Reider. Charles Emig, Peter Wolfhart, Charles Diehl. Daniel Kinmel, John W. Hetrich, Samuel Harnish. John Schultz, Christian Inners, Joseph Schmall, John Reiman, John Beck, Jacob Newmann. David Maish, John Emig. Sr., Valentine B. Wentz, Joseph Detweiler, George Eichelberger, Daniel Ginder, Jacob Bortner, David Leber, Philip Scheffer, George Dick, (Capt.) John Meyers, Jesse Workinger. Daniel Meisenhelter, Adam Paules, Adam H. Schmidt. John Heyd. Henry Miller, John E. Einstein, William Reeser, Daniel Miller, William Wintermeyer. Peter Strickhauser. Lewis Streher. Jacob Kohler. David Schmeiser, Michael Knisely. N. E. Leber, John B. Pfaltzgraff, Christof Kolter, Jacob H. Lamott. Michael Kleindinst, John E. Beard, J. S. Bentz, Charles Haines, Stephen Kiefer, George Antony, Heney Einstein, and John F. Beck; ninety-nine: all who have held the office since the orginization of the county except thirty-nine, were Pennsylvania Germans.

Justices of the Peace.—Of the 200 justices who were commissioned prior to the year 1835, 130 were Pennsylvania Germans. To name them would be largely, a repetition of those already given, as serving at one time or another, in other important and responsible public trusts. Prominent among them, however, were George Schweabé, Herman Opdengraeff. Martin Eichelberger, Michael Schwaabé, Samuel Johnson, Henry Schlegel, Joseph Opdengraeff, John Mickel, John Hinkel, John Herbach, Thomas Fischer, George Staké. Michael Hahn, Michael Schmeiser, Jacob Barnitz, Jacob Dritt, George Lewis Löffler, Philip Schmeiser, Jost Herbach, Daniel Heckert, Jacob Heckert, Benjamin Lanius, Henry Welsch, John Welschhans, and others.

Lawyers: In the legal profession, Pennsylvania Germans have always been in the minority, but more especially so in early times. During the first courts that were held immediately after the organization of the county, at least half a dozen lawyers appear to have been admitted to the bar. Between April 30, 1751, and April 25, 1769, a period of eighteen years, twenty-two were admitted, and among four admissions on that day, appears the first name bearing any decisive resemblance to German—Col. Casper Witzal If he was of German descent, probably the name should have been spelled Weitzel. Another admitted on the same day, was Christian Hoak (probably Hoke, or Hoch). On the 24th day of July, 1770, John Hubley was admitted, making, perhaps, three Pennsylvania German lawyers admitted in a period of twenty-one years. Between the latter date and January 25, 1785, a period of fifteen years, thirty were admitted—all English.

Irish, or, indeed, mostly Scotch-Irish; such as Scott, Lloyd, Ross, Reily, Buchanan, Porter, McGill, McMecken, McGaw, McAlister, Lawrence, Riddle, etc. On the last named day, Jacob Hubley was admitted, and on the 25th of October following, Joseph Hubley, making not over five Pennsylvania German lawyers in a total of about eighty admissions in thirty-six years. On the 25th of April, 1786, Peter Huffnagel, a sixth Pennsylvania German, was admitted, and the only one among thirty-six who were admitted in the next eleven years to 1797. In the following period of twenty-five years, (to 1822) there were thirty-six admissions, and among them there were only three Pennsylvania Germans: namely, Thomas B. Zantzinger, John Strohman and Jacob A. Fischer. In the next eleven years (1822–1834) there were forty-six admissions, and among them eight Pennsylvania Germans—George W. Klein, Emanuel M. Reigard, Samuel M. Barnitz, George A. Barnitz, George Heckert, William H. Kurtz, Daniel M. Smyser (Schmeiser) and John L. Mayer. To this last number must be added our late brother, John Evans (admitted August 3, 1822), who, though probably of Welsh descent, was very familiar with the Pennsylvania German dialect; and, as is well known, was, for many years, generally regarded as the Pennsylvania German lawyer of the York bar. His knowledge of the dialect, as spoken here, was, no doubt, acquired through his long residence, in his youth, in a Pennsylvania German family, and his thorough practical acquaintance with it in after life, was the result of his daily use of it in his professional, general business, and social intercourse with our Pennsylvania German people. Much the same is, no doubt, true of Bard, Montgomery, and Grant of Berks; Denues, McMullen, and Wilson, of Lancaster, and McElroy and Kell, of York. They have, no doubt, all found such a course in the highest sense consistent, not only with success in business, but with real social enjoyment; and what is thus true as to a comparatively few lawyers, is equally true of hundreds of laymen and of men in other professions.

It will thus be seen that in a county originally settled by Germans, so largely German, with an average Pennsylvania German population of probaby not less than 72 per cent at the lapse of more than 150 years from the date of its first settlements, and the 136th of its corporate existence, and, during which periods, among some 370 lawyers admitted to pratice at its bar, only about 60 were of the prevailing nationality; while in population, in nearly all the offices—in a word, in Church and State, they were largely in the majority. During the first twenty years, (1749 to 1769,) at least 36 attorneys (resident and non-resident) were admitted—not one of whom was either German or Pennsylvania German, by name. During the second period of twenty years (1769 to 1789), 49 were admitted, 6 of whom, Witzal, the three Hubeys, Hoake and Huffnagel were Pennsylvania Germans. In the third period of twenty years, (1789 to 1810,) 33 were admitted, of whom three, or, at most 4 were Pennsylvania Germans. In the following period of twenty-four years there were 70 admitted, of whom at least 10 were Pennsylvania Germans. Thus far the analysis has been based on the list of attorneys contained in Carter and Glossbrenner's History. (1749 to 1834.) Within the intervening half century the number of admissions have been about 183 of whom at least 48 were Pennsylvania Germans. In the first 10 years of that time, 35 were admitted, of whom 5 were Pennsylvania Germans. In the second ten years, 40, of whom 15 were Pennsylvania Germans. In the third, 47, of whom 17 were Pennsylvania Germans. In the fourth, 44, of whom 13 were Pennsylvania Germans: and in the fifth, 27, 15 of whom were Pennsylvania Germans. The names of such now, or recently at the bar are Col. L. Maisch, John W. Bittinger, William Hay*, James Kell, Frank Geise, Edward W. Spangler, Edward D. Ziegler, George W. McElroy, Silas H. Forry, Martin S. Eichelberger, George W. Hoiges, D. K. Trimmer, N. M. Wanner, E. Z. Strine, John W. Heller, James B. Ziegler, C. M. Wolff, John M. Young, W. H. Sitler, G. W. Gross, A. C. Deveney*, E. D. Bentzel, S. C. Frey, Frank Smyser, J. L. Ziegler, T. W. Noedel, George E. Neff, W. A. Miller, E. S. Frey, George S. Schmidt, Edward Stair,* and H. L. Fischer; in all about thirty-one, or more than one-half of the whole number of lawyers now at the York bar, are of Pennsylvania German descent. There are about thirty-six in actual practice, more than half of whom are sufficiently well acquainted with the dialect for the transaction of their professional office business, and more than one-fourth (or eleven), speak it almost as fluently as English, and two of whom (viz: George W. McElroy and James Kell,) are of Scotch-Irish descent. On the whole, it is perfectly apparent that there is now a much larger proportion of Pennsylvania Germans in the legal, as well as in some of the other learned professions, than at any previous time in our

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* Deceased.

history, and it would, probably, be safe to say that there is not a bank, a leading store, manufactory, and hardly a postoffice in any of the counties of Adams, Berks, Dauphin, Franklin, Lancaster, Lehigh, or Lebanon in which some officer, proprietor or principal employe, and generally many of them, will not be found to speak to the customer or visitor, most politely, in English or Pennsylvania German, as he may prefer. And from which the truth of a common saying—that Pennsylvania Germans and their dialect are gradually dying out—would seem at least doubtful. The writer has resided and practiced his profession here continuously during the last thirty-two years, and the result of a careful observation is that there is nearly, if not quite as much Pennsylvania German spoken by witnesses in court, by the country people who attend our markets, and in business transactions and social intercourse generally, now, as there was thirty years ago. Indeed, among many of our people, an increasing disposition to learn, not only German, but its dialects, especially the P. G. has of late years, been manifested.

Medical Doctors: Up to this date, June 10, 1885, 164 persons have registered according to law, as practicing physicians in York County, nearly all of whom are registered as regular graduates. The names of sixty-five given below, indicate their German descent, and most of them speak the Pennsylvania German dialect:

William S. Roland, York, born in Lancaster County; graduated at University of Pennsylvania, July 30, 1835.

James W. Kerr, York, born in Lancaster County; graduated at University of Pennsylvania, April 5, 1839.

C. M. Nes, York, born in York; practiced thirty-six years in York.

H. L. Smyser, York, born in York; graduated at University of Pennsylvania, April 3, 1847.

John Ahl, York, born in York; graduated at Washington University, Baltimore, Md., March 3, 1845.

Jacob Hay, Jr., York, born in York; graduated at University of Maryland, March, 1855.

George J. Jordy, York, born in Abbottstown, Penn.; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, March 10, 1864.

John Wiest, York, born in Paradise Township, York County; graduated at University of Michigan, March 27, 1876.

George Brickley, York, born in Union County, Penn.; graduated at Hahnemann Medical College, March 1, 1855.

O. C. Brickley, York, born in Union County, Penn.; graduated at Homœopathic Medical College, Philadelphia, March 1, 1855.

J. S. Brickley, York, born in Williamsport, Penn.; graduated at Homœopathic Medical College, Philadelphia, March 3, 1863.

L. M. Lochman, York, born in Harrisburg, Penn.; graduated at Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia, March 5, 1852.

S. J. Rouse, York, born in York; graduated at Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia, March 6, 1851.

B. F. Spangler, York, born in Jackson Township, York County; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, March 7, 1868.

J. R. Spangler, York, born in Jackson Township, York County; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, March 11, 1874.

F. W. Vandersloot, York, born in Windsor Township, York County; graduated at University of Maryland, March 6, 1855.

E. W. Meisenhelter, York, born in Dover Township, York Co., Penn.; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, March 7, 1868.

B. F. Reich, York, born in Lancaster County, Penn.; graduated at Hahnemann Medical College, March 9, 1870.

C. F. Spangler, York, born in York; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, March 12, 1881.

H. K. Weiser, York, born in Seven Valleys, Penn.; graduated at University of Pennsylvania, March 15, 1881.

J. H. Yeagley, York, born in Johnstown, Penn.; graduated at Hahnemann Medical College, March 11, 1878.

I. C. Gable, York, born in Windsor Township, York County; graduated at University of Pennsylvania, March 12, 1877.

B. F. Strayer, York, born in York; graduated at Hahnemann Medical College, March 10, 1881.

T. H. Beltz, York, born in Manchester, Md.; graduated at University of Maryland, March 7, 1863.

William H. Wagner, York, born in Dover Township; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, March 12, 1881.

E. Fahs Wagner, York, born in York; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, March 29, 1884.

J. F. X. Weil, York, born in Abbottstown, Penn.; graduated at University of Pennsylvania, March 12, 1869.

Z. C. Myers, York, born in Springgarden Township, York County; graduated at University of Maryland, March 3, 1881.

W. J. Ickes, York, born in Perry County, Penn.; graduated at University of Pennsylvania, May 1, 1884.

D. K. Gottwalt, York, born in Shippens-

burg, Penn.; graduated at University of Pennsylvania, March 15, 1882.

Martin Hoke, Spring Grove, born in Jackson Township; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, March 12, 1881.

F. A. H. Koch, Hanover, born in York County; attended three courses of lectures at University of Maryland, and has practiced for over thirty-three years.

E. L. Melsheimer, Hanover, born in Dover Township; graduated at Pennsylvania Medical College, March 8, 1850.

H. Alleman, Hanover, born in Lancaster County, Penn.; graduated at Pennsylvania Medical College, March 5, 1847.

A. J. Sniveley, Hanover, born in Chambersburg, Penn.; graduated at Bellevue Medical College, New York, March 1, 1866.

O. T. Everhart, Hanover, born in Manchester, Md.; graduated at University of Maryland, March 5, 1856.

J. H. Bittinger, Hanover, born in Adams County, Penn.; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, March 12, 1878.

J. E. Sprenkle, Hanover, born in Hanover; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, March 29, 1884.

G. P. Weaver, Hanover, born in Center County, Penn.; graduated at University of Pennsylvania, March 12, 1875.

Alexander C. Wentz, Hanover, born in Manheim Township, York County; graduated at University of Pennsylvania in June, 1879.

L. L. Rewalt, Wrightsville, born in Middletown, Penn.; graduated University of Pennsylvania, March 14, 1861.

G. A. Rebman, Wrightsville, born in York County; graduated University of Maryland, February 26, 1876.

M. L. Wolford, Dillsburg, born in Adams County, Penn.; graduated Jefferson Medical College, March 13, 1880.

W. F. Brinkman, Jefferson, born in Manchester Md.; graduated Washington University, Md. March 1, 1847.

W. C. Stick, Glenville, born in Codorus, York County; graduated Washington University, Md., June 30, 1874.

J. M. Gross, Dover, born in Dover, York County; graduated Jefferson Medical College, March 9, 1872.

E. A. Wareheim, Glen Rock, born in Manchester, Md.; graduated Homeopathic Medical College, March 1, 1861.

E. P. Rohrbach, Glen Rock, born in Codorus, York County; graduated University of Maryland, March 3, 1881.

J. S. Hetrick, New Freedom, born in Codorus, York County; graduated Washington University, Md., February 20, 1873.

G. W. Bahn, Spring Grove, born in York County; graduated University of Maryland, March 3, 1881.

F. C. Overmiller, Glatfelters, born in Loganville, York County; graduated University of New York.

G. W. Seachman, Windsorville, born in York County; graduated at University of Pennsylvania, February 26, 1866.

Jonas Deisinger, Hellam, born in York County; graduated at University of Pennsylvania, March 14, 1867.

H. A. Zeigler, born in York County; graduated at University of Maryland, March 1, 1870.

J. S. Zeigler, born in Carroll County, Md.; graduated at University of Maryland, March 1, 1871.

H. S. Keller, Glenville, born in York County; graduated at Hahnemann Medical College, March 10, 1871.

J. B. Kain, Manchester, born in York County; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, March 13, 1871.

John D. Keller, Glenville, born in York County; graduated at Hahnemann Medical College, March 6, 1874.

E. R. Albaugh, Glenville, born in York County; graduated at College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, February 26, 1875.

P. D. Baker, Carroll Township, born in York County; graduated at University of Pennsylvania, March 12, 1874.

Henry Nes, York, born in York; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, March 12, 1779.

James C. May, Manchester, born in York County; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, March 12, 1871.

C. G. Hildebrand, Winterstown, born in York County; graduated at College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, March 1, 1881.

Charles Overmiller, Glatfellers, born in York County; graduated at University of City of New York, March 9, 1882.

E. W. Brickley, York, born in York; graduated at Hahnemann Medical College, March 13, 1883.

J. O. Hoffman, Washington Township, born in York County; graduated at University of Michigan, June 28, 1883.

George E. Holtzapple, York, born in York County; graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, March 13, 1884.

All these are living and the great majority are in successful practice. But the local reader will readily recall the honored names of some who have passed away within a comparatively few years; notably the venerable

Dr. Jacob Hay, and his worthy and estimable son, John; also Drs. T. N. Haller, John F. Fischer and William Johnson.

In each of the other counties named there were, and still are, equally honored and distinguished Pennsylvania Germans in the medical profession.

In Adams: the Hubers, Swopes, Peiffers, Humbaughs and others.

In Berks, the Ottos, Hiesters, Luthers, Mühlenbergs, Smiths, Beavers, Rhoads, Weidmans and Landises.

In Dauphin: the Wiestlings, Orths, Witmans, Weidmans, Rhoads, Landis, and Umbergers.

In Franklin: the Senseneys, Fahnestocks, Süsserotts, Franzes, Stricklers, Flickengers, and Sniveleys.

In Lancaster: the Mühlenbergs, Winters, Weidlers, Carpenters (originally Zimmerman), Welschhans, Ehlers, Buschongs, Zieglers, Belemins, Rolands, Rohrers, Musser, Bruners, Brobsts, Dunlaps, and Herrs.

In Lebanon: the Gloningers, Lineweavers, Misches, Schencks, Weisses, and others.

In Lehigh: the Martins, Dickenschieds, Schulzes, Romigs, Herbsts, Freytags, Yoders, Hasslers, Lichtenwallers, and many others. And others there were and still are, whose fame is not merely local, but national, yea, world-wide, notably the late eminent physician, surgeon, lecturer and author, Prof. Samuel Gross, of Philadelphia, and the renowned Dr. Joseph Leidy, professor in the recently established but flourishing School of Biology connected with the University of Pennsylvania in that city.

Teachers: For the year 1884–85, the number of teachers in the public schools of the county, exclusive of the borough of Yorks is about 387; and a careful examination of the list shows that at least 254, or 64 per cent of that number, are persons of Pennsylvania German descent. Excluding all names, the spelling of which does not clearly show this, the following are examples of such as are included in the estimate: Alleman, Anstine (originally Einstein), Bahn, Bupp (originally Bob), Brenneman, Böckel, Coppenheaver (originally Koppenhefer), Craumer (originally Kramer), Dietz, Decker, Dubs, Ehrhart, Ernst, Fackler, Frankinberger, Fahs, Frey, Grau, Gross, Glatfelter, Hartman, Hess, Herman, Kauffman, Ketteman, Kalkman, Lehman, Lehmer, Lehr, Messerly, Meyer, Moul (Maul), Noss, Nace, Oberdier, Plymire, Quickel, Rorbaugh, Rauhouser, Rebman, Steiner, Smyser, Schenck, Trimmer, Throne, Waltersdorff, Weiser, Wantz, Young and Ziegler.

Of the P. G.'s there are three of five in Carroll Township; four of sixteen in Chanceford; two of twelve in Lower Chanceford; twelve (at least), of thirteen in Codorus; twelve out of one dozen in North Codorus; nine, all there are in Conewago; two, all there are in Dallastown; Delta, none; Dover, ten of fifteen; Dover Borough, two, all there are; East Prospect one, and the only one; Fawn Township, none; Fawn Grove, none; Fairview, nine of fourteen; Franklin, three of six; Franklintown, two, and the only two; Glen Rock, at least two of three; Goldsboro, at least one of two; Hanover, at least seven of nine; Hellam, five of seven; Heidelberg, four, all there are: Hopewell, at least eleven of twenty-six; Jackson, at least six of eight; Jefferson (borough), two all told; Lewisberry, the same; Loganville, three of five; Manchester Borough, two, all there are; Manchester Township, sixteen of seventeen; West Manchester, at least seven of eight; Manheim, six, all told; West Manheim, five, all there are; Monaghan, three of five; Newberry at least nine of fifteen; New Salem, one, and the only one; New Freedom, one of two; Penn, seven of eight; Peachbottom, of eleven, none; Paradise, six of seven; Railroad (borough), one, doubtful; Red Lion, one, and the only one; Shrewsbury, seven of thirteen; Shrewsbury (borough), one of two; Springfield, nine of ten; Spring Grove, (borough) one of two; Springgarden, at least fourteen of twenty; Stewartstown, only one, doubtful; Warrington, nine of ten; Washington, ten of eleven; Winterstown, one, doubtful; Windsor, eight of fourteen; Lower Windsor, nine of fourteen; Wrightsville, two of seven; York Township, at least nine of twelve; Felton (independent), one the only one, and Seven Valley, the same.

At the annual sessions of our Teachers' Institute, these Pennsylvania German teachers attend, and many of them actively participate in the various exercises, acquitting themselves, on the average, probably as well as their brethren of other nationalities. The analysis may serve as additional evidence that twenty-one of the thirty-one townships in the county, besides several of the boroughs, are almost thorougly Pennsylvania German in population.

Prof. R. K. Buehrle, superintendent of public schools for the city of Lancaster, in a recent lecture on this subject, delivered in that city, among other things said:

"But are not the Pennsylvania Germans behind, intellectually? Are they not rather backward in the educating of their children?

The annual report of the superintendent of public instruction may throw some light on this question. There are sixty-six counties, excepting Philadelphia, and omitting Allegheny, as containing the two large cities, Pittsburgh and Allegheny, there remain only sixty-five. The value of school property in these counties is $20,566,739, while the Pennsylvania German counties, Berks, Lancaster, Lehigh, Lebanon, Montgomery, Northampton and York alone report $4,681,844, or almost 23 per cent. One-eleventh of all the counties report one-fifth of the value, and of these our own Lancaster stands first with $998,163, and Lehigh, little Lehigh, third, with $809, 905, while Chester, arrogating to itself the claim of having the Athens of Pensylvania in its borders, reports but $614,517, and is ninth in rank. And lest this should be attributed to size, here is Berks with $780,239.

"Of the teachers we have this to say: of the 3,645 permanent certificates issued, 20 per cent belong to these counties, and here again, our own county heads the list with 180, while literary Chester reports but ninety-five. Even in the salaries of female teachers we find that Pennsylvania German Lancaster County pays an average of $37.68, while the so-called Attica of Pennsylvania pays but $35.63; and if she pays her male teachers more, this is easily accounted for by the very small number, only forty-three to Lancaster's 297, and their consequently holding only higher and hence well-paid positions. Among city superintendents we find Landis, Desh, Foose, Nitrauer, Roth, Gotswals, Harpel and Trauseau, surely a fair proportion, at least 24 per cent, while the county superintendents are, perhaps, 21 per cent of the entire number. The Pennsylvania German Second Normal School District first established its State Normal School, which is still the largest in attendance, and so well managed and supported as never to have been in danger of being sold by the sheriff, as were many of the others. Pennsylvania German Lancaster County, was twelve years ahead of Chester, its neighbor, in this matter of establishing its Normal School; and all the counties composed largely of that element have established and maintained such schools, as witness Millersville and Kutztown, while the fourth and the eleventh, not Pennsylvania German districts, are still waiting."

The Clergy: Among Pennsylvania German clergymen of greater or less distinction may be named Arndt, Aurand, Apple (Apfel), Berg, Bomberger (Baumberger), Baugher (Bager), Dubs, Deininger, Enders, Fischer, Fastnacht, Geistweit, Glessner, Göhring, Gottwalt, Harbaugh (Herbach), Hay, Helfenstein, Heiner, Hibschman, Hutter, Jacobs, Krauth, Kurtz, Kohler, Keller, Lochman, Mayer, Menges, Miller, Mühlenberg, Morris (Moritz), Rauch, Rauhauser (late of Franklin County), Reber, Rothrauf, Rothrock, Schmucker, Schneck, Schmidt, Sprecher, Stahr, Stroh, Vanderschlot, Wagner, Wedekind and Ziegler.

Militia: In the Revolutionary times, as early as July, 1775, we find George Lewis Löffler acting as clerk of the Committee of Safety at a meeting of the committee and the officers of the militia companies of York County, held at York. The committee and officers divided the county (then including what is now Adams) into five districts or divisions, and as many battalions, and proceeded to elect field officers. Michael Schwope was chosen one of the majors of the first battalion; Henry Schlagle, lieutenant-colonel of the second, and Gerhard Graef, one of the majors of the fifth battalion. On the 2d of August, following, Michael Schwope communicated these proceedings at large to the Committee of Safety, at Philadelphia, and urged the speedy forwarding of the respective commissions. On the 14th of September, of the same year, an address was signed and sent by seventeen gentlemen, members of one or other of these battalions, to the same committee on the same subject, setting forth, among other things, that each of the battalions then consisted of at least 500 men, and the whole number of "Associators," whose names had been received by the committee, was 3,349. Among the names appended to this address, are those of George Eichelberger, Baltzer Sprugler (Spangler, it doubtless should be), Martin Eichelberger, Michael Schmyser, Nicholas Buttinger (Bittinger), Philip Albright (Albrecht), Daniel Messerly, and John Hay.

Under date of York Town, February 3, 1776, we find the following condensed, but patriotic little communication to the State Committee of Safety.

Gentlemen:

The want of Locks and Barrels for making the Public Arms, Brass and other Materials Scarce, the Demand for Rifles great, and the price of Muskets but Small, in the opinion of Gun Smiths, with other Reasons, have much Retarded the making of the Public Arms, at length the greater part of them are got to work; many Arms in a fair way of being Finished. Labor has been Done and Arms finished to the amount of the Sum sent us by you and upwards; the whole Money you have sent us we have paid to the workmen, and demands are daily increasing on us. We are very Senceable that from present applications it will be absolutely necessary that a further Sum be Ready for the workmen, and hope you will send the sum of £300 or upward to us by Mr.

Swoope,(Michael Swope) We shall carefully lay out the same for the Public Service.

We Remain, Gentlemen,
Your Humble Servants,

Henry Tyson.
Jno. Mickle. Commissioners.
Michael Hahn.

Directed—To the Committee of Safety in Philadelphia.

₱ favor of Thomas Hartley, Esq.

If this was the production of either, (or all) of the three commissioners whose names are signed to it, or, of any other Pennsylvania German layman, it is, altogether, highly creditable, even in a literary sense. If, however, as is most likely, it was the production of Thomas Hartley, Esq., probably their legal counsellor at the time, it shows that his *belles-lettres* was unequal to his patriotism.

Among our Pennsylvania German Revolutionary soldiers were Ensign Henry Miller, Capt. Hartman Deutsch, Lieut. Philip Entler and Ensign Luke Rause, Maj. Michael Schwope, Ensign Christopher Lauman, Lieut. John Hay; Sergeants Paul Metzgar, Henry Walter and John Schulz: Capt. Michael Hahn, Lieuts. Balthaser Spengler and Michael Billmyer, and Ensign George M. Spengler, Lieut. Christian Stake, Capt. Rudolph Spengler, Capt. Michael Doudel, Major Lewis Busch, Lieut. Jacob Stake, Col. Henry Schlegel, Capt. Michael Schmeiser, Capt. Gerhardt Graeff, Lieut —— Kauffman, Capt. Jacob Dritt, Lieut. —— Baymiller, Ensign Jacob Mayer, Lieut. Jacob Holtzinger, Ensign Jacob Barnitz, Lieut. Joseph Welsch, Capt. —— Bittinger, Sergeant Peter Haak, John Strohman, Christian Strohman, Henry Hoff. Joseph Updegraff (Ob den Graef), Daniel Miller, Henry Schulze, and Capt. Yost Herbach. It will be observed that those named were nearly all officers, and of about one hundred names given in Carter and Glassbrenner's History, thirty-five, at least, were Pennsylvania Germans; and of a list of forty-one York County Revolutionary pensioners, given by the same authors, at least twenty were such.

Of ninety-seven officers and privates composing the company of "York Volunteers" which marched to the defense of Baltimore in the war of 1812, under the command of the gallant Michael H. Spangler, were no less than fifty-two Pennsylvania Germans, and in the brave little band of nine volunteers who went from York and fought their way from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, there were seven.

In the War for the Union: In the Eighty-seventh Regiment, Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, organized at York, from September 1 to 25, 1861, and which took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Monocacy, Opequan, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek: Col. George Hay, who was honorably discharged, May 8, 1863. Lieut.-Col. John W. Schall; Lieut.-Col. James A. Stahle; Maj. Noah G. Ruhl; Adjt. G. C. Stroman; Adjt. W. C. Waldman; Chaplain, D. C. Eberhart; Capt. John Fahs; Lieut. Jacob Hay, Jr.; Lieut. John F. Spangler (who died of wounds), Lieut. William Bierbower; Capt. Lewis Maish; Lieut. John Crull, Lieut. Henry Epley; Capt. Isaac Wagner; Capt. Jonathan S. Keesey; Lieut. C. H. Stallman; Lieut. Henry Waltemeyer (killed June 9, 1864); Capt. James H. Blasser; Capt. Edgar M. Ruhl; Capt. Benjamin D. Dull; Capt. Andrew G. Schull; Capt. J. R. Anamaker; Lieut. George Blasser; Lieut. W. H. Welsh; Lieut. Joseph F. Welsh; Lieut. Henry Seitz; Lieut. Samuel W. Keesey (died of wounds); Lieut. Henry Stine; Capt. Solomon Myers; Capt. Charles J. Fox; Lieut. William F. Frank; Lieut. Alexander Strickler: Lieut. Peter Nickle (killed in battle of Petersburg); Isaac J. Simmons; Capt. V. C. S. Eckert; Capt. Henry Morningstar; R. S. Harman; Capt. Philip Gentzler; Lieut. Daniel P. Dietrich; Lieut. M. S. Slothour (killed in battle at Bunker Hill, Va.), Capt. John Albright; Lieut. Charles F. Haack (killed in battle at Monocacy, July 9, 1864); Lieut. C. P. Stroman.

One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment, Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers: Col. Henry J. Zinn (Cumberland County, killed in battle of Fredericksburg, Va.), Col. Levi Maish, Capt. H. A. Glessner, Lieut. Henry Reisinger, Lieut. William G. Bossler, Capt. Lewis Small, Capt. David Z. Sipe, Lieut. John P. Frick. These, with one exception, were from York County; their names indicate their German descent. Besides these there were hundreds of others, officers and privates, of the same patriotic blood, from other parts of the commonwealth, many of whom fell in battle or died of wounds, or disease contracted in the service of their country; and still others who joined regiments organized at Philadelphia and other parts of the state. Prominent among these was Capt. L. H. Greenewalt, who enlisted as a private in Company B, Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, in December, 1861, and served with the regiment until February, 1863, when he was detached by Gen. Milroy as chief of scouts for the Army of the Shenandoah. In January, 1864, he was, at his own request, relieved of that command, and commissioned

and mustered in as captain of Company M, First Maryland, P. H. B. Cavalry, in which he served until the close of the war.

In the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg rest the honored remains of many a brave Pennsylvania German, side by side with thousands from other states and of various nationalities: and doubtless many a heoric German among the hosts of the "unknown." Among the class first named are the following, who fell either as Pennsylvania Volunteers or members of the Reserve Corps, viz.: J. J. Finnefrock, Samuel Finnefrock, Corp. J. Gutelius, William H. Harman, C. Herbster, Franklin Myers, G. Deisroth, Nelson Reaser, Robert Lesher, W. Lininger, John Kunkel, John Weidner, Absalom Link, William H. Knichenbecher, Sergt. Vonderfeer, A. Dellinger, Benjamin Hassiler, G. W. Stalker, T. P. Swoop, John Reimel, George Seip, Fritz Smittle, Emil Preifer, Corp. W. H. Myers. D. A. Ammerman, Peter Hilt, Frederick Heinley, Corp. B. F. Ulrich, Jacob Mauch, William S. Stamm, Samuel Kramer, Solomon Shirk, H. M. Kinsel, George Dunkenefield, David Stainbrook (Steinbruch), D. Bomgardner, Sergt. J. Myers, Gid. F. Borger, Gottfried Hamman, First Lieut. Keimpel, John Heneison, E. Berlin, J. Kleppinger, William Strauss, Jacob Frey, Frederick Schoner, George Herpick, Corp. William Schultz, Jacob Keirsch, John Kramer, George Moyer, A. J. Bittinger, Samuel Zeckman, Sergt. Robert Sensenmyer, Henry W. Beegel, John Metz, S. N. Warner, I. Beider, Mayer Sorber, Joseph Werst, John Boyer, Jacob Christ, Anton Frank, Jacob Zimmerman, J. Stroble, Wendel Dorn, William Vosberg, A. K. Coolbaugh (Kuhlbach), S. Brookmeyer, John Zawell, Corp. Samuel Fitzinger, H. C. Tafel, and A. F. Strock, (75.)

Among those of whose bravery, fidelity and devotion special mention is made by Adjt. Gen. Russell in his annual report (1866, pp.7–8,) are Zentmeyer of the Fifth Reserves, Strauss of the Forty-sixth, Brenholtz of the Fiftieth, Schall of the Fifty-first, Culp of the Fifty-seventh, Tochudy of the Sixty-ninth, Koltes of the Seventy-third, Mahler of the Seventy-fifth, Naghel of the Eighty-third, Kohler of the Ninety-eighth, Greenewalt of the One Hundred and Fifth, Ziegle and Forney of the One Hundred and Seventh, Steinbruch of the One Hundred and Ninth, Zinn of the One Hundred and Thirtieth, Snyder of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth, Rosengarten of the Fifteenth Cavalry, and Knoderer of the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh.

"To this roll of honor," he says, "might be added the long list of line officers, and the still longer list of patriotic private soldiers, who contributed their lives a sacrifice to sustain the same noble cause. What substantial consideration can be too great, what manifestations of gratitude too liberal, on the part of their surviving countrymen, toward the families of those who fell in their behalf, and died, not only to save their government, but to protect their homes and hearth-stones from the pollution of the ruthless invader?"

In our neighboring counties, the result of investigation and research is substantially the same. In Adams, originally a part of York (for want of a civil list, or separate local history, a complete analysis of its German Penn. population, etc., cannot be made) the German element never has been so strong as in those counties embracing richer soils. A quiet, honest rural life, freedom from debt, a good farm, or at least a good comfortable Christian home of his own, have ever been about the sum total of the average Pennsylvania German's ambition. A glance, however, at a tax list, a panel of jurors, or of her principal county officers, within even the last ten years, indicates a very considerable German population in Adams county. And, as in York and other eastern, and northeastern counties, it will be found that the names, with the exception of slight modifications in spelling, correspond with those of the original settlers of what was then Lancaster county. Thus we find Achenbach, Buehler, Beitler, Chritzman, Danner, Eichholtz, Fickes, Geyer, Gerloch, Hollinger, Ickes, Kitzmiller, Little, Meyer, Neiman, Oberholtzer, Peiffer, Rauzahn, Schmeiser, Schwob, Spengler, Troxel, Utz, Weldi, Yingling, and Ziegler. The territory now Adams county, though originally settled chiefly by Scotch-Irish, is now, and has for a long time been, the home of many very worthy Pennsylvania German families. Mr. Day in his valuable Historical Collections (1843), says, "The German population now so large in the county, and which threatens soon to outnumber the Scotch-Irish, came in at a much later date—probably about the close of the last century. As late as the year 1790, the inhabitants of all these townships were obliged to go to York postoffice for their letters, twenty-five or thirty miles. In an old York newspaper of that date, there is an advertisement of letters remaining in the office; and it is remarkable that nearly all the names from that region, now Adams county, are Scotch and Irish, the McPhersons, McLellans and all the Macs; the Campbells, Allisons, Wilsons, Morrisons, Worrells etc., etc.—while a German name seldom occurs."

Among "facts gathered from aged citizens of the vicinity" he mentions that Capt. Nicholas Bittinger died in Adams County, in 1804, aged seventy-eight. He was one of the first who took up arms in the war of the Revolution. He was taken prisoner fighting at the head of his column, at Fort Washington. He endured a tedious captivity and hard treatment, which induced the complaint that terminated his life."

Capt. Nicholas Bittinger was a son of Adam Bedinger, or Beedinger (as the name was originally written), who emigrated from Alsace in the year 1736, and landed with his family at Philadelphia, settled at Lancaster, but afterward removed to York. His son, Nicholas, was also a member of the Committee of Safety for York County in 1775. He then resided on Great Conewago Creek, in Menallen Township. That there were other early German settlers in those parts appears from many old title papers, *e. g.*, a deed from John Schauman to Adam Beetinger (Bittinger), dated May 7, 1753, for a tract of land situated on the Carlisle turnpike, three miles northwest of Hanover, York County. On the death of Adam Bittinger, this farm (of 190 acres) became, by proceedings in the Orphan's Court, vested in his eldest son, Nicholas, who also became the owner of numerous other plantations in York, and the then adjoining county of Franklin. His remains lie buried in the Lutheran Cemetery at Abbottstown, Adams County. Henry Bittinger, a venerable citizen of Hanover, now in his eighty-eighth year, and father of John W. Bittinger, Esq., of the York bar, is a great grandson of Adam, and grandson of the brave Capt. Nicholas Bittinger.

It was through the influence, intelligence, and indomitable energy of learned and devoted Pennsylvania Germans, that the Theological Seminary and Pennsylvania College were founded, established, and have been so successfully conducted at Gettysburg. From the Lutheran almanac for 1842, Mr. Day gleans among other things that, "By the efforts of the pastor elect and other ministers, and especially the self-denying labors of the Rev. Benjamin Kurtz, who visited Germany, the seminary was established on a firm basis; that Rev. S. S. Schmucker, was the first professor; Rev. E. H. Hazelius, D. D., the second; that in 1843 the faculty consisted of Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D., chairman; Rev. Charles P. Kranth, D. D., Henry I. Smith, A. M., professor of German, etc. That particular attention was paid to the German language, and the course of studies was so regulated that a due portion might be pursued in that language by all the students who so desired. That the college had its origin in the wants of the German portion of the community, and especially of the Theological Seminary. That a preparatory department was established (in 1827), under the charge of Rev. D. Jacobs, who died in 1831, and was succeeded by Rev. H. L. Baugher (Bager), A. M. That as the number of students had increased, and the prospect of usefulness, especially to the German community, was very flattering, Prof. Schmucker invited the citizens of Gettysburg to co-operate in the establishment of a college, which they did; a charter was procured, and in July, 1832, Pennsylvania College was organized, and, in the following October, went into operation, Drs. Schmucker and Hazelius officiating as professors until October, 1834, when Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., became its president. The faculty, in 1843, consisted of Drs. Krauth, Baugher, Revs. M. Jacobs, W. M. Reynolds, H. I. Smith (professor of the German language, etc.), Dr. D. Gilbert, M. L. Stoever and Gottlieb Bassler. Of these, it will be readily seen, five at least were Germans, or of German descent, and being citizens, if not natives of Pennsylvania, they justly and fairly come within the designation of Pennsylvania Germans.

For want of a separate local history and a more complete civil list, all that can be here added on the subject is that during the last ten years a large proportion of the county offices have been held by Pennsylvania Germans. At this time they are nearly all so; Samuel Eaholtz, is sheriff, George R. Smith, prothonotary, J. S. Stonesifer, registrar and recorder; C. W. Stoner, clerk of courts; Dr. H. L. Diehl, coroner; George E. Stock, treasurer; associate judges, White and Gulden; Samuel McSwope, district attorney; Hartzell, Sheely and Keller, commissioners, and John G. Brinkerhoff, surveyor. At least eight of them are Pennsylvania Germans, exclusive of Mr. McSwope, the very able and learned young district attorney, who though of German descent (the Mc not being a part of the original name) does not speak, though he partially understands the dialect.

Among many highly respectable, influential, enterprising and intelligent Pennsylvania Germans in Adams County are the Fahnestocks, Ruthrauffs, Walters, Sherfys, Stallsmiths, Strickhousers, Schulzes, Stahlys, Forneys, Kurtzes, Hekes, Schiveiys, Musselmans, Brickers, Vandersloots, Schicks, Schrivers, Benners, Weikerts, and others. And these, intermarrying with their Scotch-Irish neighbors, have produced that brave,

hardy, patriotic, industrious and intellegent stock of people for which the now historic battlefield county of Adams is so justly celebrated.

Berks County, from 1779 to and including the year 1885, there were twenty-one representatives in the National Congress, of whom fourteen (or 70 per cent) were Pennsylvania Germans, namely: Frederick A. Mühlenberg (Continental Congress), Daniel Hiester, Joseph Hiester, Mathias Reichert, John H. Hyneman, Daniel Udree, Ludwig Voorman, Henry A. Mühlenberg, George M. Keim, John Ritter, Henry A. Mühlenberg, Jr., William A. Keim, John Schwartz, J. Lawrence Getz, and Daniel Ermentrout, the present member.

The remaining six were William Adams, William Strong, J. Glancy Jones, Jacob K. McKenty, Sydenham E. Ancona, and Hiester Clymer, none of whose names indicate a decidedly German descent, though some were probably familiar with the State dialect. Henry A. Mühlenberg was minister to Austria from 1838 to 1840.

Henry Haller, Bodo Otto, Valentine Eckert, Nicholas Lutz, Joseph Hiester and Charles Schumacher were among the (ten) representatives from Berks County in the Provincial Conference, held in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, Tuesday, June 18, 1776. The other four were Jacob Morgan, Mark Bird, Benjamin Spyker (probably a Pennsylvania German), and Daniel Hunter.

The conference resolved upon the Provincial Convention that met on Monday, July 15, 1776, for the express purpose of "forming a government in this province on the authority of the people only:" and, among other things, agreed upon that ever memorable Declaration of Independence of the province. Among the (eight) delegates from Berks were Gabriel Hiester, John Lescher, Valentine Eckert and Charles Schumacher. The other four were Jacob Morgan, Benjamin Spyker, Daniel Hunter and Thomas Jones, Jr. But even these were not the earliest bold and patriotic measures in which Pennsylvania Germans took part. As early as the 4th of July, 1774, the "committee of the city and county of Philadelphia, through a sub-committee, headed by that immortal leader and champion of constitutional rights, John Dickinson, prepared instructions for the Provincial Committee when it should meet in that same old keystone cradle of liberty, Carpenter's Hall, in July of that year. Thomas Willing (mayor of the city in 1763) was chairman of the committee. Among the Philadelphia members were the following Pennsylvania Germans, Adam Hubley, George Schlosser, Christopher Ludwig and Anthony Morris (Morritz), Jr.

From York, James Smith, Joseph Donaldson and Thomas Hartley, no Pennsylvania Germans. But among five from Berks, was brave alt Chrischtopher Schulze. From Northampton there were four, and among them Peter Kächlein and Jacob Arndt. Through the labors and resolves of this committee was brought about that First American Congress in Carpenter's Hall, where Washington, the two Adamses, Roger Sherman and many other illustrious Christian men of the time, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Anabaptists, and others, bowed the knee side by side with the humble Quaker, while the man of God, Rev. Jacob Duche, offered up that fervent, and justly celebrated "First Prayer in Congress" in behalf of the sacred cause of American Independence.

John Lescher was also a member of the committee (of eleven) that on the 28th of September, 1776, reported the "Declaration of Rights." Baltzer Gehr, of Berks, was, in 1783, elected, and also served as one of the Censors provided for by the Constitution (of 28th of September, 1776) "to enquire whether the Constitution was preserved inviolate in every part."

Of the five representatives from Berks County in the first General Assembly under this constitution, at Philadelphia, March 24, 1789, were three Pennsylvania Germans—Joseph Hiester, Gabriel Hiester and John Ludwig. Of the five delegates who represented Berks County in the convention of 1789 called to amend the constitution (of 1776) were four Pennsylvania Germans: Joseph Hiester, Christopher Lower (Lauer), Paul Groscup (Groszkopf) and Baltzer Gehr. This convention framed the amended constitution of 1790, adopted by a popular vote in the fall of that year, and remained the general, fundamental law of the State until the adoption of the present one in 1873-74. Of the five delgates from Berks County in the State constitutional convention of 1837 two, at least, were Pennsylvania Germans—John Ritter and George M. Keim. Of State officials under the constitution of 1790 (and its several amendments) six were from Berks County, viz.: Joseph Hiester, Governor, Frederick Smith, attorney-general, appointed by Gov. Andrew Schulze (1823) and commissioned an associate justice of the Supreme Court in 1828. John Banks, State treasurer (1847), William M. Hiester, secretary of State (1858). William H. Keim, surveyor-general (1860) and Warren J. Woodward, associate justice of

the supreme court (1874). Three, at least, of these, Joseph Hiester, William M. Hiester and William H. Keim, were Pennsylvania Germans.

Of the twenty-one State senators from Berks County, probably not less than sixteen were Pennsylvania Germans; namely: Joseph Hiester (1790–94). Gabriel Hiester, Christopher Lower, John S. Hiester, Charles Shoemaker, Conrad Feger, George Schall, Paul Geiger, John Miller, Samuel Fegely, John Potteiger, Henry A. Mühlenberg, William M. Hiester, Benjamin Nunnemacher, Daniel Ermentrout, and Edward H. Shearer, (1881–84).

William M. Hiester was speaker of the senate for the year 1855.

Of 180 Assemblymen from that county to and including the year 1884, 125 or 66 per cent were, according to their names, Pennsylvania Germans (as such the Hiesters, the Mühlenbergs, the Leschers, the Gehrs, the Weisers, Schenks, Schneiders, etc., are selected, while the Starrs, Parvins, Boones, Pottses, Rosses, Biddles, Clymers, Lincolns, Davises, Lewises, and the like are omitted as uncertain, or decidedly not Pennsylvania Germans).

Of 56 persons who served us justices and justices of the peace at various times between 1752 and 1791, 27 were Pennsylvania Germans. And out of 17 who held commissions as judges, between 1776 and 1790, 13 were Pennsylvania Germans. Two of these, Janus Diemer and Henry Christ, were president judges. At the present time the three judges learned in the law, Jeremiah Hagenman, Augustus Sasseman, A. L. J. and Hiram H. Schwartz, Orphans Court Judge, are Pennsylvania Germans justly proud of their ancestry, and well may the people be proud of them. Of 25 Associate Judges between 1791 and 1876, 17 were Pennsylvania Germans.

According to Montgomery's "Political Hand-Book of Berks County," up to, and including the year 1882, 247 lawyers were admitted to practice at its bar; at least 121 or nearly 50 per cent of which were Pennsylvania Germans, and, of which latter, the following are now in practice: A. G. Green, E. L. Smith, F. L. Smith, A. B. Wanner, Daniel Ermentrout, William H. Livingood, Abner K. Stauffer, Edward H. Schearer, F. R. Schmucker, William P. Bard, Daniel E. Schroeder, J. H. Jacobs, I. C. Becker, C. H. Schaeffer, William Goodman, H. Maltzberger, P. D. Wanner, James N. Ermentrout, George F. Baer, H. C. G. Reber, Cyrus G. Derr, M. L. Montgomery, E. M. Levan, D. H. Wingerd, B. F. Dettra, B. F. Y. Shearer, John F. Smith, Jefferson Snyder, H. A. Mühlenberg, A. H. Schmehl, E. B. Wiegand, W. D. Horning, G. A. Endlich, H. A. Zieber, Isaac Hiester, J. K. Grant, W. B. Craig, D. N. Schaeffer, F. S. Livingood, H. D. Green, A. R. Heilig, George F. Hagenman, Israel H. Rothermel, John H. Rothermel, H. O. Schrader, A. B. Rieser, and Elwood H. Deyscher (47).

In the first twenty-five years, six Pennsylvania Germans were admitted; in the second, six; in the third, twenty-six; in the fourth, forty-nine; and in the remaining fourteen years thirty-four; which would be at the rate of sixty for the current twenty-five years.

Of the whole number (247), twenty-two have held the office of district attorney for Berks County, and of these, twelve were Pennsylvania Germans, viz.: Jacob Hubley, Daniel Hiester, Peter Filbert, Jeremiah Hagenman, James B. Bechtel, Daniel Ermentrout, Edward H. Shearer, Peter D. Wanner, H. C. G. Reber, William M. Goodman, Hiram U. Kauffman, and Israel H. Rothermel. And three (as we have already seen) are now on the bench. Of her 124 county commissioners, 103 (or 83 per cent) were Pennsylvania Germans. Of her 82 county auditors, 59; of her 24 treasurers, 20; of her 43 sheriffs, 38; of her 32 coroners, 24; of her 28 prothonotaries, 20; of her 27 recorders, 23; of her 26 registrars, 22; of her 29 Orphans Court Clerks, 21; of her 31 clerks of Court of Quarter-sessions, Oyer and Terminer, etc., 20; of her 16 county surveyors, 11; of her 69 poor directors, 64; of her 11 stewards, 7; of her 34 mercantile appraisers, 27; of her 6 sealers of weights and measures, 3; of her 79 prison inspectors, 59; of her 8 prison wardens, 5; of her 5 superintendents of common schools, at least 4; of her 13 jury commissioners, at least 11 were Pennsylvania Germans.

City of Reading.—This incomparably beautiful, healthful and prosperous inland city has a chiefly Pennsylvania German population, which for its general intelligence, industry, enterprise and hospitality, is, probably, unsurpassed, if equaled, by any other of its size in the world. It has had seventeen mayors, twelve of whom were Pennsylvania Germans; and an examination of its list of aldermen, select and common councilmen, and other city officers will exhibit a similar proportion of the prevailing nationality.

Dauphin.—In this county the following named Pennsylvania German gentlemen have held the office of associate judge: John Gion-

inger, Jacob Bucher, Valentine Hummel, Frederick H. Hummel, John C. Bucher, William Dock, A. O. Hiester, Felix Nissley, Moses R. Young, Samuel Landis, Isaac Mumma, and John D. Snyder.

Prominent among the Pennsylvania German lawyers are, or have been, Francis R. Shunk*, David Krause*, F. R. Boas, L. N. Ott, John C. Kunkel*, A. J. Herr, John S. Detweiler*, B. F. Etter, Joshua M. Wiestling, John H. Weiss, Elias Hollinger, F. M. Ott, J. H. Shopp, and David Mumma.

Franklin.—So far as the writer is informed, Franklin County since its erection (in 1784) has had but one presiding judge of German descent, or who can be classed as a Pennsylvania German, namely, Hon. Francis M. Kimmell, originally of Somerset County, who, after a term of ten years, ending December, 1861, resumed his extensive practice in which he still continues. Among twenty-five associate judges, only four were Pennsylvania Germans, namely: Jacob Oyster, Henry Ruby, John Huber and David Oaks (Ochs).

Among other local office-holders, also, the proportion of Pennsylvania Germans has been comparatively small. Of 17 different prothonotaries (1784–1876) 6 were of German descent. Of the same number of registers and recorders, 9. Of 15 clerks of the courts, 3, at most. Of 31 sheriffs, 9. Of 38 treasurers, 14, and of 279 county commissioners, about 108 were Pennsylvania Germans.

Of 317 lawyers (resident and non-resident) admitted to the bar during the same period, only 48 appear to have been of German descent. In the first twenty years of that time, none of that nationality were admitted, in the second, 5; in the third, 6; in the fourth, 20; and in the remaining fourteen years, out of 59 admissions, at least 15 were gentlemen belonging to some of the most respectable and intelligent Pennsylvania German families in the county. A reference to the fact, may not be out of place here, that, in former times the intensely religious (always bordering on the superstitious) sentiment of our German people rendered them conscientiously opposed to allowing their sons to enter the legal profession. In other words, our pious parents of blessed memory, had decidedly fixed conscientious scruples on this subject, and certainly not without at least the very plausible reason that it is a lawyer's business to advocate his client's cause whether right or wrong; and whether right or wrong, the advocate must generally be aware. It would probably be both easy and interesting to show, from the records of the schools and seminaries, how large a majority of young Pennsylvania Germans have hitherto preferred the gospel to the law, and the pulpit to the bar, but a change in this respect is evidently going on, and, if it continues, in less than fifty years the case may be reversed.

The original settlers of Franklin County, were Scotch-Irish, and though they were soon followed, and perhaps equaled if not outnumbered, by the Germans, yet, as the records show, the local affairs have been managed chiefly by the former.

Lancaster.—Among the very able practitioners at the Lancaster bar are the following named gentlemen, all of whom speak the Pennsylvania German dialect, and nearly all are of German descent: J. B. Amwake, Owen P. Bricker, Charles Dennes, Adam J. Eberly, B. F. Eshleman, David McMullen, A. C. Reinoehl, Simon P. Eby, D. P. Rosenmiller, A. W. Snader, J. L. Steinmetz, William D. Weaver, William R. Wilson and William A. Wilson.

Lebanon.—In Lebanon County no Pennsylvania German appears ever to have held the office of president judge; but among her associate judges (not learned in the law) were John Gloninger, David Krause, John Weidman, John Batdorff, John Schindel, Adam Weis, Samuel Goshert, William Rank, Henry Carmany, George Reidenaur, Allen P. Hibschman and Thomas Kramer.

Since 1813, as near as can be ascertained, about 200 lawyers were admitted to the bar, of whom at least seventy were Pennsylvania Germans; and prominently among them were Francis R. Shunk, Jacob B. Weidman, Daniel J. Hiester, Thomas H. Bibighaus, John R. Breitenbach, Jacob Amwake, John W. Killinger, Peter Batdorff, Adam Orth, David Krause, F. B. Schoener, H. D. Leineweaver, John W. Mish, John S. Bassler, Cyrus G. Derr, and many others, a great majority of whom were admitted within the last forty years, and no less than twenty-six of them between 1861 and 1873.

Lehigh (Lehi) is one of the most highly cultivated, prosperous and intelligent counties in the State, with a Pennsylvania German population of at least 75 per cent. Its territory was originally a part of the great county of Bucks, included in what afterward became Northampton, from which (in 1812) it was separated and erected into a new county under its present name. The original settlers of this region were Germans, and in no other part of the State have the people

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*Deceased.

and their dialect so well maintained their hold as in this. Prominent among them were the Mickleys, Bretzes, Balliets, Kirstens, Ochses, Meyers, Rausches, Williamses, Betlzarts, Machlings, Hasts, Stubers, Kohners, Benners, Zimmermans, Weinachts, Baugeoners, Ords, Dubbses, Eberhardts, Hubers, Mumbauers, Roeders, Spinners, Stahls, Weandts, Dickenschieds, Hetricks, Müllers, Schelleys, Keifers, Schneiders, Rudolphs, Dretzes, Heinbachs and Derrs. They were, as the local history informs us, Palatinates—refugees from religious persecution at home, and sometime prior to the year 1736 were the founders of the now historic Grosz Schwamm Kirche, or Long Swamp Church, in, now, Lower Milford Township. They were of the Reformed or Calvinistic faith. The church has had nineteen pastors, all German, and all of German descent except two: Friederich de La Cour, a Frenchman, called by the Pennsylvania Germans Dellicker, and Friederich Wilhelm von der Schlut, Sr., who was probably a low-Dutchman. Prominent among them, also, were Johann Heinrich Goetschius (the first pastor, 1736–39), Johann Rudolph Kidweiler, Casper Wack, Johann Theobald Faber, J. Albert, C. Helfenstein, Daniel C. Weiser and Clement C. Weiser, D. D. The present congregation numbers over 400 communicants, representing not less than, probably, 1,000 substantial, thrifty, intelligent Pennsylvania German speaking people. As early as 1840 a Sunday-school was established, which has had nine superintendents, nearly all of whom were Pennsylvania Germans. Several ladies have been teachers in this school for at least forty years, notably the Misses Eberhart. Beside this, there are in the two townships of Upper and Lower Milford some six other churches and congregations of German Reformed and Lutheran Christians, with their respective Sunday-schools attached, whose membership and lists of pastors are as thoroughly Pennsylvania German as that of the old "Long Swamp" Church, and among them we find many familiar ancestral names, such as Moser, Eckert, Wentz, Ritter, Lutz, Fischer, Kohler, Köhler, Schweigert, Schäffer, Wittmeier, Wagner, Jacob von Buskirch, Kurtz, Schlosser, *et al.* In addition to these and other church people (Kircheleid) there are societies and organizations of Mennonites, Schwenkfelters and others, all Pennsylvania German, and representing a large proportion of the landed industry and wealth, if not of the intelligence of the general population.

Prior to the year 1805, a pious and intelligent Schwenkfelter, Balthaser Krauss, Jr., donated a tract of land to Gregorius Schulze and Jacob Gerhard, in trust for a burying ground. In 1815 a meeting-house was erected on it, when the entire male membership consisted of eleven persons: three Krausses, three Yeakels (Jeckels), two Schulzes, one Neuman, one Gerhard, and one Meschter. In connection with it a school was established in which, besides German, Latin and Greek were taught for many years. Andrew, one of the sons of Balthaser Krauss, of Kraussdale, became an organ builder, and when he was only nineteen years old, he, assisted by his brother John, built the first pipe-organ ever made in Pennsylvania.

Among the many honored and intelligent Pennsylvania Germans of Lehigh County are: Hon. Edwin Albright, president judge of its several courts; he was admitted to the bar in 1862, at the age of twenty-four; was district attorney for one term and State senator two terms, prior to his elevation to the bench, in 1878. Rev. Henry S. Bassler, a minister in the German Reformed Church for more than fifty years. Drs. C. F., C. and John H. Dickenschied. Rev. Joseph S. Dubbs, D. D., now professor of History and Archeology in Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, is a descendant of Jacob Dubbs, Jr., one of the pioneer settlers, and founder of the Dubbs family in this country. They were remotely of Bohemian origin, and in that language the name signifies an oak, Duba, or, in German, Eichen; deep-rooted, sturdy, wide-spreading, flourishing and useful. The great ancestor and his family in Europe, were followers of the celebrated reformer and martyr, John Huss, and the head of the family so distinguished himself in the religious wars that he received the honors of knighthood.

The late Hon. Jacob Dillinger was the son of a distinguished merchant from Würtemberg, who settled at an early day in Lehigh County. Jacob was educated in the English, German and French languages. He represented his native county four successive terms in the State legislature; was deputy surveyor; clerk of the courts, prothonotary, a member of the constitutional convention of 1837–38; twice a (democratic) presidential elector; associate judge, first president of the Allentown (National) Bank, alderman, mayor of the city, and first superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, all of which, besides numerous minor trusts, he filled with ability and fidelity. He left several children, all of the highest intelligence and respectability, among them several sons, now among the leading business men of the county, one

of whom is a member of the bar, and has, like his father, filled numerous positions of public trust and confidence with equal honor and integrity.

The late Rev. E. W. Hutter, D. D.,* who was a native of Allentown, and of German descent. He was the grandson of Christian Jacob Hutter, who established and edited the Easton *Sentinel* and the Allentown *Republikaner*, and the son of Charles L. Hutter, who succeeded his father in the editor ship of the latter paper. At the age of sixteen E. W. Hutter, on the death of his father, returned home from school and succeeded him in the editorship of the *Independent Republikaner* and the *Lehigh Herald*. While yet in his minority he was appointed by Gov. Wolfe prothonotary of Lehigh County, and afterward, by Amos Kendal, postmaster at Allentown. Subsequently he held a position in the surveyor-general's office at Harrisburg, whence he was called to the editorship of the *Keystone*, and afterward established the *Pennsylvanian* and the *Staat Zeitung*; was State printer two terms, editor of the *Democratic Union*, deputy secretary of the commonwealth, private secretary to James Buchanan when secretary of State (under President Polk), and afterward editor and proprietor of the *Lancaster Intelligencer and Journal*. His wife was a daughter of the well and favorably known Pennsylvania German, Col. Jacob Schinidel, of Lebanon County. On the death of their only two children, he determined to enter the ministry of the Lutheran Church, and did so, devoting the remainder of his life to the preaching of the gospel. In the course of his preparation he had charge of the Lutheran Book Concern, and assisted in conducting the *Lutheran Observer*. After his licensure he succeeded Rev. Doctor Stork as pastor of St. Matthew's Church, Philadelphia, where he continued in faithful, acceptable and successful Christian work until the time of his death. Though equally opposed to slavery, rebellion and war, he was, during the late civil conflict, a stanch and active Union man. He was an intimate friend of President Lincoln, and frequently in confidential counsel with him. Both Dr. Hutter and his wife were, during that trying period, actively and faithfully engaged in ministering to the wants of the sick and wounded of both armies. Dr. Hutter was one of the managers of the ever memorable Refreshment Saloon at Philadelphia; one of the originators of the Soldiers' Orphan's Home; he dedicated the first Soldier's Orphan school in America, and his memory is justly honored by a bust of marble in the hall of that building. How grateful the task of such a record! Well do such people deserve to live in our histories, and so may they live throughout all time.

Adam Woolever (originally Wohlleber), lawyer, orator, statesman and author. Edward Erdman (son of Hon. Jacob Erdman), though a plain farmer by occupation, was one of the leading men of the county, and filled various places of public trust. Among about a score of such as he, and who organized and established the Lehigh Agricultural Society, one of the grandest and most successful in the State, were no less than sixteen Pennsylvania Germans. Such were Edward Kohler, its first president, and his seven successors; all of its six secretaries, and three of its four treasurers. Joseph Seager, an enterprising and intelligent Pennsylvania German, introduced the first steam-engine ever used in Lehigh County (in 1837). Of forty chief burgesses of Allentown, at least twenty-six were Pennsylvania Germans, and of eight mayors there were seven. In the banking business of the county they have taken a leading and active part, and in educational enterprises a large majority of them have been fully up with their fellow citizens of other nationalities. Of about 400 names of the most prominent, influential and intelligent citizens, whose careers have been briefly sketched by the historians of Lehigh, and her little mountain sister Carbon, at least 265 are Pennsylvania Germans. In the former alone there are sixty-five teachers holding permanent certificates, fifty-four of whom are Pennsylvania Germans; and so are seventy-five of her one hundred medical doctors. From her military rosters it appears that she sent out about 2,000 Union soldiers during the slaveholders' rebellion, not less than 75 per cent of whom were Pennsylvania Germans. The Allen Guard, Capt. Thomas Yeager, was one of the first five companies accepted by the governor, to reach the national capital, which they did on the evening of April 18, 1861; thus forming, so to speak, the head of that grander column of 2,000,000 of brave men who followed in their footsteps in defense of the Union. The timely arrival of those five companies probably saved Washington from falling into the hands of the rebels, and for this they received the thanks of Congress. The guard numbered fifty-one men, officers and privates, of whom at least forty were Pennsylvania Germans. The Allen Rifles, Capt. Gausler.

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*See History of the counties of Lehigh and Carbon, by Matthews and Hungerford. Philadelphia. Everts & Richards, 1884.

(a company of the First Pennsylvania Regiment), similarly constituted, did duty bravely in guarding the Northern Central Railway and our own homes against the vandalism of the rebels, just now twenty-four years ago—May, 1861.

The York County National Bank.—What is now the York County National Bank* was originally (in May, 1845) organized as the York County Savings Institution. Christian Lanius was chosen president, and William Ilgenfritz, cashier. Both having declined to accept, Charles Weiser was elected president, and William Wagner, cashier. The first board of directors were Daniel Hartman, Christian Lanius, Peter McEntyre, Michael Doudel, Charles Weiser, Dr. Luke Rouse, Abraham Forry, Thomas Baumgardner, William Danner and John G. Campbell.

July 21, 1846, Mr. Weiser resigned the presidency and was succeeded by Mr. Campbell. The new directors then chosen were John Hoff, Adam Smyser, Adam Klinefelter, Alexander Demuth, Daniel Loucks and Jacob Hantz.

In 1847 the new directors chosen were W. H. Kurtz, Daniel Kraber, John Reiman and George S. Morris.

In 1848 the new directors chosen were Adam J. Glossbrenner and E. G. Smyser.

In 1849 the name of the institution was changed to that of the York Savings Bank; when it became a bank of issue, and George Wogan, Francis Koch and Joseph Schall became newly elected directors.

In 1850 the newly elected directors were Charles Hay, Henry Kraber, John Fahs farmer), and Robert J. Fisher. In 1851 Jacob Weiser and Dr. William S. Roland. In 1852 V. K. Keesey. In 1853 P. A. Small, William Smith and Eli Lewis, the latter of whom was then chosen president in the room of Mr. Campbell.

In 1854 Eli Myers and Edward Chapin were elected directors, and in 1855 George Upp. In 1856 W. H. Kurtz (of C).

In 1857 John L. Mayer, Henry Small and Alexander Klinefelter were elected directors. In 1858 George W. Wantz, Dr. Charles M. Nes and A. Gartman. In 1859 Samuel Ruby; and Mr. Lewis resigned the presidency, and was succeeded by Philip A. Small.

In 1860 Nicholas Seitz was elected a director, and in 1861 Michael Smyser, Dr. T. N. Haller, J. S. Croll and W. D. Elliott. In 1862, Karle Forney and John A. Weiser. In 1863, H. D. Schmidt and William Ross. In 1864, Charles Fisbel, Alexander Hay and E. Melchinger, and in that year the institution became a National bank under its present name.

In 1865 and 1866, there was no change. In 1867 M. B. Spahr and Peter Wiest became directors, and in 1868, John Fahs (merchant).

In 1869 Charles Maul was chosen a director, and in July of the same year, William Wagner, who had been cashier from the beginning, died, and was succeeded by James A. Schall, who had acted as teller continuously, from February, 1853.

In 1870 Joseph E. Rosenmiller was chosen a director, and in 1871 David F. Williams. In 1872 and 1873 no change. In 1874 Enos Frey, C. A. Keyworth and Samuel Smyser, were elected directors.

In 1875 the only change was the death of the president, P. A. Small, and the election of David F. Williams as his successor. In 1876 Michael Schall and William Laumaster were chosen directors, and in 1877 Samuel Gottwalt. In 1878 no change.

In 1879 F. S. Weiser and George H. Wolf were elected directors, and in 1880, F. C. Polack.

In October, 1881, the president, Mr. Williams, died, and in November following, was succeeded by Joseph E. Rosenmiller, W. H. Kurtz (of C) having as vice-president acted as president in the *interim*. In this year there was no change in the directorship.

In 1882 W. E. Patterson was elected, and Dr. W. S. Roland was re-elected, director, and in 1883 James A. Dale. In 1884 there was no change. In 1885 David Rupp was elected, but declining to serve, James H. Fisher was chosen in his place. On the 10th day of March of this year, Mr. Rosenmiller resigned the office of president, and was succeeded by Dr. Roland.

The present officers are W. S. Roland, president; James A. Schall, cashier; Isaac A. Elliot (who succeeded Mr. Schall in 1869), teller.

Mr. Lewis Eppley is and has been bookkeeper since January 22, 1873.

The present board of directors are Dr. W. S. Roland, W. H. Kurtz, Joseph E. Rosenmiller, Samuel Gottwalt, Enos Frey, W. E. Patterson, James H. Fisher, James A. Dale and William Laumaster.

Daniel Lehman who died some years ago, had been messenger and watchman from the

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*The failure to procure the necessary data for a sketch of the York National Bank, the oldest and largest in capital and business, of all, is much regretted. The writer of this chapter had taken it for granted that a paper with special reference to all the banks had been prepared by others, from which he would be permitted to extract and present in a condensed form, what appertained to his own particular subject; but learning, only when too late, that such was not the case, and the publishers declaring the allowance of further time impracticable, this explanation, for the apparent oversight, without reflection on any one (but with thanks to the bank officers named, for their kindness), seemed due to the public.

organization of the institution to the time of his death, a period of some twenty-five or thirty years. He was succeeded by Lewis J. Wampler, since whose death Mr. John Craver, the present incumbent, has held the position.

Of its seven presidents, four were gentlmen of German descent. Only two of the whole number survive—Messrs. Roland and Rosenmiller. Of the same descent were both its cashiers. As nearly as could be ascertained seventy-six different persons—medical doctors, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, farmers, and ex-editors, some of them gentlemen of fortune and leisure, have served as directors; and of these seventy-six, at least sixty, or 78 per cent, were of German descent. Including cashiers, tellers, book-keepers, and watchmen, eighty-three different persons have been concerned and employed in the control and management of the institution; sixty-five, at least, of whom are, or were, apparently of German ancestry.

The First National Bank of York was chartered February 24, 1864, with a capital of $200,000, which was the same year increased to $300,000. Its first president was Eli Lewis; first cashier, Hy. D. Schmidt; clerk, S. B. Hopkins.

First board of directors: John L. Mayer, Daniel Hartman, David E. Small, D. A. Rupp, W. Latimer Small, J. D. Schall, Isaac Frazer, and Z. K. Loucks.

In 1867 (after the death of Mr. Lewis) Hy. D. Schmidt became president, Jacob Bastress, cashier, and C. E. Lewis, teller. In the same year, also, the presidency changed again from Mr. Schmidt to David E. Small, and from the latter to Z. K. Loucks.

In addition to these already named, Eli Lewis Hy. D. Schmidt, S. S. Hersh, W. G. Ross, John H. Small, Jacob Loucks, N. H. Shearer, J. M. Danner, C. M. Billmeyer, and Robert Smith have acted as directors.

In addition to S. B. Hopkins, J. B. Bastress, C. E. Lewis, John J. Frick, W. H. Souder, H. D. Rupp, H. C. Niles, R. H. Schindel, Ivan J. Glossbrenner, and H. K. Fox have served as clerks.

Messengers, Samuel Coble and Caleb Kepner.

The officers now are: president, Z. K. Loucks; cashier, J. Bastress; teller, J. J. Frick; book-keeper, R. H. Schindel; discount clerk, Ivan Glossbrenner. Capital, $300,000; surplus, $100,000.

Of its four presidents, three were Pennsylvania Germans; also, at least, one of its two cashiers; and of some eighteen different directors at least twelve. Of about twenty-eight different persons who have been connected with the bank, in one capacity or another, at least sixteen appear to be of German descent.

The Farmers' National Bank of York.—The certificate of the comptroller authorizing the bank to commence business, bears date the first day of March, 1875; capital, $200,000; surplus fund, $30,000; undivided profits, $14,040.11.

V. K. Keesey, president; E. P. Stair, cashier. Directors: John A. Weiser, W. H. Jordan, M. S. Eichelberger, M. B. Spaher, N. Lehmeyer, Charles Spangler, S. H. Forry, Horace Keesey and V. K. Keesey.

The bank commenced business on the 25th of March, 1875.

The above has been kindly furnished by the president of the bank, to which let it be added, that here too, it will be seen that more than half, indeed, nearly if not all, the gentlemen who have been instrumental in the establishment of, and who have hitherto so successfully conducted the business of this, as yet young but flourishing institution, are of German descent.

Western National Bank of York.—The preliminary meeting which led to the formation of this bank, was held April 6, 1875, at the American House, northwest corner of Market and Newberry Streets.

Between this time and July 22, 1875, the stock was sold to ninety-four subscribers, and on this latter date the bank was organized by the shareholders signing the articles of association and the organization certificate furnished for this purpose by the comptroller of the currency.

After the above named instruments were executed, the shareholders held an election for the first Board of Directors, which resulted in the following named gentlemen being chosen: J. H. Bear, Israel Laucks, William H. Emig, Clay E. Lewis, Frederick Greiman, Albert Smyser, John Fahs Jr., Silas H. Forry, Daniel Kraber, Charles A. Klinefelter, H. B. Schroeder, Solomon Myers and George W. Ruby.

October, 1875, the bank was chartered, and on Monday, November 29, 1875, the bank was opened for the transaction of business. Jacob H. Baer, was elected president and M. J. Skinner, cashier.

On May 5, 1877, the Board unanimously deposed Mr. Baer, and on May 12, 1877, Albert Smyser was elected president, and so continues.

M. J. Skinner died January 11, 1879, and January 13, 1879, Clay E. Lewis was elected cashier, and so continues.

During the existence of the bank, in addi-

tion to the men who were first elected as directors, David Smyser, Samuel Lichtenberger, William H. Bott, Frederick Klinepeter and James A. Dale, have served in that capacity.

The present Board of Directors is composed of Albert Smyser, Samuel S. Sprenkle, William Eyster, Michael Miller, Israel Laucks, William H. Miller, Charles A. Klinefelter, Albert Smyser, John Zellar, E. L. Schroder, John Fahs, Solomon Myers and Frederick Greiman.

Both the presidents, but neither of the cashiers, were Pennsylvania Germans; although Mr. C. E. Lewis, the present cashier, speaks the dialect.

Of some twenty-six different persons who have served as directors (including the present board), twenty-four are of German descent, and all except one are Pennsylvania Germans. Of about thirty different persons who have served this bank, either as officers, directors, or employees, at least twenty-five were of German descent.

The Drovers' and Mechanics' National Bank of York, was organized May 22, 1883, with N. F. Burnham as president and J. V. Giesey as cashier. The first board of directors were Samuel Lichtenberger, Edward Smyser, H. J. Gresly, Dr. B. F. Spangler, W. H. Bond, George F. Shive, Israel F. Gross, Frederick Grothe, Jacob Brodbeck and George W. Holtzinger. Edward Smyser has since died; H. J. Gresly and Dr. B. F. Spangler have resigned, and Frank Loucks and Samuel Rutter have taken their places. A glance at the names shows that all the officers except the president, and all the directors except perhaps, one, are Pennsylvania Germans.

THE DIALECT.

This is made up, chiefly, of words from several of the foreign German dialects, such as the Allemannisch, the Pfälzisch, the Schwäbisch, etc., as well as some from the German proper, or south German; and, as spoken here, with a rather free admixture of English. Its mixed character is, of course, owing to the mixed character of the original German settlers; people, as we have seen, from all parts of Germany. It is sometimes claimed to be a true dialect of the south German—a language more prolific of dialects than, perhaps, any other—but strictly this claim is hardly well-founded, inasmuch as the term dialect would seem to imply a somewhat nearer relationship to the parent language than the Pennsylvania German does to the south, or high German. It might, perhaps, not inappropriately be ranked as a collateral rather than a lineal relation of the pure German. Or, if lineal, then a descendant in the second, rather than the first degree. With this single qualification (somewhat reluctantly introduced), there can be no more faithful description of the real character of Pennsylvania German and its relation to south German than that given by Prof. J. H. Stahr, in a very ably written article on the subject, and printed in the Mercersburg *Review*, October, 1870, from which (with his kind permission) the following quotations are made:

> It might naturally be supposed that the Pennsylvania dialect would undergo important changes during the lapse of so many years, so as to vary considerably from its original form or forms. Dialects change rapidly, particularly when there is no written language to keep them in proper bounds, * * * But that the type of Pennsylvania German is south German, and that no changes of any importance except the introduction of English words, have taken place, is put beyond all doubt, by the fact that there are now dialects spoken in south Germany, which, not only bear a striking resemblance to Pennsylvania German, but are really almost identically the same, particularly the Pfälzer dialect. * * * We find these different dialects throughout the entire history of the German nation, from the earliest period down to the present time * * * Pennsylvania German, as a High German dialect, having its origin and history altogether separate from the Dutch, gives expression to a particular phase of German life, molded by the plastic hand of culture, custom, soil, climate, etc. As such it has, perhaps, elements of strength, advantage and excellencies not now found in the literary High German; whilst it is no doubt also deficient in many of the best traits of the cultivated High German. * * * If we ask, now, What is the literary value of Pennsylvania German? it is not difficult to find an answer. As its construction is simple, and less involved and its words shorter, it is, of course, more fluent than High German. It flows easily and naturally, so that it seems to be the easiest thing in the world to talk on the part of Pennsylvania Germans, whilst High German is rather precise and cumbrous. * * * High German may be compared to a well-trained horse, saddled and bridled, moving regularly, according to the most approved principles of horsemanship; whilst Pennsylvania German reminds us of an unbridled steed careering over the fields, for his own gratification, in joyous freedom. High German bears us along with the stately step of the regular soldier, in close ranks, according to the drill of some famous sergeant, whilst Pennsylvania German allows the freedom of the route step, and puts us more at ease. The straightforwardness of the Pennsylvania Germans, their honesty and want of ceremony, are all expressed in their dialect; must be expressed there if the principles above laid down are correct. Let it be borne in mind that these people are Germans, among whom "vows bind less than clasped hands;" people who hate hypocrisy, deceit and pride of every kind. If some of them have degenerated, "the more's the pity." (He might have added but such degeneration is not peculiar to them.) * * * Now, just as we find the people do we find their language, and neither can be understood without understanding the other.
>
> But is Pennsylvania German adapted or qualified, if we may use that word, to become a literary language? We do not hesitate to answer in the negative; and yet we do not wish to be classed with

those who sneer at Pennsylvania German poems and call them mere jargon. The dialect has now its literary language—High German—and this answers every purpose as fully as if Pennsylvania German itself were exalted so as to become a literary language. It must, therefore, remain a dialect, but as such it is not excluded from the domain of literature. It has its office as a dialect, a work, a mission to which we have already referred. It is to give expression to a particular phase of German life; to serve as the organ or mouth-piece of feelings and states of mind which lie deeper, become more special than those expressed by high German philosophy, theology, and the loftier themes of poetry lie beyond its domain; but it claims, and has a right to claim, a domain of its own, within which popular songs, lyric poetry in different forms may appear from time to time, manifesting a poetical power in the bosom of a single community which sings what is peculiar to it in strains as sweet as those in which Goethe expressed the consciousness of the whole German nation. It has always been thus. Popular songs and popular poetry are made, not for the people, but by the people; whether this be done by the whole community, so that poetry grows insensibly, as was the case in the first classical period of German literature, or whether one individual becomes the organ of the rest, and thus expresses what all feel. * * * There are elements of feeling, phases of life, which appear only in a certain sphere, and these can best be expressed in particular dialects. Thus we find Scotch poetry, than which none can have charms more sweet to the native of fair Caledonia, or to him who has learned to understand and appreciate this dialect. We find in German literature a Hebel and a Claudius, who labored in similar fields; and we have to-day Fritz Reuter and others who make use of particular dialects, and carry the hearts of the people with them as they could in no other way. It is not surprising, therefore, that the attempt should be made here in America. Indeed, the only wonder is that it was not made much earlier."

The reason would seem obvious enough. High German scholars, as a class—the regulars, those who mount and ride the "well-trained horse, saddled and bridled, according to the most approved principles of horsemanship," or who move along "with the stately step of the regular soldier," have always been influenced by a prejudice (against the dialects, and especially the Pennsylvania German), similar to that cherished by the soldiers of the regular army against the "homespun militia," and, consequently, they not only refrained themselves, from speaking or writing in the despised "mongrel," but sneered at every attempt to do so on the part of others, until finally, Dr. Harbaugh, whose heart was ever with the common people; who never became ashamed of his rustic origin, nor forgot the debt of gratitude and reverence he owed to his plain, honest and faithful Christian parents, and who, though he commenced his studies in the rugged furrow, attained to the first and highest scholastic honors, boldly defied the ridicule and narrow-hearted contempt of many of his learned contemporaries, and gave vent to his feelings on his homely harp while singing to us, "'S Alt Schulhaus an der Krik" and "Heemweh" in the dear old dialect he had learned at his mother's knee. In the production of these and other poems in the dialect he became at once the pioneer in Pennsylvania German literature, as well as an inspiration to all others who have since attempted or produced anything worthy of the cause.

It may not be deemed out of place here, to give some illustrations showing the similarity of our Pennsylvania German (when properly written) to several of the foreign German dialects, and first the Allemannisch, a dialect which is spoken in that nook or corner of the Rhine between Frickthal and what was formerly Sundgau and beyond, even as far as to the Alps, throughout Schwarzwald and a great part of Swabia. Take, for example, a few stanzas from Hebel's "Der Wegweiser."

> "Weisch wo der Weg zum Mehlfass isch,
> Zum volle Fass im Morgeroth?
> Mit 'Pflueg und Charst dur's Weizefeld
> Bis Stern und Stern am Himmel stoht."

Whilst there are some strange words and forms of expression here, we readily recognize the familar Pennsylvania G. "zum" for the H. G. zu dem, and our broad "isch" for the polite German ist.

> "Me hackt se lang der Tag eim hilft.
> Me luegt nit um un blibt nit stoh;
> Druf goht der Weg dur's Schürtenn
> Der Küche zu, do hemmer's jo!"

Here we have "hackt" for hauet, "druf" for darauf, and, "do hemmer's jo!" instead of the stilted H. G. "da, (or hier) haben wir es, ja wohle! "Isch," is peculiar to certain localities and even families; in others they use iss.

> "Doch wandle du in Gottesfurcht!
> I roth der, was i rothe cha;
> Sel Plätzli het e gheime Thür
> Und's sin no Sachen ehne dra."

In this last stanza we find our familar "sel," for the German solches; and "s'sin" for es sind. In the three stanzas there are, say, eighty-four words, about thirty of which are Allemannisch, and the rest High German.

In Alt Bayerisch we find such words as bissel, ebbes, glei, hi (for hin), is (for ist), kumma, mei, nimma, nix, raar, rari, sell, sell'n, thu, etc.

In the Schwäbisch we meet with many quite as familar to the Pennsylvania German reader: e. g. Allabot (every whipstitch), bitzla (bissili), Hutzla, Krotteschinder (a cheap pocket knife for urchins), Schtoffel (Christopher), freyli, Freed, derbey, nix, Bix (gun), Bua, drumm, Hanswurst, Jammerthal, knitz (mischievous), Briefle, Alleweil, Schnee, Got-

ziger, 'n Gotziges, etc. Gascha (Gosch), Kotz (mouth), Luder, namma, nemma, nau, sott (for solt), Schlag (a whipping), Mäd, Mädchen, etc.

Plattdeutsch bears, perhaps less resemblance to our dialect than any other; and yet in one of Fritz Reuter's latest works (in Plattdeutsch) are found not a few words and phrases in very common use among Pennsylvania Germans: such as Fedder, Knewwel, krigt, so seggt er, kum, Frede (n), Dochter, Döchter, Anner, sin, hadd, grad, un, de, Brill, Wohr (heit), Deuker (Deuhenker, the mild for devil), woll, kinner, Latern, Johr, Kop, Verstännig, iss, Scharmant, Wunner, Disch, Kirl, (Kerl), Kleder, Jeder, Wedder, Lewen, gewen, dorwedder, etc.

The Vienna dialect also abounds in words substantially identical, both in spelling and pronunciation, with those of similar significations in the Pennsylvania German, e. g., abg'schafft, abg'ledert, abg'legt abg'rennt; a'lege, ablege, a'schaffe, a'g'schafft, a'schpinne, a'g'schpunne; allerweil, allzeit, allemol, allebuff; a'narre, a'g'narrt; a'stelle, a'g'stellt; balwirn, Bed'l, Bagaschi, Bettbrunzer, Bind'l, bred, breder, Brennessel, Deck'l, desmal, derweil, Dreck, dreckig, Drecksau, Dunner; ebba, ehnder, Fid'l fid'ln, fix, fixunfertig; Gaff gaffen, Gänzhautig, Geplapper; Hack, hacken, Hemad, heund, heundigs-dags; is; kaput, kitzlich; Laab, Lauskerl, Lis'l (Lisi); maustott, Mich'el, Miirschaam; Nix (Mir nix un dir nix), Aud'l, Nud'l; drucker; Ox, Ox'kopf; pfutsch, Pud'l, Pud'lerei, Purzelbam, Rapp'lkop, rapp'lköpfisch. Rudi (Rudolph), Rumm'l; Sack, Saperment; Sau, Säukerl, Schib'l, Schinder, Sclucker, Schliffel, Schleck, Schlecker; Schmierkäs, Schmunzler, Schnaderganz, Schnauzbart, Schneeball'n, Schnitz, Schunk'n, Sun, Summer, Ald-weibersummer; Tapper, Trippstrill; umschmeise, umschnappe, umadum, umbatzle, unhaspel'n, umkumma, Unkraut.

It is to be observed that neither in the German nor any of its dialects, does the digraph, sh, occur (as in the English). The intermediate c is always present; thus, sch. The German sound of h is hah (or haw), and that of s is the same as in English, and the two will no more combine than those of s and f. Authors who attempt to force such a combination by writing such words as Schuul, "Shuul," Schnee, "Shnee," Schö, shay, etc., are in error. They constitute what is known as the "Pit Schweffelbrenner" school, of whom E. H. Rauch is the leader. But even he (like the rest of us), is, as yet hardly consistent with himself; for, although he spells schö, shay, schnee, shnay, and so on, when he comes to write his own (sulphurous) nom-de-plume, he spells it Sch(weffelbrenner). But using the Latin letters ay as German letters, s-h-a y, must be pronounced shoy, S-h-n-a-y, shnoy, than which nothing could be much more absurd.

It is much to be regretted that Prof. Horn, and probably a few other German scholars, who have written and published more or less in the dialect, should have followed this mode of spelling, which seems to be done rather for the purpose of bringing the dialect down to the reading capacity and limited comprehension of the most illiterate (half-English-half-"Dutch") mongrel, than of keeping it up where it really belongs, among the honored dialects of the pure German.

As practical illustrations of the Schweffelbrenner style, specimens are given below from Prof. Horn's otherwise excellent chapter on the Pennsylvania-Germans in the recently published history of Lehigh County.

"Ducter in der kronke shtoob. Well, was is letz mit der Annie?

"Mooter om side fum bet. Eei ich wais g'wiss net wo's failed. Se hut gaelang'd geshter der gons dawg un aw die letsht naucht, hut kupwae un fever, un es coomd mer aw fore era hols waer g'shwulla. Ducter (Feeld der pools). Yaw, se sheind a wennich feverish tzu si. Annie, weis mer amohl dit'zoong. Yaw, so is 's. Hut de Annie ebbas g'essa den morya?" etc.—*Rauch.*

It would be "love's labor lost" to criticise the above further than to point out one absurdity in it as a sample of at least a score. It will be observed that the Duc—(why not Duck?) ter, is represented as inquiring of Moot—(why not Moott) er, what is the matter with Annie. And that "Mooter" in her answer is represented as trying to say (among other things) that she thinks Annie's throat is swollen. But by misusing o for a (aw) in Hals, (throat), we have Hols, (Holz, wood), instead of throat; so that literally, the mother is made to tell the doctor that she thinks Annie's *wood* is swollen. And, further on, that she is afraid from this, Annie has diphtheria!

From Prof. Horn's "Pensilfawnish Deitsh Buch" (Part II, p. 70), the following is taken:

DIALOGUE IN THE PALATINATE DIALECT.

In order to show how much the language spoken in the Palatinate, the section of country from which the Pennsylvania Germans came, resembles the Pennsylvania-German, we make the following brief extract from "Pälzishe G'schichte," a book written by Franz von Kobell, and published at Munich in 1863.

Goost'l is a young lady using the Palatinate dialect. Philip speaks high German.

Des shtik is do gewa zu baweisa, dos se in d'r Pols 'aw so shwetsa, os we mer do in Pensilfawni.

**Goost'l.*—'Och Philip, mit d'm goota Sems'r hob ich de dawg 'n shpos g'hot, des mus ich d'r arzala. 'Er hut m'r wid'r fum heirawta forgebob'lt; un um 'n los zu wara, sawg ich, a olti baws' de Kot'ren, het m'r g'sawcht, won ich heirawta wil, sul ich yu d' farshtond prefa fuh mein'm zookinftiga mon, don won m'r do nit goot zomashtima data, war's niks. D'rnuch'r frocht 'r, we ich don des awfonga wul. Yetst hawb ich g'sawcht, de baws het m'r rats'l gaba, de sul ich rota lusa, un on dem det ich 's kena, un sawg 'm de rats'l, de hut awch de Kotrin warklich selb'r gemocht.

Philip.—Noon daw bin ich begerig, awber ich bita dich, zal nicht dorouf, dos ich se herousbringa.

Goost'l.—Ei bewawr. Yets geb ocht. 'S sin drei. Des arshta is, wos is des?

Zoo Weisaborg im Dum
Do wochst 'n gali blum,
Un war de gal blum wil hoba
Dar mus gons Weisaborg farshloga.

Gel is hibsh?

Now, in order to show how much the language (the Pfälzer dialect) spoken in the Palatinate, as given above by Prof. Horn, does *not* resemble the dialect as found in the very book from which he professes to have correctly quoted, the corresponding part from Franz von Kobell is here given literally:

Gust'l.—Ach Philipp, mit dem gute Semser, hab' ich die Tag'n Spasz g'hat, desz musz ich der erzähle. Er hot mer wiedder vum Heurate' vorgebablt un, um 'n los zu werre', sag ich, ä alte Bas', die Katrin, hätt mer gsacht, wann ich heurate will, soll ich jo de' Verstand prüfe vun mein'm künftige' Mann, dann wann mer do nit gut zamestimme thäte, wär's nix. Dernocher frocht er, wie ich dann desz a'fange woll. Jetz't hab ich gsacht, die Bas' hätt mer Räthsl gebe', die sol ich rothe'losse, un' an dem thät ich's kenne', un sag'm die Räthsl, die hot aach die Kathrin werklich selber gemacht.

Philip.—Nun da bin ich begierig, aber ich bitte dich, zähl nicht darauf, dasz ich sie herausbringe.

Gust'l.—Ei bewahr. Jetz geb, Acht, 's sin drei. Desz erschte is, was is desz?

Zu Weiszeborg im Dum,
Do wachst e' geeh Blum,
Un' wer die geel' Blum will habe,
Der musz, ganz Weiszeborg verschlage.

Gel' is hübsch?

The intelligent reader will instantly observe how the spelling of almost every word in Prof. Horn's quotation, has been changed from the original to make it correspond with that of the "Schweffelbrenner" school. Even so with the part spoken by Philip which, as he (Prof. H.) says, was in High German. The truth is, even the part spoken by Gustl, as written by Kobeli, is much nearer High German than the writings of Nadler, also an author and poet in the same dialect. It may be that to write the Pennsylvania dialect as written by Rauch and his school, is much easier than to write it as here contended to be the proper way, but that can be no excuse for writing it in such a manner as to bring it into contempt and reproach. It may be, too, that in some respects the "Schweffelbrenner style approximates more nearly the ordinary style of speaking and pronouncing the dialect, but what of that? What good author would, for a moment, think of writing any language or dialect literally, as it may be commonly spoken?

In the Pfälzer it is, however, that a Pennsylvania German finds himself most at home. This dialect is used within certain parts of the Palatinate, thus described by Nadler: On the South, a line drawn from the opening out of the Annweiler Thal into the lowlands of the Rhine; thence along its right bank through Germersheim and Philippsburg toward Wiesloch. On the North, a line drawn from near Grunstadt, and passing thence through Worms, toward Heppenheim at the Bergstrasse. On the East a curved line from thence through the front, or southwestern part of the Odenwald to the vicinity of Wimpfen; and from thence westwardly through Sinsheim toward Wiesloch. Within these limits are jovial Pfälzer Bauern, whose motto, or shibboleth is, "Frölich Palz, Gott Erhalt's." To show more plainly the close resemblance between the Pfälzer and the Pennsylvania German, some specimen stanzas from Nadler's humorous poems are here given:

"Es war emol en alder Bauer
Der hodd en Acker ghatt mit Kraut.
So schö, er selwer hott ken schöners
Sein Lebbdag noch im Feld gebaut."

(P. G.)

Es war emol en alter Bauer
Der hot en Acker g'hat mit Kraut.
So schö, er selwer hot ken schöners
Sei Lebdaag noch im Feld gebaut.

Wer ausem Dorf Vorbei is gange
Is schtehn gebliwwe un hot gsacht
"Des Kraut, des dörf sich sehe losse!"
Dem Bauer hot des Fröd gemacht.

(P. G.)

Weer aus der Schtadt forbey isch gange
Isch schteh gebliwwe un hot g'saat;
"Des Kraut, des dörf sich sehne losse!"
Dem Bauer hot des Fröd gemacht.

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*Gust'l tells Philip Berger about the fun she had with Casper Semser (a wine-merchant) who had been talking matrimony to her; and how, to get rid of him, she had told Semser that old Kathrin had told *her*, if she contemplated such a step, she should be sure to first test the good sense (smartness) of her future (kunftige) husband; and if he didn't stand the test, then "war's nix" (no good). That Semser had asked her how she was going to go about *that*. To which she had replied, that Kathrin had given her three *riddles*, which she should propound to her suitor, and from his answers to these she would know; and further, she had told Semser that Kathrin had made these riddles herself. The first riddle was the above:

At Weisburg in a dome,
There grows a yellow flower;
He who would pluck that flower,
Must break the Weisburg dome

Answer.—An egg; the yolk is the flower, the shell the dome.

Doch, "licht der Wein noch nit im Keller,"
Sacht's Schprichwort, "is er noch nit mein!"
So geht's aa do: e Schloszewedder
Fällt scharf in die Gemarkung nein.

(P. G.)

Doch, "ligt der Wein noch net im Keller,"
Sägt's Schprichwort, "isch er noch net mei!"
So geht's a'h do: en Schloosewedder
Fällt ung'fähr uf den Acker nei.

Der Bauer hätt verzweifle möge,
Laaft in seim Schtüwwel hin un her
Un dobt: "wie werd mein Kraut aussehne!
Wann ich nor uf meim Acker wär!"

(P. G.)

Der Bauer hät ferzweifle möge;
'Laaft in seim Schtüwli hi 'un heer
Un doobt: "wie wert mei Kraut aussehn!
Wan ich juscht in meim Krautschtick wär!"

Er geht an's Fenschder, guck't an Himmel,
Geht widder wech, guckt widder naus;
Ja, liewer Gott, 's is nix zu mache,
Dann 's regent noch erbärmlich draus.

(P. G.)

Er geht an's Fenschter, gukt an Himmel,
Geht widder weck, gukt widder naus;
Ja, liewer Gott's isch nix zu mache,
Es reegert noch erbärmlich draus.

Kaum war der ärgschde Guss vorüwwer,
Do langt er g'schwind sein Wammes her
Un laaft so nüwwer uf sein Acker,—
Vun Kraut war do keen Schtumbe mehr!

(P. G.)

So g'schwindt as seller Schuck forbei war
Do langt er 'mol sei Wammes heer
Un laaft 'mol in sei Krautschtick nüwwer—
Fun Kraut waar do ke' Schtumpe mehr!

"O Je! mein Kraut! Verfluchte Schlosze!
Mein Kraut is hin, die Aerwet aach!"
Wie er so Klagt, thut s' aus de Wolke
En Blitzer unen laude Schlag.

(P. G.)

O Je! mei Kraut! ferfluchte Schloose!
Mei Kraut isch hi' die Aerwet ah!"
Dann kummt emol aus d' schwarze Wolke
En Blitz un a'h en laud'r Schlaag.

O! Seid nor ruhig, ihr, do drowwe,
Was haww ich dann jetz Weiders g'sacht?
Mar dorf doch um sein Kraut noch redde,
Wo so viel Müh eem hot gemacht!"

(P. G.)

O! seid juscht ruhig, ihr, do howwe—
Was hawwich aus'm Weeg gesaagt?
Mer dörf doch, denk e' Weenig fluche—
Des Kraut hot mir fiel Druwwel g'macht!"

The similarity, approximating identity, will be readily seen from these examples. The use of o instead of a; *e. g.*, in emol for einmal; in hodd or hot, for hat, hatte; of w and ww for b and bb; *e. g.* in Selwer for Selbst; gebliwwe for geblieben; nüwwer for 'nüber, hinüber, Schtüwwel for Stübchen; sch instead of s, as in Fenschder for Fenster, etc., etc.

That the Pennsylvania German, though a mere dialect of the south German, like the Pfälzer and others, is capable of being made the vehicle of intelligent and intelligible thought and ideas, and even of poetic humor, feeling and sentiment, is beyond successful dispute or denial. A few stanzas from Harbaugh's *Harfe* will suffice to show this:

Wie heemelt mich do alles a'!
Ich schteh, un denk un guck;
Un was ich schier fergesse hab,
Kummt widder z'rück wie ans'm Grab,
Un schteht do wie en Schpuck!

* * * * * *

Ich schteh wie Ossian in seim Dhal
Un seh in's Wolkeschpiel.
Beweegt mit Freed un Trauer—ach!
Die Dhrene Kumme wan ich lach—
Kauscht denke wie ich fiehl.

Do bin ich gange in die Schul,
Wo ich noch war gans klee;
Dort war der Meeschter in seim Schtuhl,
Dort war sei Wip un dort sei Ruhl,—
Ich kan's noch alles seh'.

(*Alt Schulhaus an der Krick.*)

Als Pilger geh ich widder hin
In's Haus wo ich gebore bin—
Do tret mer awer leis!
Mei Herz tregt, wie'n heilig Ding,
Die G'fiehle, die ich mit mer bring,
Heem fun der lange Reis!

* * * * * *

Bal bin ich froh, bal dhut's mer leed,
So halb in Forcht, so halb in Freed,
Geh ich die Treppe nuf!
Die Dheer grad owe an der Schteeg—
Mit Seifze ich die Schlenk a'reg,
Mit Dhreene mach ich uf!

Du Alte Schtub! wie manche Nacht
Hab ich im Schlof do zugebracht,
Wo ich noch war en Kind!
In sellem Eck, dort war mei Bett;
Wann ich's ferigesse kennt—wär's net
'N arge Schand un Sind!

(*Alt Schlofschtub.*)

In these and other poems, the author carries us back to our childhood's days; to the old schoolhouse near the sparkling rivulet that issued from the western base of the South Mountain, and wended its way past the old schoolhouse, down through his father's farm in the Cumberland Valley; and also to the old bed-chamber where he slept and dreamed the bright dreams of youth, when the storms howled without and the raindrops pattered on the roof. Thither he made his annual pilgrimage from an undying love for his old home, and a deep and holy reverence for the memory of his ancestors. All honor to the man and to his memory, whose harp, though it has long hung on the willows, still awakens soft, sweet echoes in the hearts of the people.

Some excellent translations from English authors have recently been made and published by T. C. Zimmerman, Esq., of the Reading *Times*, into Pennsylvania German. Following is a specimen:

DIE NACHT FOR' CHRISCHDAAG.

'S waar die Nacht for 'de Chrischdaag un dorch es gans Haus
Verreegt sich ke' Thierli, net emol en Maus
Die Schtrümp waare schnock im Schornschte gehanke,
In der Hoffning der "Nick" dheet graad runner dehumpe,
Die Kinner so schnock waare all schö im Bett,
Fon Zuckerschleck draame un was mer, doch, wott;
Die Mamme im Schnupduch un ich in der Kapp,
Hen uns juscht hi geleegt for'n lang Winter's Nap—
Dan draus in 'm Hoof waar so 'n dunnerse Jacht,
Das ich ufg'schprunge bin, zu schue war's macht
An's Fenschter graad schpring ich so schnell wie'n Flasch—
Die Läde ufg'risse, ufg'schmisse die Sasch!
Der Moond uf der Bruscht dem neug' fallne Schnee
Macht Helling wie Mitdaag, uwwer alles, so schö,
Im e' Aageblick Kummt, jetz, un rund wie e' Kersch
E' Fuhrmann im Schlidde un acht kleene Hersch—
E' Männli in Pelze, so freundlich un frey—
'Hab graadeweck g'wusst 's muss der Pelznickel sei!
Wie Aadler, so schnell, sin die Herschlin zusamme,
Un er peift un'r ruuft, un'r nennt sie mit Naame:
"Jetz Dascher, jetz Danzer! jetz Pranzer! jetz Vixen!
Un Komet! un Kupid! un Dunder! un Blitzen!"
An der *Porch* isch er nuff un die Mauer ge falle—
"Jetz schpringt eweck! schpringt eweck! schpringt eweck
alle!"
Wie laab for'm e Windschtorm—der wildscht das mer scht,
Wann ebbes im Weeg isch un's Himmelwerts geht.
Zum Hausgiwwel nuf sin die Herschlin wie g'flooge,
Mit'm Schlidli foll Sach un der "Nick" mit gezoge;
Im e' Aageblick hörscht uf'm Dach—owwedrowe—
En Gescherr un Gedanz wie mit Hölzene Glowwe.
Mei Kop ziegich nei, guk um mich im Haus—
Un im Schornschte, do kummt'r warhaftig schun raus!
Mit Peltze ferwickelt fon Kop bis zum Fuusz,
Un alles ferschnuttelt mit Aesche un Ruusz!
Uf 'm Buckel en Bundel foll allerhand G'schpiel—
'S hot geguckt wie 'm Kremer sei Kramm—artlig fiel.
Sei Maul, wie 'n Kersch, un sei Dimple die lache—
Sei Aage die, blinzle, un wie Rosa, sei Backe.
Gans rund war sei Mauli un roth wie der Klee,
Un 's Schnurbärdli weisz wie woll, oder Schnee·
En schtumpiges Peiffli, fescht zwische de Zeh.
Un der Schmook schteigt in Ringlin so schö in die Höh.
Sei G'sichtli so breed un sei Bauchli e' bissel,
Uewerm Lache hot g' shittelt wie Dschelly in der Schüssel.
So dick un so rund war des luschtige Elfge,
Muss lache, graad ans un kan's gaar net helfa.
Sei Köpli waar eifrig un schwätzig mit Nücken—
Sei Aage, gaar freundlich mit Blinzele un Blicken:
Die Schtrümp hot 'r g'füllet, un mit frölichem Braus,
Da schprüngt inschtandig, den Schornschte hinaus;
Er schprüngt uf sei Schlidde, zu der Fuhr peift en Piffel,
Dann fliege sie fort wie Duun fon der Dischtel:
Doch eh' er gans fort waar, sei Grusz hott'r g' macht—
"En herrliche Chrischdaag! un zu alle, Guut Nacht!

As has been shown, considerable diversity of opinion exists among the writers of our dialect, as to the proper manner of spelling it, and hence the unfortunate lack of uniformity in that respect, noticeable in their productions. To establish and maintain uniformity of orthography, the true rule, undoubtedly is, to adopt the Pfälzer as a general standard, and use the Latin characters as far as possible so as to give each its proper *German* sound. In order to do this it frequently becomes necessary to double certain vowels: as (aa) in Aag (Auge), aarm (arm, poor), Aarm (Arm, an arm), aartlich (artig), waarm (warm). Exceptions to aa occur in such words as Schprooch (Sprache), nooch (nach) Schloof, (Schlaf), in which the idiom of the dialect requires the use of o, or oo, instead of a. But such words as Schlaag (Schlag), maag (mag') are not within the exception so as to justify the substitution of o for a, aa, thus: Sclog, mog, sog, etc.

The following are instances of the doubling of e: Eech (Eich, oak), Eernt (Ernte; harvest), beete (beten, to pray), Gebeet (Gebet, prayer), breet (breit, broad), Bee (Bein, leg), Beese (Besen, broom).

The following are examples of the use of oo instead of o in the German: hooch (hoch, high), Kroon (Krone, crown), loos (los, loose), Gottloos (Gottlos, godless), groos (grosz, great), Amboos (Ambosz, anvil), Loob (Lob, praise).

The following are examples of the doubling or u: Schuul (Schule, school), Bluut (Blut, blood), Huut (Hut, hat).

The substitution of w, and ww for b is very common, as in drüwwer (darüber and über, over), Grawe (Kraben dig, ditch), hawwe (haben, to have), drowwe (daroben, above), Druwwel (Trubel, trouble). Double i, (ii) is almost, if not entirely unknown in the German, but occasionally occurs in some of the dialects, as in the Vienna, in Miir (Meer), Miirfad'l, Miirschaam, Miirwunder.

Moreover the use of the umlauts is essential in such words as Bär (a bear), bös (angry), Büchs (a gun), drüwwer (üwwer, over), Bäm (trees), grü (green), Schö (pretty, etc.), Höh (height), Frühjo (spring-time), hör (hear, etc.). The substitution of ee or ae for a, or for o, or ui or ee for u, is erroneous, and leads to many a ridiculous and absurd pronunciation, destructive of the true sense of the text. Should this view be objected to as too high German, let the answer be in the words of Fritz Reuter: "Es schadet das vorläufig nicht, ich weisz ich bin auf gutem Wege, denn ich liebe meine Sprache mehr, als meinen Dialekt."

As the following verses by the writer of this chapter, suggested during a trip through Kreuz-Krik Valley and up to Chimney Rocks, in the autumn of 1881, are not entirely foreign to the subject-matter of this history, their insertion here, merely as a further illustration of his view of the proper manner of spelling the dialect, may, it is hoped, be pardoned by the indulgent reader.

KREUZKRIK WÆLLI UN SCHORNSCHTE FELSE: IM ALTE WEIWER-SUMMER.

Ach! geh mit mir dorch Kreuzkrik-Dhaal—
Ich weis der was isch schö:
Die Winter-daage kumme bald,
Dann könne mir net geh.

Ich schpann der Schimmel in die Kutch—
Do hucke mir uns nei;
Er schpitzt die Ohre wie en Hutch—
Guckt flink un freh un schprey.

Mer fahre dorch die Wälli naus,
Wu's Kreuzkrik Brünli quellt;
Die Kreuzkrik Wälli isch, dorchaus,
Die schönscht in dere Welt.

Die Pennsylfaanisch Deutsche, die,
Sin a'h net juscht so dumm;
Es Recht un's Ehrlich liewe sie,
Un hasse's Schlecht un's Krumm.

Do leewe sie so mascht as wie
"Die reiche Herr im Deich;"
'S sin kenne so guutab wie die
Im Fritz seim König-reich.

Es isch ke' besser Kalkschtee-land
Das ich der weise kann;
Un juscht so ehrlich wie ihr Band,
Die Baure. Zume' Mann.

Die Pennsylfaanisch-Deutsche Bauer,
Die wohne do daheem;
So schtandhaft wie die Kalkschtee-Mauer,
Un wie die alte Bäm.

Ja, wie die Bäm, so dick un rund
Am Bach, so frisch un grü;
Mit Wurzle dief im maschte Grund,
Un Kôpp hooch in der Höh.

*　　*　　*　　*　　*　　*　　*

Mer fahre do, dorch's Schnitz-Deich nuf,
An Kreuzkrik-kerch forbey;
Un do schteht's Dhoor am Kerch-Hoof uf,
Un des söt net so sey.

Des isch, jo, Gottes-acker, un
Do gebt 's mol groosse Ernt;
(Der schö Ferglich, den hawich fun
De Kerch-Hoof-Dichter g'lernt.)

Do schloofe manche alte Freund,
Unner de alte Bäm;
'S isch alleens ob mer for sie weint—
Sie sin jo all daheem.

Doch, mir sin alsnoch uf der Reiss—
Jetz, Schimmel, jetz, bassuf!
Leeg dich in 's Kummet, un, mit Fleiss,
Zieg uns die Berge nuf.

Die Berge nuf, des, müsse mir,
Un do maag's geh wie's will;
Mer fahre Heut juscht for Plesier,
Un neme unser Füll.

*　　*　　*　　*　　*　　*　　*

Do drehe mir erscht links nort rechts—
Mer neme 's uf G'rothwohl;
'S maag krumm geh odder üwerecks,
Doch finne mer's e'mol.

Am Schornschte-Felse sin mer, nau—
Do, uf'm höchschte Berg;
O, was 'n G'heimnissfoller Bau—
En wunderbaares Werk!

Es G'maant em fiel an Zion's Berg,
An jenem schöne Ort,
Un an die Triumphirte Kerch
Uf selle Hügel, dort.

Wie schö, die Werke Gottes Hand!
Wie wunderbaar un fiel!
En Felse im a drock'ne Land—
Sei Schatte, ach, wie kühl!

Warum schteht, dann, der Felse do,
Allee, im schtille Wald!
Bedeckt mit Lichen, rauh un groh,
Un Gott wees schun wie alt!

Warum schteht der do in d'r Höh!—
Geheimnissfoller Gschtallt!
Warum schteht der do all allee.
Un in der Mit ferschpalt?

Er hot en Felsig Fundament—
Der Felse, der, do schteht,
Un bleibt, a'h, bis am groosse End—
Wan Himmel un Erd fergeht,

Do waar er schun—wie lang, wees Gott—
Schun seit der alt Sünd-Fluth;
Do waar er eh' das Chrischtus hot
Am Kreuz for uns gebluut.

Do schtehn die Lohrbeer, um 'n rumm—
Die Keschte un die Schpanne;
Do schtehn die Eeche, alt un krumm,
Die Fichte un die Tanne.

Die Lohrbeer, blühe früh un schö
Un wachse uf de Felse;
Die Kornelkersch-Blum, weiss wie Schnee,
Die, do im Frühjohr schmelze.

Die Haase un die Füchs, die, sin
Wie Nochbare, do, daheem;
Un so, schun, dausedjöhrig, sin
Die Fögel un die Bäm.

Ach! alter Felse, saag mer, doch,
Was isch dann dei Geschicht?
Ach! saag 's, un dann ferzeich ich 's noch
Un schreib's in mei Gedicht.

Ach! wunterbaarer Felse, kumm,
Weescht du net was ich will?
Du alter Felse, ach! warum
Bischt du so schtumm un schtill?

Die Bäm, die, kleede sich mit Laab,
Die Fögel singe schö;
Doch du, wie 'n Denkmal-schtee am Kraab,
Schteescht schtimmloos in der Höh.

Un doch hoscht du en schöne Lehr,
Im schriftliche Ferglich;
Der uralt Felse, hör! O, hör!
Geschpalte waar for mich!

Mer schteige uf die Felse nuf,
Un schaue gans dort anne,
Bis wu die Schtrahle glänze uf
Der schö alt Susquehanna.

Mer schteige alsnoch höcher nuf,
Un schaue, breet un weit,
Als dorch des Kreuzkrik-dhaal hinuf—
Foll aller Herrlichkeit.

Mer schaue uf den schöne Wald—
Fiel-farbich,—geel un roth;
Bald isch der Winter do, un bald
Sin Laab un Blume doot.

Der schö alt Weiwer-summer, seenscht,
Wie die Auszehring, ferbt
Er alles was 'r a'reegt 's schönscht,
Im Schpootjohr, wan 's bal' schterbt.

Doch schaue mir als widder uf
Des herrlich Kreuzkrik-Dhaal—
Dorch schöne, helle, Luft un Duft
Un goldne Sonneschtrahl.

Die Sun, die, geht schun unnerschig—
Bal' isch sie hinner 'm Berg;
Zum End geht alle weltlich G'schicht,
Un unser Lewes-werk.

Die Füchs, die, hen ihr Löcher hier—
  Der Fogel hot sei Nescht,
Un ich haab mei Zuflucht in Dir—
  Mei Felse un mei Fescht!

Jetz fahre mir, dann, wieder z'rück,
  Dorch 's Dhaal, so a' geneem;
Dann, zur fergnügenheit un Glück—
  Ke' Blatz, ke' Blatz wie Heem!

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS, ETC.

The distinguishing characteristics of the Pennsylvania Germans (as a rule), are industry, economy, honesty and morality. Their industry manifests itself chiefly in the prosecution of some sort of manual labor—agricultural or mechanical—and in the rural districts, mostly in the former. Time was, when farming was the employment, almost exclusively, of old and young, rich and poor. In those days, however, none were rich in the present sense of that term; but by contrast with the ordinary mechanic or day-laborer, a man who owned a well-stocked farm of a hundred to two hundred acres, and was out of debt, was, in rural parlance, called rich—en reicher Mann, en reicher Bauer. As the children grew up, the sons were anxious and accustomed to do as their fathers before them—each in his turn, to become the owner of a farm, though of moderate size, and the husband of a handsome and, above all, a virtuous country girl—en schö, braaf Mädel; so wie die Mamme waar; and every daughter equally so to become the wife of a well-to-do, nice and respectable young farmer—en neiser, fleisiger, schtandhafter junger Bauere-kerl, so wie der Fater waar. Mere personal beauty was not, nor is even now, so much regarded as sound health and unblemished character.

Although it was formerly the practice of a majority of farmers' sons to incline to and choose the vocation of their fathers, yet almost as a rule, in families where the number of sons was disproportionate to the father's means, one or more, but seldom the older ones, went to learn trades, that is, became apprenticed to some mechanical business; mostly either the "art trade and mystery" (as the indentures had it,) of wagon-making, blacksmithing, milling, stone-masoning, house or rough carpentering; or if, perchance not deemed sufficiently robust for either of these ("delicate" or sickly ones were almost unknown then) he was apprenticed to a tailor, a weaver, or a shoemaker. Nor were the tastes and inclinations of the young folk much, if at all, consulted as to these matters in the olden times, the choice of a trade, as well as of a wife or a husband, being often largely made by the parents themselves. It was but seldom indeed that a farmer's son chose or indeed, was allowed to choose a profession. One reason, of course, being the lack, real or imaginary, of the necessary pecuniary means. Another was, at least so far as concerned law and medicine, the great and dangerous temptations to which a rustic would be exposed while pursuing his studies away from home and in a town or city. Another was the natural diffidence and lack of confidence on the part of the youth himself, to go from the plain and simple haunts of a rural life and its society, or, perhaps more properly, associations, and mingle with the learned and the fashionable,—die schtolze un die hoochgelernte; where he would be almost certain to become incurably homesick unless allowed to return, and, in that case, subjected to the taunts and ridicule of his former companions. Besides, there was in those days, especially among our Pennsylvania Germans, more steadiness and singleness of purpose—to be either one thing or the other, farmer or mechanic; and if a farmer's son went to learn a profession, it was considered so much out of the usual order of things as to provoke the inquiry "Ei! was isch letz? gleicht er's Baure (odder's Handwerk) net?—Why! what is wrong? don't he like farming or a trade? And still another reason was the pious prejudice and conscientious scruples (as already intimated) against the lawyer, and the aversion to the fearful responsibilities and the painful duties of the physician and the surgeon. As for teaching an old-time country school, that was a business rather beneath the dignity of the average Pennsylvania "Dutchman," and considered fit only for a moderately refined Irishman, whose "delightful (winter's) task" it was

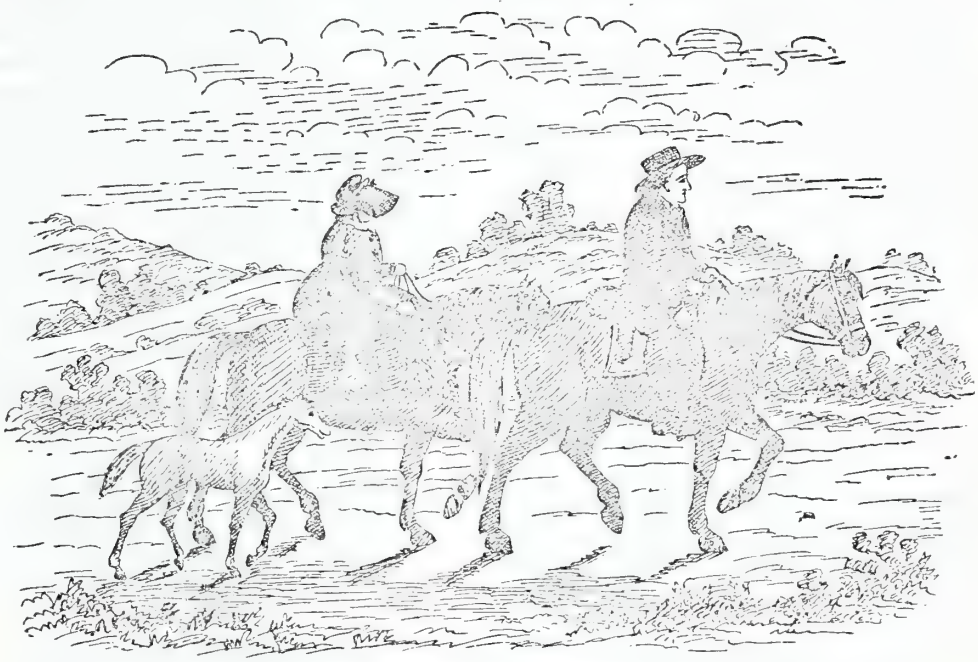
"To rear each tender thought
And teach the young idea how to shoot"

rather by raising welts on the pupil's back with a "hickory," splitting wooden "rulers" on his hands, and other barbarous tortures too numerous and too disgusting to name, than by any attempts at moral suasion or appeals to reason. A sense of this disgust, as well as a want of space (but no painful recollections of personal experience) forbids enlargement on this subject and these truths, which have ever been a reproach to our old system of common school education; and it shall be dismissed with the somewhat mortifying admission, that the disposition of our Pennsylvania German ancestors themselves, to insist upon strict filial respect and obedience, enforced by a rigid, though much milder discipline, and their almost religious aversion to encouragement of insubordination in any

form, often carried them to the opposite extreme—a sorely mistaken and unfortunate indifference to the cruel and inhuman punishments inflicted by some of the old Irish school "masters" (not teachers), upon their children at school. And the poor, outraged children, conscious of this, seldom complained, and so parents and guardians often remained in equally blissful ignorance of crimes against their children and their wards, as well as society at large, which should have been followed by prompt and severe punishment in the courts of law. But then, such a proceeding was almost unheard of, for the reasons just stated, and such a proceeding is seldom or never heard of now, because German civilization "Pennsylvania Dutch ignorance and barbarism," have driven Irish cruelty, "intelligence and refinement," out of the schools. What wonder if children, the dull little Pennsylvania German disciples of such enlightened and refined Irish "masters," had grown up, ignorant and uncouth boors? And, considering the natural and inevitable influence of such training and association, it must be further conceded that the highly respectable, polite and intelligent journalists referred to in the quotations below, put it quite mildly when they say these people "live like pigs more than like human beings." Had they used the stronger term descriptive of the unchristian beast, the inquiry might have become pertinent, whether they had reference to the Bucks or "Chester County breed." Nevertheless, and irrespective of that question, William Penn and his compatriots thought "these people" good colonists nearly two centuries ago; but what fools they were in comparison with these more modern savants of Bucks and Chester and the itinerant prophet of the Buffalo *Courier* who seems to have received his inspiration "while passing a country schoolhouse only a few days ago."

In speaking thus of the old Irish schoolmasters, it is not meant that there were no exceptions, but they were rare. And it is hardly necessary to add that, by nothing contained in this chapter is any, the slightest, reflection intended upon the people of other nationalties; all that is intended is to state such facts, with brief incidental comments, as are apparently called for to set our Pennsylvania German people, *as* a people, in their true light in this history, and at least in some sort defend them against the false aspirations of ignorance and prejudice from whatever source.

Whatever else may be said of the German school teachers of former times, their mode of teaching (whether English or German,—and both were frequently taught by the same



TO CHURCH ON HORSEBACK.

teacher in the same school), their manners toward and treatment of their pupils was entirely different. While intoxication, profanity and undue severity were not uncommon among the Irish, the teachers of German descent were, almost without exception, sober, temperate, moral and even religious: for not unfrequently, as was the custom in the Vaterland, the schoolhouse was virtually a part, and a most important part, of the church (a sort of "annex"), and the offices of Prediger and Schul-lehrer (pastor and teacher) were united in the same man. Then it was when the old-time school was the nursery of the church—practically an every-day Sunday-school, at least during the three winter months. Then it was, when the school was opened with singing and prayer, and the rustic schoolhouse of logs and chinks and daubs of mortar, and the adjacent woods, resounded with the simple and almost unlettered voices of the rustics, with prayer and praise, and when and where were formed and matured some of the most genuine Christian characters that have ever gone to enjoy the rewards of the just around the Throne of God. Then it was that der Schul-lehrer, if without a home and family, like the tailor and the shoe-maker "whipped the cat," boarding and lodging from house to house among his patrons, was the ever-welcome guest. And whether of the better class of Irishmen or a Pennsylvania German,

He was the folk recording scribe,
   And Solon of the hearth;
And O! what nervous pains he took
To enter in the Sacred Book,
   A marriage, death, or birth;
And how all stood, with bated breath
While he recorded Mother's death.

He wrote the annual interest notes,
   And kept the book accounts;
He framed the solemn covenants,
Presided at the settlements
   And verified accounts;
He sat as umpire in disputes,
And saved the fees and costs of suits.

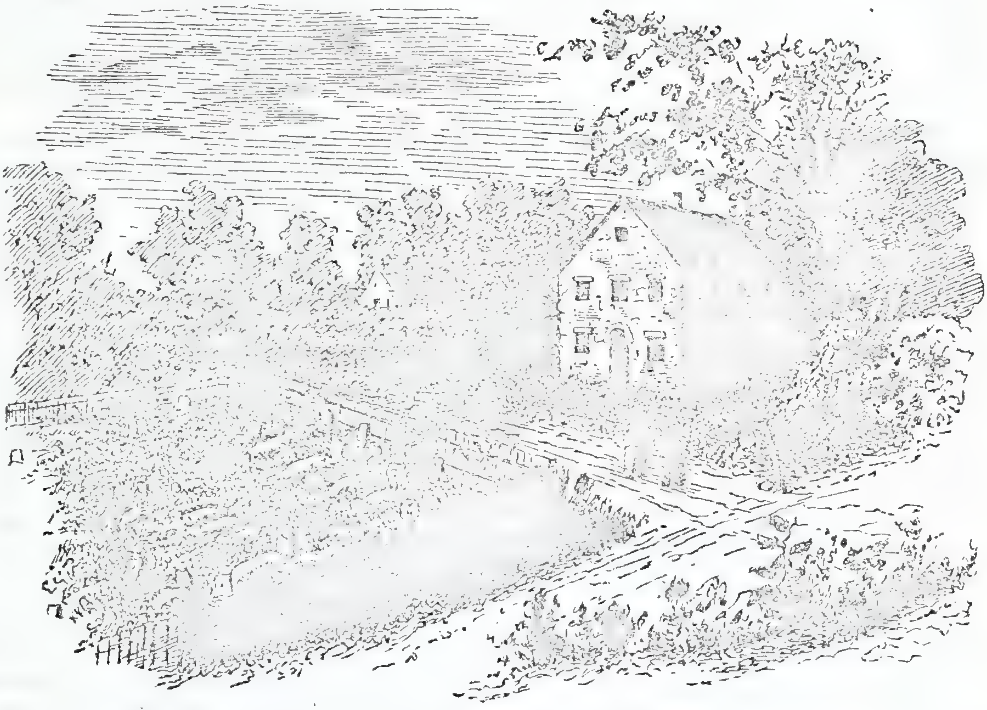
I often see him as I sit
   And muse upon the past;
Or dream I see him there again,
With ink-horn, knife and quill, as plain
   As when I saw him last—
That very same old snow-white quill,
With which he wrote my father's will.

If, in addition to delicacy of health, or a disinclination to labor (the latter being sometimes easily mistaken for the former) a farmer's son was habitually sedate, thoughtful, melancholy or morose; or if, even without these latter qualities, he was talkative, witty, of ready repartee; and above all, if he was much inclined to read, not much difference what, his parents and friends were ever only too ready to conclude that he was providentially designed for the ministry, in their own rude parlance, "ausg'schnitte for en Parre," (cut out for a preacher). Such, however, were exceptional cases, for the great body of Pennsylvania German clergymen was, and is composed of men of undoubted ability and fair scholarship; and many of those already named not only so, but men of great ability, scholarship and piety. Such were the Mühlenbergs and the celebrated Michael Schlatter, Zinzendorf, Heckewelder, Bishops Nischman, Cammerhoff, Spangenberg and others, bold and fearless pioneers in the work of the Lord, and who laid the foundations of the Lutheran, German Reformed and Moravian Churches, deep and strong in America, yea, in Pennsylvania, when it was as yet almost a howling wilderness; nobly aided in their arduous work by the intrepid German-English-Indian interpreter, Conrad Weiser, and the fearless little band of Moravian missionaries, headed by Rauch, Mack, Senseman and Ziesberg. And such were the noble army of Christian soldiers, the Kurtzes, Bagers, Schmuckers, Krauths, Schaums, Hoshours, Hochheimers, Rauses, Hornells, Goerings, Oswalds and Lochmans; Lischies, Wirtzes, Otterbeins, Wagners, Stocks, Droldeniers, Geistweits, Mayers, Reily, Cares and Harbaugh, Friaufs, Dobers, and a host of others, through whose labors the (originally), German churches so founded, have been built up and extended until, as from "a grain of mustard seed" planted in eastern Pennsylvania a century and a half ago, a mighty tree has grown, spreading its branches, not only into all the States of this great Union, but, through a great foreign missionary work, back to heathen lands, far beyond those from which our fathers came.

Time and space will not admit of any extended notice of other German branches of the church and its Pennsylvania German ministry; such as the United Brethren in Christ, the Evangelical, and the various sects of Baptists. As for the Roman Catholic and its numerous lay membership of the very best class of Pennsylvania Germans, they are not omitted from any feeling of sectarian predjudice, but from the fact that Pennsylvania Germans are not usually found among the clergy.

Altogether, the Pennsylvania Germans, like their Palatinate and Swiss ancestors, are a decidedly religious people — sound in

faith and doctrine, however many of them, like their weak and erring brethren of other nationalities, may come short in practice. In all the counties named and some others, there are numerous churches in which the Gospel has been from their beginning, and still is, preached, and indeed, all the accompanying services conducted in the German language. True it is that the Pennsylvania Germans do not pay their preachers big salaries, and, as is the case among other Christian people, there are and ever have been individual instances of niggardly meanness in the matter of contributions or stipends; yet generally their ministers are enabled to live comfortably with their families (which nearly all have) on their regular salaries and marriage fees, together with the numerous gifts and donations of provisions they, according to a time-honored German custom, are accustomed to receive. As for marriage fees, no particular amount or charge has ever been fixed; and time was (and perhaps is) where even the amount of salary, or what should be paid in lieu thereof, was left equally uncertain; the pastor, after a more primitive practice, trusting to Providence or the generosity of his parishioners, or to both, agreed to render his services for what they chose to give him, or could raise; or, as it was expressed in their own vernacular, "for was fallt"; that is, for whatever should *happen* to be contributed. And, inasmuch as these contributions were often made in the shape of provisions, so, as tradition has it, an unsophisticated rustic bridegroom once assumed that the preacher might be willing to take his marriage fee "in trade," also; and accordingly went provided with a bushel of schnitz, which, as soon as the ceremony had been performed, he offered the worthy parson in payment as a modus, or commutation for the cash, telling him how much he would gain by the swelling of the schnitz in boiling. But the minister, not being able to see it, declined the generous offer. Whereupon, the verdant youth inquired how much it was; "well, wie fiel isch's?" and, on being told that he had no price—"ich hab ke' Preiss," the thrice happy bridegroom thanked him for his kindness and went on his way rejoicing, with his bride, his money, and his schnitz. His conduct admits of several constructions; and those who know least of the true Pennsylvania German character will, of course, make the worst of it; but, "evil to him who evil thinks." Similar conduct on the part of Irishmen or the Scotch-Irish, so far from being considered as an evidence of ignorance or meanness, has ever been regarded as the highest proof of wit and shrewdness.



EXTERIOR OF AN OLD-TIME CHURCH.

Nor does the comparatively meager compensation, given by the Pennsylvania Germans to their pastors, necessarily prove them avaricious, unjust or ungenerous. It must be remembered that they are not, generally speaking, rich people, and usually live in all respects, strictly within their means. To pride and show, ostentation and extravagance, especially in matters pertaining to the church and divine worship, they are and ever have been religiously opposed. Economy, neatness, plainness, but solidity in all things, have always been among their marked characteristics. They are not insensible to the beautiful, but as for the church and all her ceremonies they believe that

"loveliness
Needs not the foreign aid of ornament,
But is, when unadorned, adorned the most."

The expression of their peculiar ideas in these respects not unfrequently became the occasion for jolly joke and jest, as well as rasping repartee. In the olden time, when Big John Herbach,[*] who was somewhat of a wit, and fond of cracking his jokes at other people's expense, had lately received a justice's commission, one of the old German ministers, then resident in York, was riding on horseback past the new squire's residence, when Herbach thus accosted him, in the vernacular: "Herr Parre, ich möcht ihn doch emol was frooge—mer leest in der Schrift das unser Heiland en Esel geritte hot, un in alter Zeit hen die Parre ah Esel geritte, jetz reite sie die schönschte Gäul; wie kummt sel? To which the preacher promptly replied: "Das kan ich ihm gleich sagen. Zu dieser Zeit sein die Esel ein wenig rahr, und ist hie und da einer zu finden, so macht der Gouvernor schon bald ein Juschtes von ihm," and immediately rode on. All of which, being interpreted, is this—Herbach said to the preacher: "I would like to ask you a question; we read in the Scripture that our Saviour rode on an ass, and so did the preachers in former times; now, I see, they ride fine horses; why is it?" To which the preacher instantly replied: "That I can tell you at once; in these days asses are a little scarce, and should here and there one be found, the governor immediately commissions him a justice of the peace."

The hit was a capital one, and well-deserved, but unfortunately for the preacher he told it to a friend, who informed him that Herbach was a notorious wag, and could make up a good story without a moment's reflection. So, on a subsequent occasion, the preacher met him again, and after a short conversation, just as the former was about to pass on, he turned and asked the squire whether he wouldn't be good enough to tell him a good story quickly, and if it *should* be a lie. The squire promptly replied, "No, indeed, I haven't time, my neighbor, ———, across here, fell off the barn and broke his leg, and I must first do some work that can't be postponed, and then I must go over and see him. By the by, it would not be much out of your way to call there yourself; he would no doubt be glad to see you." The preacher expressed surprise at the painful news, and hurried on to call on the man with the broken leg. When he arrived there, and in all seriousness inquired of the man's wife how he was, she said he was out in the field plowing, and if he was particular about seeing him she would blow the horn for him. But the preacher, finding that the squire had got even with him, evasively turned about and went his way. He never told that joke, but Herbach did.

One more instance illustrative of this peculiar (pecuniary) relation between pastor and people may be excusable. Some years ago, a minister in Brush Valley, who was preaching "for was fallt," became greatly dissatisfied with his compensation, and especially with the very meager contributions of a number of the richer members of his congregation, who, to avoid being personal, shall be named Smith. After having made the usual pungent appeals to his people to pay up better, but without success, he concluded to dissolve the tender relation existing between him and his flock, and seek richer pastures. Accordingly he announced his abscheid Predig (farewell sermon), at which there was a large attendance and an unusually big turnout of the Smiths. The text and the general discourse were, of course, admirably suited to the occasion; all apparently favorable scripture passages that could be found and by any means tortured into denunciations for not paying the preacher better, were quoted, but apparently without effect. To use the language of Burke, "his enthusiasm kindled as he advanced, and when he arrived at his peroration, it was in full blaze." That peroration was short, sharp and to the point: "Geld regiert die Welt, un Dummheit die Brush Valley; un de Schmidte kann mer's im a'gsicht leese. Als Kelwer bawich sie a'genomme, als Ochse muss ich sie ferlosse! in Gottes Namen, Amen!"

The English of which is: "Money rules the world, and ignorance rules Brush Valley;

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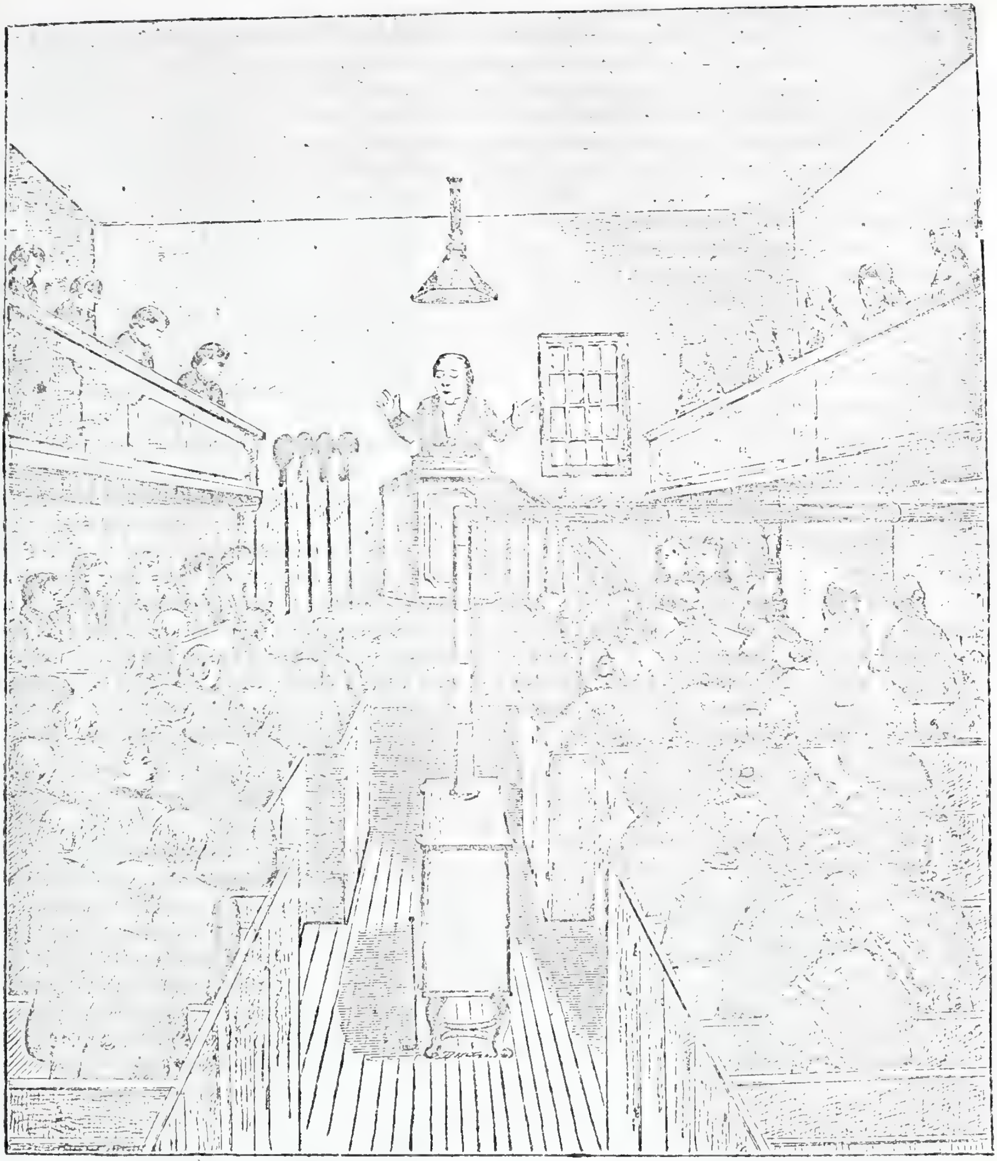
[*] Family tradition say he was at least six-feet-six, and well proportioned, and lived at what is now Small's Mill in Springgarden Township.



INTERIOR OF AN OLD-TIME CHURCH.

as for the Smiths, you can read it in their faces. As calves I received them, and as oxen I leave them; in God's name, Amen?"

On one occasion this same plain-spoken old preacher,* whose eyesight was somewhat impaired, presided during a meeting of classis, at which one of his clerical brethren, old Mr. Gerhart, as also his good wife, whom he always took with him (as lay delegate probably), were in attendance. The president, who supposed (and no doubt correctly), that this was one among Gerhart's notoriously economical habits, had determined to avail himself of the first good opportunity of giving brother Gerhart a "dig in the rib" about it. So, one morning when classis had met and enjoyed the usual preliminary devotions, and was apparently ready to proceed to business, it was observed that the president appeared to be somewhat abstracted; when one of the brethren rose and called his attention to the fact that classis was waiting his good pleasure to proceed. Whereupon the president looked inquiringly about the room, and then said, "Well, is Mrs. Gerhart here, too? If she is, we will proceed to business; the clark will bleas call the roll."

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*Old Mr. Fries.

A vast majority of Pennsylvania German Christians are members either of the Lutheran or (German) Reformed denomination. Their church edifices, especially in the rural districts are, usually very plain and simple, but neat and substantial, and like those of other denominations, much more comfortable than in former times. The old goblet-shaped pulpits with their over-hanging sounding-boards, the long side galleries, high, stiff-backed pews, brick, or tile floors, and huge, unsightly box-stoves (for burning cord sticks), the "fore-singer's," latticed nook, and the Klingelsacks (or black velvet collection bags with great black tassels, deftly concealing the little silver-plated bell, carried by the deacons at the end of long poles), have all disappeared, and been succeeded by more modern and fashionable conveniences. Brick churches are gradualy taking the place of wooden ones, and in many instances they are surmounted by neat belfries and spires, and now, even in the country, the stillness of the Sabbath morning and evening is broken by the sweet sounds of the church-going bells, reverberating through the glens and dales, and the remnant of the fast-falling forests where the fathers of these people, little more than a century ago, worshipped in log huts, guarded by their shot-guns and their rifles against the tomahawk and the scalping-knife of lurking and ever-threatning Indian foes.

In almost every such Pennsylvania German congregation there is a well-organized, well-attended and well-regulated Sunday-school, in which all the exercises are successfully conducted by teachers, male and female, of Pennsylvania German parentage, in the English language. A special feature of these (as well as of other Sunday-schools) is the singing by the children; the deep interest taken by their teachers in teaching them vocal music; and in very many even of these humble little churches, the singing both at regular service and Sunday-school is accompanied with instrumental music—organ or melodeon. Another remarkable feature is the almost incredible number of English Scripture verses which many of these little Pennsylvania "Dutch" boys and girls memorize from Sabbath to Sabbath, and the ease and grace with which they recite them. And still another remarkable feature of these country Sunday-schools is found in the fact that many of the children and teachers who do these things are members of families in which the Pennsylvania dialect is spoken almost exclusively; and, although owing to severity of weather and badness of roads, the schools are necessarily suspended during the winter months, they annually revive, and the children return with the spring as naturally and as joyfully, aye, and as freely and beautifully, as the birds and the flowers.

Young women of Pennsylvania German descent are, largely, the pride and the hope of the race. There can be no doubt that the habits and customs, yea, and the costumes of modern fashionable life, are rapidly undermining the moral and physical health of society. Happily the young woman, whose home and employments are in the country, is far less exposed to these influences and temptations than she who lives and labors (if, indeed, she does labor) in a large town or city. The daughters, like the sons among these people, are naturally, as well as by training, inclined to active employment, and they seek it and find it either at home or abroad. Much is said nowadays about respectable employment. In the estimation of Pennsylvania Germans, perhaps more peculiarly than of any other class of people, almost any honest employment is more respectable than idleness or ignoble ease. Even Solomon's glowing, poetic descriptions of a virtuous woman, would hardly be too strong to be sung of many a noble mother or daughter of our goodly land. "Her price is above rubies; the heart of her husband doth safely trust in her; she will do him good and not evil all the days of her life. She seeketh wool and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands. She girdeth her loins with strength and strengtheneth her arms. She layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff. She maketh fine linen and selleth it, and delivereth girdles unto the merchant. Strength and honor are her clothing, and she shall rejoice in time to come; and her children shall rise up and call her blessed." Thousands of the best wives and mothers that ever thus blessed a family were Pennsylvania German women who have gone to their reward, and tens of thousands such there are now living in this great Commonwealth, who though they may never have traveled beyond its limits, or figured in fashionable society, or been within the walls of a theater, are nevertheless the Marys, who have chosen that better part which renders their worth above the price of rubies. And thousands of them were at one time poor hired girls doing general housework at low wages, who, when the day's work was done, instead of folding their hands in idleness, or wasting their time in useless or hurtful amusements, however populur, were busied with the needle or the distaff, providing for themselves the handsome

quilt, the fleecy coverlet, the snow-white linen and other needful things against the day of their own marriage, and the furnishing of their own house and home. Not only so, but in hundreds of instances they have been known to contribute, for years, of their meager earnings toward the support of indigent, aged and enfeebled parents. Nor are they all married to farmers or mechanics, living in rural obscurity. Who does not know, however some would fain conceal it, that many, very many, who once were just such noble-hearted, hale, hardy, industrious country-girls, are now the honored wives of ministers, lawyers, doctors, editors, merchants, bankers, and the mothers of some of the fairest and best of our youth? The world cannot yet afford to ridicule and contemn such wives, mothers and daughters, merely because they are Pennsylvania Germans, have not been abroad, and are not "smart." May that time never come, nor the day when men or women shall be ashamed of honest labor, or seek to conceal the fact of their German origin by changing the manner of spelling their names.

But no insinuation could be farther from the truth than that Pennsylvania Germans, as a rule, do not go abroad, but spend their lives where they were born. Every day's observation on all the lines of local travel and on all trains between eastern Pennsylvania and all parts of the great West, proves the contrary; and of some twelve or fifteen residents of York County, mostly from the borough of York, who have traveled abroad (in foreign lands) within as many years, at least ten were Pennsylvania Germans.

Pennsylvania Germans are not opposed to education, nor are they generally prejudiced against the English, or opposed to their children learning to speak, read and write the national language. The very avarice of which they are accused, would seem to contradict such an assertion, for how otherwise could they successfully deal with only English-speaking people? A careful examination of the subscription lists of the York *Daily* and York *Weekly* newspapers reveals the fact that at least seventy per cent of the regular issues of these papers go into Pennsylvania German families. An examination of the subscription lists to this history shows that at least sixty per cent of the subscribers are Pennsylvania Germans.

A similar state of things, doubtless, exists throughout all sections of our country occupied by these people, and it is simply due to our admirable system of common school education, to the large circulation of English literature among them, and their disposition to avail themselves of the uses, benefits and advantages of these things, that the large body of Pennsylvania German-speaking people, speak and write English about as well as their very respectable and intelligent neighbors of other nationalities.

There is hardly a family in which a family Bible containing a family record of marriages, births and deaths, and at least a limited number of standard religious and historical works are not found; besides in many families more or less of the current Sunday-school literature of the day; and it is no uncommon thing now, in passing these quiet, peaceful Christian homes at twilight, or on the Sabbath, to hear the voices of the young people mingle in sacred song with the solemn melodies of the cottage or the cabinet organ. Such exercises, together with social readings, spelling-bees, Sunday-school picnics, and surprise parties, have, let us hope, for the better, taken the place of the ruder, though in their day, equally enjoyable customs and amusements, of the huskings, the apple-butter-boilings, the country-dances, the singing-schools, the quiltings and the carpet-rag parties of the gay and goodly olden times.

It is conceded that while Pennsylvania Germans have not been opposed to education, they have been, and probably are, generally speaking, so far indifferent to the education of their children in the higher branches (in which they formerly included everything beyond reading, writing and arithmetic), an, virtually, to amount to opposition. And is some of the more thoroughly German localities this feeling of opposition—rather, however, to being taxed for the supposed superfluous education of other people's children—manifested itself with considerable stubbornness at the time of the proposed adoption, or acceptance of the provisions of the law establishing a system of common school education. And although the arguments against it were not without plausibility, if not soundness, there is probably not a district remaining in the State to-day that has not accepted those provisions; and far indeed would the traveler have to go now, before he would find even a childless tax payer who would presume to utter a word against it.

And the encouraging fact is worthy of mention, just here, that one sect even of the Tunkers—"The Brethren," have advanced so far in the matter of education as to establish an institution of learning (called, it is believed, a Normal College), at Huntingdon, conducted on the general plan of other

similar schools, and which is under the exclusive supervision and control of men of that particular faith. Elder James Quinter is its president, who together with H. B. Brumbaugh, Dr. A. B. Brumbaugh, J. F. Oller and J. B. Brumbaugh, constitute the board of trustees, and W. J. Swigart treasurer; all Pennsylvania Germans, except perhaps, Elder Quinter. The number of students during the year just closed was 205 (107 males and 98 females). At the recent annual commencement exercises "the college chapel was beautifully and profusely decorated with flowers and evergreens; the attendance was large. The exercises consisted of essays, orations, declamations, etc., by members of the graduating class, interspersed with music by the Normal Choir, the Donizetti Club, and a vocal trio. Degrees were conferred upon the members of the graduating class by the president of the college."

During a series of similar exercises at Mühlenberg College, at Allentown, in a graduating class of fourteen young men, fully one-half were Pennsylvania Germans; and at a like recent occasion at the Keystone Normal School, at Kutztown, (Berks County) out of twenty-nine male and female graduates, more than half were Pennsylvania Germans.

Indeed, it is hardly conceivable that a people forming, confessedly, so large a proportion of the entire population of a great commonwealth, and having free access to all the advantages of a system of education, the value of whose school property approximates $30,000,000, embraces nearly 20,000 free schools, with over 21,000 teachers, many of whom have been trained in the (fourteen) Normal schools; the annual expenditures of all which amount to about $9,000,000, with a school-going population of nearly 2,000,000, and an average daily attendance of nearly 700,000, could be an ignorant people. And when it is considered that there are, in addition to all these, some twenty-eight colleges, seventeen theological seminaries, a law department in one of the universities, and five medical colleges, besides hundreds of private classical and select schools, it is not surprising that the percentage of illiterate persons, over ten years of age, in Pennsylvania, should compare quite favorably with that of her great and intelligent sister commonwealth of Ohio, and even of New York; that of Ohio being 4, of New York 4.8, and that of Pennsylvania 5.8. Connected with each of these colleges and seminaries, there are of course extensive and valuable libraries. Besides, there are numerous public libraries in various parts of the State, of these it would not be in place to speak of further here. But among the writer's personal acquaintances there are many Pennsylvania German gentlemen, residents of the counties specially mentioned in this chapter, who have large and well-selected private libraries, and which are by no means (as is too often the case) mere matters of ornament, but sources of constantly increasing knowledge and enjoyment. They contain works historical, biographical, poetical, philological, scientific, religious, political, etc.

As to the habits, manners, customs and general mode of life among the Pennsylvania Germans, little need be said. Enough has been shown, if indeed there had been need for it, to prove that they are good citizens; but to be simply a good, quiet citizen, is like being merely a good, quiet Christian—a merit not generally much esteemed. To go into details on this subject would necessarily protract this paper (already too long), still much farther beyond its originally intended limits. Suffice it to say, that as a body, they are among the best, trustworthy class of people in this or any other country. Their ambition is, ever has been, and may it ever continue, to be good rather than great, solid rather than brilliant, honest rather than rich. As practical farmers, they are unsurpassed; as mechanics, they are skillful, reliable and respectable; as merchants and financiers, they have shown equally with others that truth, candor, honesty and fair-dealing are the very handmaids of success in business. As soldiers and civilians, as clergymen and laymen, and, indeed, in all the various relations of life, we have seen them, on the average, equal to emergencies as they chanced to arise, and fully abreast of the times with their fellow citizens of other nationalities. As colonists and pioneers in the great work of civilization they were behind none of them.

As the miners follow the richest veins of ore, so the Pennsylvania Germans from their first settlements have followed the most fertile valleys in pursuit of the best farming lands. Thus, we find them in the great central Nittany, Kischicoquillis, Canoe, Kreuz Creek, Sinking Spring and other smaller valleys, and in Morrison's Cove, Friends Cove, McConnell's and other Coves—the "remarkable limestone threshing-floors of Pennsylvania." Says a writer in the American Reprint of the Encyclopedia Britannica" (vol. xviii, article Pennsylvania): "The limestone plain of Lancaster spreads west across the Susquehanna into York County, and east into Berks and Chester Counties to within twenty miles

of Philadelphia. The whole plain swarms with life; the houses are small, but the stone barns are of colossal size, 100 and even 150 feet long and from 30 to 50 feet high, the barnyard wall supported on ranges of heavy columns, while on the other side of the building an earthen slope ascends to the great barn door."

Without stopping to criticise the assertion of a "barn-yard wall" being "supported on ranges of heavy columns," exception must be taken to the statement that "the houses are small." Of course, farm-houses are meant, and so far from these being small, the fact is that a large proportion of them are substantial structures of brick or limestone, almost as colossal in size as the barns. A few hours' ride along the great turnpike-road leading through the heart of Kreuz Creek Valley—from the Susquehanna twenty miles westward toward Gettysburg, would alone be sufficient to demonstrate this to the traveler.

Not only are these Pennsylvania farm-houses and barns large, airy and commodious, but almost invariably in good order and repair, well painted or stuccoed, and usually wearing an air of comfort and cheerfulness conspicuously absent about the homesteads in many other portions of the country, notably in even the richest limestone valleys of Virginia, where many Pennsylvania German farmers are settled, and whose homes, as is often remarked, can be readily distinguished, even from a distance, by their resemblance, in this respect, to those in our own valleys. Almost everywhere the homestead premises of Pennsylvania German farmers are models of neatness and order, with, moreover, a general appearance of thrift and prosperity. Their houses are usually well furnished, according to their means, with good beds and well-supplied tables as specialties. The women are noted, the world over, as good cooks and thrifty housekeepers, and especially for their cleanliness in all things. Who that has lived among them has not seen a crock of milk, cream and all, dashed into the swill-tub, because, forsooth, an insect had dropped into it, or a cat had touched it with her tongue? The very atmospheres of their spring-houses, cellars, dairies and kitchens are appetizers; and scrubbing, and scouring, and washing and cleaning, so far from being regarded as menial labors, appear to be enjoyed as pleasant pastimes, especially by the buxom young country lasses. So far from living in rude, filthy, floorless huts or houses, their very kitchens are carpeted, and that with home-made. Indeed, so careful are they in this respect, that during the season of flies, they occupy summer kitchens in neat out-houses, built apart and arranged specially for the purpose; and here, unless strangers or visitors are present, they eat their meals, and enjoy them too, with weary limbs and sweated brows, often, it may be, but with clear consciences and good digestions withal.

Nor are these people less noted for their hospitality. Friendly visiting, and receiving and entertaining visitors, are good old customs, and the many social enjoyments incident thereto are among the pleasures and amusements that lend to their holidays their sweetest charms, and serve to lighten the toils of every-day life. Their custom of furnishing meals, that sometimes almost rise to the dignity of feasts, at funerals, and at vendues of the estates of deceased persons, is so old, popular and well established, that it has, to some extent, become a law, at least so far as that courts have, in some instances, allowed the reasonable expenses thereof out of the estates. And while no people are more disposed to discourage and discountenance idleness, indolence, beggary and crime, such is their Christian charity and fellow-feeling that, with many, the rule of the household is, to turn no one, not even a well-behaved tramp, empty away.

Again, the same writer says: "The eight counties which lie along the face of the South Mountains, in the southeastern region of the State, are in the highest state of cultivation, and resemble the most picturesque rural districts of England—a country of rolling hills and gently sloping vales, with occasional rocky dells of no great depth, and low cascades, utilized for grist-mills, factories and machine-shops; a country of wheat, rye, maize, potatoes, tobacco, turnip-fields, orchards, meadows and patches of woodland; a country of flowing water, salubrious, fertile and wealthy; dotted with hamlets, villages and towns, and with the country-seats of affluent citizens."

If to this, so far a true picture, had been added churches, schoolhouses, colleges, seminaries, academies, normal schools, railroads, canals, turnpike-roads, "colossal" bridges, telegraphs, telephones, iron-ore mines, furnaces, forges, rolling mills, foundries, palatial alms-houses, and hospitals, for the care and maintenance of the indigent poor, and that a very large proportion of the people who inhabit these counties, and have borne their full share in establishing, maintaining, operating and governing all these things, are Pennsylvania Germans, the descendants of the Palatinate colonists, the statement would still have been

strictly within the bounds of historical truth.

Without recurring again to the specially enterprising Pennsylvania Germans of other counties, mention should be made of the Fricks and Geisers, of Franklin. George Frick, the inventive genius, founder and general superintendent of the Waynesboro Steam-engine and Boiler Works, is a native of Lancaster County, a Pennsylvania German farmer's son, who removed to Franklin County when George was twelve years old. George learned the mill-wright trade, but soon after began building agricultural implements, and for his own use, and from his own patterns, and guided by his own native skill and ingenuity, built a stationary steam-engine. Such was his success in business that in a few years he was enabled to lay the foundations of the present extensive works. "Eclipse" steam engines, (stationary and traction), being the great specialty, are of the highest reputation for safety, completeness and efficiency, and many of which are shipped to foreign parts. In 1870 C. F. Bowman, another Pennsylvania German, was taken into co-partnership, and in 1873 a stock company, of nearly all such, with a capital of $100,000 was organized, and has since been incorporated with a largely increased capital, under the name of the Frick Company. Its works have been much enlarged and are now simply immense. It employs several hundred hands who turn out an almost incredible amount of work, the reputation of which, for superiority, like that of the proprietors for honesty, responsibility and fair dealing is rapidly becoming world-wide.

George Frick was also the founder, in (1860,) of the extensive business establishment in the same place, now and for a long time past conducted under the name and auspices of the Geiser Manufacturing Company. This also is a company of enterprising and intelligent Pennsylvania German business men, consisting, formerly, of Daniel Geiser, B. E. Price, Josiah Fahrney, Joseph Price, J. F. Oller, A. E. Price, Daniel Hoover, John Phillips, J. S. Oller and others. They were incorporated in 1869, with a capital of $134,000; their buildings alone cover about two acres of ground; they employed about 200 workmen in 1878, building agricultural implements, chiefly the celebrated Geiser Thresher and Separator, turning out not less than four such machines a day; the number of hands employed and work turned out are now much larger.

And so, coming back to York, and going through our extensive car-building shops, foundries, variety iron works, rolling mills, lumber yards, chain works, shoe factory, carpet factories, haircloth factory, agricultural implement-works, breweries, tanneries, cigar manufactories, furniture establishments, candy manufacturies, clothing houses, hardware, forwarding and commission houses, drug and dry good houses, our extensive system of flouring mills, our agricultural society and its splendid annual fairs, our gas works, paper-mills, and our wonderfully improved water-works, and we shall see that they have been nearly all originated, organized, and are being successfully carried forward, chiefly by Pennsylvania German labor and capital. And who are our principal contractors, builders, architects, and civil engineers, but men of the same nationality? The Schmalls, Dietzes, Gottwalts, Weigels, Ettingers, Dempwolfs, and many others. There is perhaps scarcely a public building, church, or fine private residence now standing that was not designed, erected and adorned by the skill and handicraft of Pennsylvania German mechanics. And none have ever fallen from unskillful workmanship or bad materials.

And going back to the records we shall find that none of our clergy have ever been convicted of heresy or involved in private or public scandal. No judge has been impeached, and not one of the great host of our public servants, high or low, has been convicted of misdemeanor in office. In all our history, one man was declared a traitor, and he was not a Pensylvania German; three were defaulters, of whom one was a Pennsylvania German.

Follow these people to their settlements in Canada, and all over the great and growing West, and we shall everywhere find them, as a people, what we have shown them—or rather what they have shown themselves—to be, here, in these so-called German counties, the same brave, honest, plain, and industrious citizens; yet always ready and willing to recognize their superiors in wisdom and knowledge, and to sit at their feet and learn.

These German counties are the Pennsylvania Palatinate. Among the Rhine Palatinates their motto is:

Frölich Palz.
Gott erhalt's!

Let ours be the same, and let us fearlessly sing:

Die Pennsylfaanisch Deutsche, die,
  Sin a'h netjuscht so dumm:
Es Recht un's Ehrlich liewe sie,
  Un hasse's Schlecht un's Krumm.

Ignorance and prejudice, with an audacity

rarely equalled, have led certain journalists in eastern Pennsylvania and western New York to indulge, within a few years past, in publications like the following, concerning the Pennsylvania Germans :

> They live in low, squalid log-cabins with earthen floors, and know of nothing better. * * * They live more like pigs than human beings. * * * * —Westchester *Local News, Bucks County Intelligencer.*

THE PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH—A CLASS OF NATIVES THAT SPEAK A DIFFERENT LANGUAGE.

DAUPHIN COUNTY, PENN., December 24, 1884.—In this great America of ours, and in the very heart of its oldest and highest civilization there are whole communities whose present inhabitants, as well as their ancestors for a century past, were born where they now reside, and yet are almost entire strangers to the English language, hundreds and even thousands of them not being able to speak or understand a word of it. Take the counties of York, Lancaster, Lehigh, Berks, the northern half of Bucks, and the southern half of Dauphin, besides several other counties in the State, and four-fifths of the people will be found to entirely ignore the English language among themselves, and in many communities the English-speaking traveler will scarcely be able to find anyone to whom he can make himself understood, certainly no women.

These people are what are known as Pennsylvania Dutch. They have no written language, their speech being simply a dialect, the only analogy of which with anything else of human antecedents lies in the fact that an occasional English, German, French or Spanish word has been sandwiched with strange discordance into it. A great number of the people are bitterly opposed to their children's learning to speak English, and if allowed to go to school at all it is to a private one with a Dutch teacher, and even at the public schools, where, of course, English is taught, the children relapse into their native jargon upon the play-ground, as was observed by the writer while passing a country schoolhouse only a few days ago. In fact, in passing through this entire section of central Pennsylvania the ordinary American will find his surroundings, as regards both language and the social customs of the people, just as strange and foreign to his ideas as though he were in Westphalia or Norway.

And not only this, but he will find that he is looked upon with the same degree of half suspicious curiosity, and as being as much of an interloper as would be the case in the foreign countries mentioned. This condition of things embraces a territory of many thousands of square miles of the very finest section of this great commonwealth and a population of more than 300,000 people in the very heart of our civilization. The masses of the Southern people have ever labored under the impression that during the late unpleasantness our army was very largely recruited from foreign countries. This view has been held up to the writer on innumerable occasions, and made to explain our ability to place such overwhelming armies in the field. This belief arose from the frequent capture of these Pennsylvania Dutchmen, who could not in many cases speak English, and in their contact with several regiments of troops raised in this region. And yet the ancestors of these soldiers for generations back were born upon this soil. In fact, so far as the matter can be traced, this language is indigenous to this section, as no people using the same or a similar dialect are known anywhere else on the face of the earth. The native Hollander, be he of either high or low Dutch origin, can no more understand the people here than can the ordinary American. As a rule they are not an agreeable people to mingle with either in business dealings or in social intercourse. Ignorance, selfishness and greed are their governing traits.—*Buffalo Courier.*

It was not, nor is it the purpose of the writer of the foregoing chapter (on the Pennsylvania Germans) to enter directly into any controversy with the authors of such productions as those above given. They have, however, induced him to set the truth, as taken chiefly from the records, somewhat more fully and sharply in contrast with the libels manufactured by the irresponsible and anonymous scribbler who seems to have obtained his information from observations made "while passing a country schoolhouse." Even the average Pennsylvania German farmer, who lives in his spacious and comfortable brick or stone homestead, with all the modern conveniences, and quite as many of the luxuries as are worth having, can well afford to smile at, and even pity the ignorance or malice of such traducers.

FRIENDS OR QUAKERS.

BY GEORGE R. PROWELL.

THE Society of Friends, or Quakers, arose in England about the middle of the seventeenth century, a time of considerable religious excitement, when the honest-hearted were aroused by the general prevalence of vice and immorality, in which the king and court were but examples. The term Quaker (*i. e.*, Trembler) was first used in 1650, and was given to Friends in derision by Justice Bennet, of Derby, because George Fox, the founder of the society, bade him and his companions to tremble at the word of the Lord. Its application was further induced by the fact, that some of the early preachers and others trembled violently when under strong religious exercise. They even accepted the name Quaker, so far as to style themselves "the people called Quakers," in all official documents intended for publication to the world at large. The early form of marriage certificates contained the expression "the people of God, called Quakers," but in 1734 the Yearly Meeting for Pennsylvania and New Jersey agreed "that ye words 'of God' in marriage certificates, between 'people' and 'called Quakers,' be left out of that form for the future." In 1806 the expression was changed to the "religious society of Friends." Some of their principal characteristics, as differing from other professing Christians, was in opposition to all wars, oaths and a paid ministry; and a belief in the "light within," or grace of God, which is given to every man as a guide to salvation. George Fox says, "moreover when the Lord sent me forth into the world, he forbade me to put off my hat to any one, high or low; and I was required to *thee* and *thou* all men and women, without any respect to rich or poor, great or small. And as I traveled up and down, I was not to bid people good morrow or good evening, neither might I bow or scrape with my leg to any one; and this made the sex and professions to rage, but the Lord's power carried me over all to his glory, and many came to be turned to God in a little time; for the heavenly day of the Lord sprang from on high, and broke forth apace."

For refusing to pay tithes in England, the goods of Friends were taken to many times the value; for absence from the national worship a fine of £20 per month was imposed, and when brought before the courts, the oath of allegiance was tendered to them as a pretext, upon their refusal to disobey the injunction "swear not at all," for the imposition of further penalties. Meetings of the Friends were broken up, and in many cases they were shamefully abused. The sober, upright lives of Friends were a constant reproach, and aroused the hatred of many around them. It is probable that fully one-half of their sufferings were due to this cause, as their persecutors certainly cared little for religion.

In 1659 a petition was presented to Parliament signed by 164 Friends, offering their own bodies, person for person, to lie in prison instead of such of their brethren as were then under confinement and in danger of their lives therefrom. More than 250 died in prison, and while some in England were sentenced to banishment, it was only in New England that a few were hung and others had their ears cut off.

THEIR EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.

Persecutions were continued with more or less severity until the accession of William and Mary to the throne of England, when an act of toleration was passed in 1689. Prior to this, however, many Friends had sought a home for religious liberty in America, and when William Penn established his colony in 1682, it was but natural that a large number should have been attracted thither. The settlement at first near the Delaware River, and largely by Friends, gradually extended backward, and though the Scotch-Irish and Germans, after thirty years, began to pour into the country, the Friends wielded the political power of the Province of Pennsylvania for more than seventy years. At length, when others by unjust treatment had aroused the savage nature of the aborigines, and the mother country had become involved in a war with France, the pressure brought to bear upon the Province, by England and the

neighboring colonies, was too great for a continuance of a peaceful policy: warlike measures must be enacted, and yielding to the inevitable, several Friends withdrew from the halls of legislation in the Pennsylvania Assembly, leaving their places to be filled by those not opposed to war.

THEIR EMIGRATION TO YORK COUNTY.

Friends were among the first settlers in York County, and they came from New Castle County, Delaware, then a part of the "Territories" of Pennsylvania, and the southern part of Chester County. We naturally think of them as coming up to York County by the rich valleys of the Pequa and Conestoga to their new settlements on the "west side of the Susquehanna," and in the northern part of York County, extending their settlements on west into what is now Adams County. When Friends emigrated from one place to another in which they wished to locate, permission was granted by the meetings to which they belonged, and the record of it was placed on the minute books. Among the first emigrants who came to this country are recorded the names of Garretson, Day, Cox, Bennet, Fincher; Hussey, Frazer, Hodgin, Carson, Davison, Elliot, Mills, Key, Smith, Underwood and others.

John Day built the first mill, in the northern part of the county, before 1740. It was twelve and one-half miles north of York. He became the first president justice of the York court. Nathan Hussey opened a ferry in 1736, near the present village of Goldsboro. At that point some of the early Quaker emigrants crossed the Susquehanna. John Wright, who in 1730 obtained a right for a ferry at the present site of Columbia, and who named Lancaster County, and afterward for sixteen years was president justice of the county court there, was a Quaker, and many of his Society, as well as Germans and Scotch-Irish, crossed the Susquehanna at his ferry. Another prominent Quaker was Samuel Blunston, the agent of the Penns, who granted permits for lands west of the Susquehanna for several years, and had a controlling influence in the settlement of York County, from 1730 to 1735. He lived at John Wright's Ferry. John Wright, Jr., located at the present site of Wrightsville. Nathan Hussey, Thomas Cox and he, all Friends, became three of the five commissioners who laid off York County in 1749. Few people now living have a correct idea of the number of Friends who emigrated to, and resided in York County a century ago. About the beginning of the present century the western emigration fever began to draw them away, and hundreds of them helped to establish new meetings in Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and other points.

Much earlier than that many of them moved to North Carolina, Virginia and western Pennsylvania.

PLANS OF ORGANIZATION.

The organization and subordination of the meetings of Friends are as follows: One or more meetings for worship constitute one preparative meeting; one or more preparative meetings constitute one monthly meeting; several monthly meetings constitute one quarterly meeting; several quarterly meetings constitute one yearly meeting, which is an independent body; yet the different yearly meetings maintain more or less of correspondence with each other.

The preparative meetings are held monthly, and generally in the week prior to the regular monthly meeting, for the preparation of reports and other business, to be presented thereat.

The monthly meetings are the principal executive branch of the society for the exercise of the discipline over the members, and keep regular and voluminous minutes of their proceedings as also records of births, deaths and marriages. "Indulged" meetings for stated periods are held by sanction of monthly meetings, but all meetings subordinate to, are established permanently by authority of the quarterly meetings, and these in turn by the yearly meeting.

FIRST MONTHLY MEETING IN YORK COUNTY.

The first monthly meeting established in what is now York County, in 1747, was called Warrington, composed of the preparative meeting at Newberry, the meeting for worship at Warrington, and "indulged" meeting at Menallen, and perhaps one at Huntington, (York Springs). These all then belonged to Chester (now Concord) quarterly meeting and Philadelphia yearly meeting. In 1758 the western quarterly meeting was established and held at London Grove in Chester County.

Warrington and Fairfax quarterly meeting was set apart 1776, the first meeting being held at Warrington, 3 mo., 18 da., 1776. This was again divided in 1787, and Warrington quarterly meeting held afterward at Warrington, this county, and Pipe Creek, Md., the first being held at the later place 5 mo., 28 da., 1787.

In 1789 it was agreed that the quarterly

meetings of Warrington and Fairfax should be joined to the Baltimore yearly meeting, they having theretofore, been branches of the Philadelphia yearly meeting.

Tracing back the line of settlement, we find that Warrington monthly meeting was formed in 1747 by division of Sadsbury meeting in Lancarts County, which itself was formed in 1737, from New Garden in Chester County, and this in turn in 1718 from Newark (now Kennet). Newark monthly meeting was estabished in 1686, by authority of Chester quarterly meeting, the members thereof being at that time mostly within the county of New Castle (now Delaware).

In 1827–28 the Society of Friends was divided into what are popularly known as "Orthodox" and "Hicksite" branches, the latter being so called from Elias Hicks, a noted preacher among them. Neither party accepts the distinctive title applied to it, but simply that of "Friends." In York County the Orthodox members were so few that they did not, so far as is known, hold meetings.

NEWBERRY MEETING.

The name of this meeting on the Friends' record books is spelled two ways, viz.: Newberry and Newbury. The former is now used. Sir William Keith in 1722, and then governor of Pennsylvania, had surveyed for his own use a tract of land in the northern part of what is now York County. He was there himself once, and dated a letter "at my settlement called Newberry, August 12, 1722." From that source the name originated. The following sketches of the Friends' meeting-houses in York County are largely abstracts from the minutes of proceedings. They were obtained after searching through more than a dozen large record books.

At Sadsbury Monthly Meeting, 3 mo. 7th, 1739: "There being Divers families of friends of late settled on the west side of Susquehanna; some of them have produced Certificates to this meeting from Kenett meeting, where they formerly Dwelt, their being four mentioned In one Certificate bearing Date ye 10th of ye 2 mo., 1738, Viz.: Nathan Hussey, Ann his wife, John Garretson & Content, his wife; John Day and Ann, his wife; Christopher Hussey & Ann, his wife, & another Certificate from the same place bearing date ye 4th of ye 5 mo. 1738, Recommends Joseph Benett & Rebecka, his wife; all wch this meeting receives in membership with us.

"The Friends of that Settlement being desirious of a Toleration from this meeting to keep meetings of worship Every first day and fourth day of ye week for six months time wch request Is Granted."

9–5–1739: "The new meeting setled on the west side of Suskahana, haveing had some time past a tolleration from this meeting to hould meetings of worship Every first Day and fourth day of the week and ye time being Expired, att the request of several of them, being in this meeting, friends allows them twelf monts longer to be held as afore."

6–5–1745: "Andrew Moore, Calvin Cooper, Jonas Chamberlin and Thomas Bulla are appointed to visit the meetings on the west side of Susquahana, to see how they fare in the Truth, and report to next meeting."

8–7–1745: "Friends Expressed their Satisfaction in respect of a visit made to friends on the west side of Susquahana."

9–4–1745: "Friends of Newbery Requests to have a meeting settled, sent to ye Quarterly meeting for aprobation."

At Concord Quarterly Meeting, 9–11–1745: "Leacock [Sadsbury] Monthly Meeting Concurring with the friends on the west side of Susquehannah who Continues their request of having a meeting for worship and a preparative meeting settled amongst them, in regard thereto this meeting appoints our friends, John Smith, John Baldwin, Jacob Way, John Way, Joseph Gibbons, William Levis and Robert Lewis, to give those friends a visitt and Consider how far they may be able to keep up a meeting with reputation; as also to view and judge of a place sutable to build a meeting-house on, and make report thereof at our next meeting."

12–10–1745: "The Friends appointed by the last Quarterly Meeting to visitt friends on the west side of Susquehannah report they gave those friends a visitt, and after some time spent and Consideration had on the affair, do judge as it appeared to them that the friends of Newbery and those of Warrington may keep up a meeting for worship, as also a preparitive meeting with reputation, and Leacock Monthly Meeting Continuing their approbation of the affair this meeting agrees that the friends of Warrington build a new meeting-house for worship on the land agreed on when friends were there, and to keep their meetings of worship on every first and fourth days of the week, and that Warrington and Newbery have liberty to keep one preparitive meeting till further order."

At Sadsbury Monthly Meeting; 1–3–1745–6: "The Request that went to Last Quarterly Meeting was Granted, *i. e.* that Newbery Meeting has Liberty to hold meeting of Worship every first day and fourth days of the week, as Warrington has on Every first day and fifth days of the week, and those two meetings to make up one preparative meeting: To be held at each place turn about."

2–7–1746: "Newberry preparative meeting recommends John Day and William Garretson for overseers in that meeting, which is approved on in this meeting till further orders."

At Warrington Monthly Meeting, 2–9–1771: "This meeting received written answers from each of our preparative meetings except Newberry; and it appears that the care of this meeting towards that meeting is necessary, which is left under consideration until next meeting,"

4–13–1771: "William Garretson, William Underwood, William Matthews, William Willis, William Penrose, John Griest and Peter Cleaver are appointed to attend Newberry Preparative meeting and give such assistance as they may be enabled to do."

5–11–1771: "Four of the committee appointed to attend Newberry Preparative meeting, reports they did, and that the cause is not yet removed; this meeting Leaves the case of that meeting under consideration until next meeting."

7–13–1771: "Newberry meeting continued under care of a committee."

12–14–1771: "The former committe is Continued to visit Newberry preparative meeting and William Matthews, William Penrose, William Nevit William Willis and Harman Updegraff, is added to their assistance; and this meeting also appoints them to

visit Monallin and Huntington Preparative Meetings and make report to next meeting."

5-9-1772: "Part of the Commitee appointed to visit Newberry preparative meeting reports that they have performed that service, and also reports that they decline answering the quaries, as they apprehend it will cause a breach of unity amongst them, which is to be hinted in the report to the Quarterly meeting for their advice and assistance.

6-13-1772: "Agreeable to the request of last meeting part of a committee from the Quarterly Meeting attended this meeting, and after some time in deliberation on the affair advised the meeting to appoint a committee to sit with Newberry and Huntington friends at their preparative meetings, proceeding the Quarterly Meeting, which is left under consideration till next meeting."

10-10-1772: "Three of the Committee appointed to visit Newberry preparative meeting, reports that they have performed that service and also report that they are of the mind that a visit of solid friends would be of benefit to that meeting, therefore this meeting appoints William Willis and Benjamin Underwood, Ann Steer and Miriam Hussey to sit with them at their next preparative meeting and make report to next meeting."

1—9—1773: The case of Newberry meeting left under solid consideration.

7—8—1775: "Some friends living a considerable distance from Newberry meeting, near Yellow Britches request to be indulged with holding a week-day meeting at the house of William Maulsby." This place was in what is now Fairview Township. At the last session of the monthly meeting, Isaac Everett, Peter Cleaver, John Garretson Sr., Joseph Elgar, John Underwood, Record Hussey and William Underwood were appointed to sit with them at the place proposed to hold said meeting and report. Of the female members of the committee were Mary Chandlee, Jane Taylor, Joanna Heald, Ann Penrose, Hannah Cadwalader and Martha Everett.

A favorable report was granted to allow them to hold a meeting on the fifth day of each week, except the day of Newberry preparative meeting, which they were urged to attend. William Mathews, Ellis Lewis, Herman Updegraff, Timothy Kirk, William Garretson, William Penrose were asked to attend their meeting at William Maulsby's house whenever convenient. Of the female members Hannah Mathews, Sarah Kirk, Lydia Updegraff, Ann Penrose, Mary Chandlee, Rebecca Machlon and Miriam Hussey were appointed to meet with them and join the male friends appointed to that service.

A discussion arose about building a meeting house near the residence of Widow Maulsby's house, in what is now Fairview Township, the religious services having before been held in her house. In 1780 the meeting was changed to the house of Samuel John near the same place. This meeting was held at this place because the Newberry meeting house was not central enough for all members. It continued at the house of Samuel John until 6—12—1784, when a committe consisting of Joseph Updegraff, William Willis, Elisha Kirk, Joseph Elgar, Peter Cleaver, William Kersey, James Thomas, William Underwood, Daniel Ragan, Benjamin Walker, Hannah Willis, Ruth Kirk, Deborah Thomas and Hannah Matthews reported that in their judgement this "indulged" meeting "would best be discontinued and friends in that locality meet in the old Newberry meeting house. It would thus tend to the preservation of unity but recommend the building of a meeting house at a more central place for the body of Friends.

9—13—1794: Newberry meeting stated that there was but one surviving trustee, Samuel Garretson. James Wickersham and Ezekiel Kirk were then appointed.

12—19—1810: Newberry preparative meeting desired to sell land where old meeeting house is built, and purchase other in a more central place, whereupon Jesse Wickersham and George Garretson were appoined trustees, who also were requested to secure the passage of an act of legislature to sell the land connected with the old meeting house.

4—23—1823: Joel Garretson and Jesse Wickersham were appointed trustees of Newberry burying ground.

In 1830 Job Hoopes and Benjamin Garretson became trustees of meeting house property.

5—21—1840: "Newberry friends informed the monthly meeting that they have enclosed a graveyard at the New Meeting House, and propose closing the former one, it being full."

In 1848 Thomas Garretson was appointed trustee. A proposition to discontinue this meeting in 1855 was withdrawn.

WARRINGTON MEETING.

This and Newberry meeting formed one preparative meeting in 1745-46.

A warrant dated July 5, 1745, was given by John Penn to Thomas Cox, intended to be in trust for the Society of Friends, but he (Cox) procured it in his own name, hence for his own use. He was disowned by the Society and the land by proclamation declared vacant, after which it was patented January 22, 1767, to William Garretson, William Underwood, William Penrose and Peter Cleaver, and their successors, in trust for the Society of Friends. The deed calls for twenty-nine acres, 156 perches and allowance; was signed by John Penn, then lieutenant-governor.

The land mentioned is located where the Warrington meeting house now stands.

The following list contains the names of some of the original members, who contributed toward paying for the land warrant and survey:

We, the subscribers, knowing the necessity of public worship, and being destitute of a piece of land to set a meeting house, do, each of us, unite to pay the respective sums under written, in order to get a warrant for twenty-five acres of land adjoining Stephen Ail's (Eyle's) land, as witness our hands.

John Earl	5*s*.
Alexander Underwood	3*s*.
Thomas Cox	5*s*.
Joseph Garretson	5*s*.
William Garrettson	5*s*.
Christopher Hussey	5*s*.
James Frazer	4*s*.
Hall Cox	3*s*
Samuel Underwood	3*s*.
Thomas Cook	3*s*.
Richard Wickersham	3*s*.
William Underwood	3*s*.
Peter Cook	1s. 6*d*.

Warrington: 6—10—1745.

Received of Thomas Cox two pounds, eight shillings and six pence in order to take out a warrant for twenty-five acres of land on a branch of Conewago, near Stephen Eyle's. THOMAS COOKSON.
6—20—1745.

At Warrington monthly meeting, 2—16—1748: "friends of Warrington meeting requests to have a preparative meeting settled among them, and friends of Minallen requests to have their meeting settled: the requests is gon in the report to the Quarterly meeting."

At quarterly meeting, 3—9—1748:

The friends of Warrington perticular meeting, with the approbation of their monthly meeting request that they may have the liberty of keeping a preparitive meeting amongst them, which this meeting allow of till further order."

At Warrington monthly meeting, 4—13—1782:

A committee is appointed to make additions and repairs to Warrington meeting house to accomodate the quarterly meeting.

11-13-1784:" The Committee appointed to repair this House and build the addition, requested that some Friends might be appointed to settle with them. Therefore James Hancock, Harman Updegraff, Jacob Worley, Joseph Updegraff and Samuel Miller are appointed to that service, to report to next meeting."

8-13-1785: Report.—"We of the Committee appointed to settle the accompts with the Trustees who were appointed to have the care of Building the addition and repairing Warrington meeting-house, met, and after examining the accompts find that all the meetings have paid in their Quotas except Warrington, which is yet behind the sum of £8: 1: 8, which is due to Benjamin Underwood; and it appears that there yet remains the further sum of £9: 12: 8, due from the Monthly Meeting to him, the whole amounting to £17: 14: 4. Signed by James Hancock, Joseph Updegraff, John Marsh, Harman Updegraff, Samuel Miller."

6-8-1793: "Warrington preparitive meeting informs that they apprehend it may be needful to appoint an additional number of suitable friends as trustees for the Land belonging to their meeting, as three of the former are Deceased: this meeting therefore, after considering that Case appoints Benj. Walker, Thomas McMillan, Joshua Vale & John Cleaver to that trust."

9-7-1805: "As there has often appeared a difficulty with Warrington preparative meeting in raising money necessary for the purposes of Society, under consideration of which this meeting appoints Samuel Garretson, Samuel Miller, Thomas McMillan, Robert Vale, John Cleaver, Wm. Edmundson, Elisha Cook, James Bane & Isaac Kirk to apportion the members of that meeting as justly and nearly agreeable their circumstances as may be, and make report to next meeting of their care therein."

2-20-1822: "Warrington preparative meeting submits the following proposition to this meeting (to wit): propose that the families of friends in the western end of that particular meeting be indulged with a meeting for worship, which being considered this meeting appoints Jesse Wickersham, Thomas Leech, Zephaniah Underwood, Aaron Fraser, Samuel Garretson, John I. Garretson, Thomas McMillan, Samuel Cook, Willing Griest and Amos Griffith to unite with a like committee of women friends (Hannah Leech, Phebe Wickersham, Ann Garretson, Sarah Cook and Ruth McMillan) in considering the subject and report their prospects thereon to next or a future meeting."

5-23-1822: "The committee on the subject of an indulged meeting requests assistance: this meeting, therefore, adds Nathan Thomas, Thomas Garretson, Daniel Cookson, John S. Garretson, Jacob McMillan, Joseph Taylor, John Cleaver and Joseph Garretson. Sarah Cookson, Anne Griest, Susanna Cleaver, Deborah Griffith, Martha Vale, Sarah Walker and Anne Wickersham to that committee."

6—19—1822: The Committee on the indulged meeting report they "cannot unite in believing the time is yet come for a division of Warrington meeting."

3—18—1830: John Cookson and Cyrus Griest are appointed trustees for Warrington meeting house and land in the room of Benjamin Walker and John Cleaver, deceased.

4-22-1835: "Warrington preparative meeting proposes Jacob McMillan and Asabel Walker, trustees for Warrington meeting house and land in the rooms of Thomas McMillan and Joshua Vale, deceased, which is concurred with and they appointed to the trust."

3—21—1839: Daniel Garretson, Solomon Griest and Josiah Griest are appointed trustees for Warrington meeting house property in the room of Cyrus Griest, Jacob McMillan and John Cookson.

5—18—1843: John Cook, Sr., and William Armitage are appointed to have care of Warrington grave-yard and funerals, those formerly appointed having removed.

5—18—1851: William Cadwalader, Asabel Walker and George W. Cook are appointed, on request of Warrington meeting, to have care of the grave-yard and oversight of funerals.

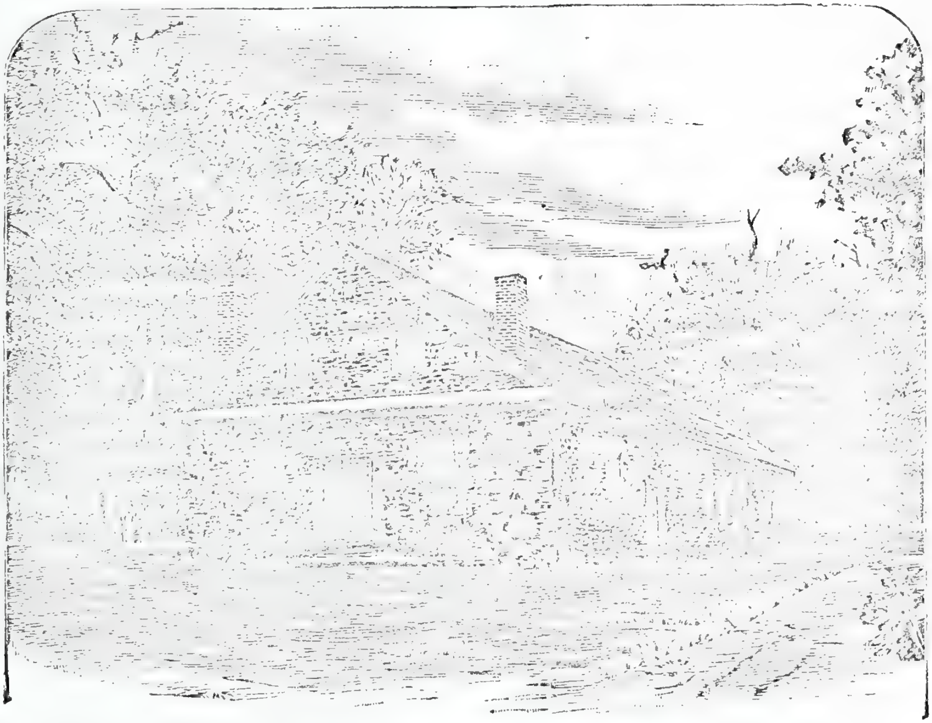
4—23—1856: William Cadwalader is appointed trustee for Warrington meeting house property in room of Daniel Garretson.

Warrington Monthly Meeting.—This meeting, composed of Newberry and Warrington preparative meetings, was established by

authority of the quarterly meeting. In 1747 Sadsbury meeting appointed a committee to visit Friends west of Susquehanna. A favorable report was made by this committee, 9—9—1747, and liberty granted to organize the meeting "for discipline and the affairs of truth."

The first monthly meeting was held 10—9—1747, William Underwood was chosen clerk. The Warrington meeting-house was nearly a central point of the settlement of Friends in the northern part of this county at that time, hence it was decided to hold the monthly meeting there, although it was sometimes held at Huntingdon (York Springs), and frequently at Newberry. The Warrington monthly meeting 4—12—1783, agreed to pay £100 toward building an addition to Warrington meeting house, and £10 for repairing old meeting house, which was ordered to be brought to the next monthly meeting.

In 1793, Newberry meeting requests that the monthly meeting be held in their meeting house. Jesse Wickersham, Edward Jones, James Thomas, Benjamin Underwood, Peter Cleaver, Samuel Garretson, Jonathan Marsh, Joseph Garretson, Thomas Leech, James Bean, John Cleaver, Cornelius Garretson, Thomas McMillan, William Nevit, Benjamin Walker, Ann Marsh, Ann McMillan and Margaret Underwood, were appointed to report whether this request be granted. It caused great discussion. Ezekiel Kirk, James Hancock, Miriam Hussey, Deborah Thomas, Ruth Bane, Jane Hussey, Abigail Whinnery, Sarah Williams, Anna Wickersham and Sarah Thomas, were added to the committee. In 1794 they report that they "could not unite in sentiment with said request." In 1795, once every three months, the Warrington monthly meeting was ordered to be held at Newberry meeting-house. In 1805, it was ordered by the quarterly meeting, that the monthly meeting be held alternately at Newberry and Warrington.



WARRINGTON MEETING HOUSE.

YORK MEETING.

In the early history of the settlement of York County, nearly all the emigrants who located north of the Conewago Creek, were members of the Society of Friends. Some came from England, but the vast number of them from New Castle and Chester Counties. As early as 1738, what are termed "indulged meetings" were organized in the townships of Newberry and Warrington. Inasmuch as the province of Pennsylvania was largely at this time under Quaker rule, when the county was organized, three of the five persons appointed as commissioners to make the division were members of the Society of Friends. John Wright, of Wright's Ferry, was one of them; Thomas Cox, of Warrington, was

another, and Nathan Hussey, of Newberry, was the third. When the county-seat was located at York, and the courts organized, they manifested their importance in the management of the county affairs. As the courts were held by justices appointed for that purpose, the name of John Day, who resided then (1749) at his mill property, twelve and a half miles north of York, was first on the list. In consequence of this, he became the first presiding court justice. He was a member of the Newberry meeting. John Blackburn, one of his successors, was a member of the Warrington meeting. Business brought them to York, and a number of them soon purchased property in the town and vicinity. Prominent among the first was Nathan Hussey, who had settled in Newberry in 1735, coming from Newcastle County, Del. He, William Willis, and a few others, located in the vicinity of York about 1750. In 1754 they obtained permission of the Warrington monthly meeting to hold an "indulged meeting" in York.

The original meeting-house, which is yet standing, is located on West Philadelphia Street, opposite the high school building. Meetings are still kept up, though the society is very small at present. The eastern part of the lot on which the meeting house stands was purchased in the year 1765, from Nathan Hussey, and his wife, Edith, for the use of the Society of Friends. During the following year the eastern part of the present building was erected. The records give the following-named persons as contributors:

Nathan Hussey, £15; William Willis, £15; Joseph Updegraff, £15; Joseph Garretson, £12; William Matthews, £12; Herman Updegraff, £12; Jesse Falkner, James Love, John Collins, Joseph Collin.

All the best bricks in those days were imported from England. The ones which form this building came from there, and were laid by William Willis, whose business was that of a brick-layer and farmer. He owned the land on which the Prospect Hill Cemetery, at York, now is. The familiar Willis' Spring, in that locality, received its name from him. His son, Samuel Willis, a kind-hearted man, whose face and generous disposition are yet remembered by some of the oldest citizens of York, succeeded him in the ownership.

In 1773 the western portion of the lot on which the meeting-house is built, was donated to the Society of Friends forever. Ten years later the western division of the present meeting house was added. By this time the membership had greatly increased. Warrington monthly meeting included the preparative meetings of York, Newberry, Warrington, Huntingdon and Menallen.

Among the leading preachers who conducted services in this meeting house, during the days of the past, were Peter Farnell, Margaret Elgar, William Matthews, deputy State surveyor, Elisha Kirk, Ann Jessop, Jesse Kersey and Thomas Wetherald.

Characteristic of all Friends' meeting-houses, records of births, marriages, deaths of this one, were carefully kept, as well as minutes of regular meetings. They are still in existence, except those taken away with the flood of the Codorus, in 1817.

Job Scott, one of the most celebrated preachers of the Quaker faith, made a tour of America, visiting the different meetings of his society. In 1790 he came to York County. The following is from a journal published by him the same year:

> Coming north from Virginia, I had very good meetings in the meeting houses at Menallen, Huntington (Adams County), Newberry, Warrington and York; at each of these places to my great satisfaction. At York I had three meetings, and remained some days. I formed a good opinion of the town. On the 6th day of the first month, 1790, I went to a place called Wright's Ferry, on the Susquehanna River, where I had good meetings at the house of the widow Wright.

The York meeting house was built on lots Nos. 175 and 176 of the town of York. They were patented by Thomas and Richard Penn to Nathan Hussey, 1763, and by him deeded to William Willis, Joseph Garretson, Herman Updegraff as trustees "for the use of the society of Friends forever." In 1764 the York "indulged" meeting became a meeting for worship, but ordered "to remain members of the Newberry preparative meeting as before." The meeting-house was completed in 1766, and in 1767 the York preparative meeting established.

In 1783 York meeting requested to have afternoon meetings on first days, to begin at the third hour, which was granted, desiring "that Friends of that meeting may take their children and families with them to meeting."

In 1784 they request that a monthly meeting for discipline be settled among them, which was granted.

York Monthly Meeting.—This meeting was established in 1786 and ordered to be held "on the fourth day of the week preceding the second first day of each month, and known as the York Monthly Meeting." The first meeting was held on fifth day of seventh month, 1786. Persons appointed to the meeting were Edward Jones, James Hancock, John Garretson, Benjamin Underwood, John Marsh, William Nevitt, Samuel Cookson. The women appointed were Miriam Hussey, Elizabeth Cook, Sarah Williams, Ruth Cook,

Lydia Garretson and Hannah Kirk. William Kersey was appointed clerk of meeting in 1786, and John Lone overseer, Elisha Kirk succeeded as clerk, and Joseph Updegraff overseer. William Welch was appointed in 1786 to record births and deaths. Herman Updegraff was appointed elder in 1787. Thomas Owen in 1814 and Amos Farquhar clerk in 1814. In 1793 this meeting was informed that a number of Friends had settled at Wright's Ferry, and permission was granted them to hold "a meeting for worship." Jacob Worley, Caleb Kirk, Jonathan Jessop and John Love were appointed to visit the Friends at Wright's Ferry and assist them in 1797; Jonathan Jessop was appointed clerk of York meeting in 1797, "in room of Eli Kirk who died."

The meeting at Wright's Ferry, in the house of Andrew Moore was continued until 5—8—1798.

The following death records were reported at dates named: "Our esteemed friend Hannah Willis, an elder, departed this life 5—10—1798. William Willis, an elder, died 9—25 1801, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Herman Updegraff, an elder, died 5—20—1811, aged seventy-three years. Joseph Elgar, a minister, died 7—13—1811, aged eighty-one years. Ann Love, an elder, died 8—14—1821. Margaret Elgar, a minister, died 3—29—1821, in the eighty-second year of her age."

Marriages.—The following is a list of the marriages, at York meeting, as far as recorded:

John Cope, of the borough of Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster, son of Caleb Cope and Mary, his wife, and Mary Updegraff, daughter of Harman Updegraff and Lydia, his wife; 9–13–1786.

Daniel Ragan of York Town, in the county of York, and Ruth Worley, widow of Francis Worley, late of the same place; 11–14–1787.

Joel Willis, of the borough of York, son of William Willis and Betty, his wife, the latter deceased, and Hannah Jessop, of same place, daughter of Thomas, deceased, and Ann; 12–12–1787.

John Bentley, of Warrington, son of John and Tamer, deceased, and Susanna Jones, of the borough of York, daughter of John and Elizabeth; 10–22–1788.

Josiah Jordan, of Manchester, son of James, deceased, and Charity, and Lydia Miller, of Manchester, daughter of Solomon and Sarah, deceased; 6–17–1789.

Ellis Cleaver, of Gwynedd, son of Ezekiel and Mary, deceased, and Elizabeth Miller, daughter of Solomon, of the borough of York, and Sarah, deceased; 4–7–1791.

Caleb Bracken, of the borough of York, son of James, deceased, and Mary, and Rebecca Miller, of the borough of York, daughter of Solomon and Sarah, deceased; 8–14–1793.

Jonathan Jessop, of the borough of York, son of Thomas, deceased, and Ann, and Susanna Updegraff, of same place, daughter of Joseph and Mary; 4–6–1794.

Thomas Walmsley, of Byberry, Philadelphia County, and Ruth Kirk, of the borough of York, daughter of Solomon and Sarah Miller, and widow of Elisha K.; 6–5–1794. She died 6–18–1798, in her forty-seventh year; a minister about twenty-three years.

Alexander Underwood, of Warrington, son of John, deceased, and Mary, and Rhoda Updegraff, of York, daughter of Harman and Lydia, deceased, 10–22–1794

William Farquhar, of Pipe Creek, Frederick Co., Md., son of William and Ann, deceased, and Lydia Willis, daughter of William, of York County, and Betty, deceased; 12–8–1796.

Harman Updegraff, of the borough of York, and Susanna Mills of same place, widow of William Mills, late of Lancaster County; 1–14–1801.

Thomas Conard, of the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, son of Mathew and Mary, deceased, of Philadelphia City, and Sarah Welch, daughter of William and Hannah, of the borough of York; 9–9–1801.

William Farquhar, of Frederick County, Md., son of Allen and Phebe, deceased, and Sarah Updegraff, daughter of Joseph and Mary, of the borough of York; 10–7–1801.

Thomas Leech, of Warrington Township, son of Thomas and Phebe, and Hannah Garretson, of East Manchester, daughter of Cornelius and Margaret, deceased; 2–10–1802.

John Worley, of York County, son of Jacob and Ann, and Elizabeth Coats, of the borough of York, daughter of Aaron, deceased, and Mary; 7–6–1803.

Daniel Hains, of Frederick County, Md., son of Nathan and Sofiah, deceased, and Rachel Updegraff, daughter of Ambrose and Elizabeth, deceased, of York County; 10–28–1806.

Timothy Kirk, of York Town, son of Timothy and Mary, of Harford County, Md., and Edith Kirk, widow of Eli, and daughter of Joseph and Susanna Updegraff, deceased; 3–16–1808.

Samuel Jefferis, son of William, deceased, of Pennsylvania, and Priscilla, and Lydia Cope, daughter of John, deceased, of York borough, and Mary; 9–13–1809.

Amos Griest, of York, son of Joseph, of Latimore, Adams County, and Rebecca, and Phebe Swayne, of York, daughter of James and Hannah, deceased; 10–18–1809.

Mordecai Williams, of Warrington, and Mary Holland, of York Town; 3–14–1810.

Samuel Cook, of Warrington, son of Samuel and Ruth, deceased, and Sarah Garretson, daughter of Cornelius, of Anne Arundel County, Md., and Margaret, deceased; 4–17–1811.

Amos James, of Baltimore City, son of Thomas, deceased, of Harford County, and Ann, deceased, and Mary Cope, widow of John, and daughter of Harman Updegraff, deceased, of York, and Lydia, deceased; 6–12–1811.

John Gillingham of Baltimore City, son of James and Elizabeth, of same, and Mary Updegraff, daughter of Joseph and Mary, of York, the former deceased; 9–21–1814.

Benjamin Garretson, of Newbury, son of Samuel and Alice deceased, and Orpah Smith, daughter of Samuel, of Spring Garden Township, and Ruth; 8–13–1823.

Obadiah Dingee, of Lampeter, son of Jacob and Elizabeth, deceased, of East Marlborough, and Hannah Welch, daughter of William, deceased, and Hannah, of York; 12–11–1823.

Phineas Davis, of York, son of Nathan and Mary, deceased, of Grafton, N. H., and Hannah Taylor, of York County, daughter of Libni and Sarah, of Clearfield County, Penn.; 11–15–1826.

THE FAWN MEETING.

At a western quarterly meeting, held at London Grove, Chester County, 8-15-1763, Deer Creek (Md.) monthly meeting mentions, that a few families of Friends settled in Fawn Township, York County, were desirous of having the privilege of holding a meeting, having selected a spot of ground on which they designed to build a meeting-house. John Jackson, Thomas Barrett, Joshua Brown, Thomas Carlton, William Samborn, William Swayne and Isaac Whitelock were appointed to visit them and make a report.

11-21-1763, the committee reported: That having met and viewed the place purposed by them to build a meeting house on (which place being not yet secured and the winter season approaching), they are of mind that is best for this meeting to defer granting their request till the spring; yet that Deer Creek monthly meeting may allow them the same liberty as formerly, and have a watchful eye over them to see whether they maintain the priviledge granted 'em with reputation, which report was signed by all the committee, and being twice read and considered, it is particularly recommended to Deer Creek monthly meeting to make a close inspection how the friends of Fawn Township keep up their meeting the ensuing winter, and make report thereof hereafter to this meeting.

2-20-1764: The case of the Friends in and near Fawn Township in York County is still continued under the care of Deer Creek monthly meeting.

There is no further mention of this meeting in the minutes of Western quarterly meeting up to 5th mo. 1779.

In Levi K. Brown's brief account of the meetings, belonging to Baltimore yearly meeting (1875) it is stated that:

This meeting, a branch of Deer Creek monthly meeting, was probably held as early as 1780 (then a branch of Gunpowder monthly meeting). In 1790 the first meeting-house was built, and in the fifth month (1792) the preparative meeting was established. In 1870 there were thirty-four families and parts of families. Total, 100 members. Midweek meetings fourth days, at 10 o'clock summer, 11 winter. (It probably never belonged to Gunpowder monthly meeting.)

At Warrington monthly meeting, 1-8-1785: Our friend, Ruth Kirk, in a solid manner, expressed a concern that hath for some time attended her mind to attend a little meeting of Friends in Fawn Township, and to visit the families belonging to it. And our friend, Hannah Willis, having expressed a freedom to go with her, which, being considered in this meeting, there appeared a uniting therewith, and Joseph Updergraff appointed to accompany them therein.

The Fawn meeting-house is located in the village of Fawn Grove, in Fawn Township. Recently a new house of worship was erected. First day and fourth day meetings are regularly held and a regular organization kept up.

EARLY MARRIAGES OF FRIENDS IN YORK COUNTY.

According to the custom of the Society, the marriage ceremony is always performed at a public meeting, and the certificate of marriage signed by the members and others present, as witnesses. The following is a list of a few of the first marriages in York County:

Robert Hodgin, of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, carpenter, and Theodate Seal, widow of Joseph Seal, were married 5-29-1740, at a meeting at John Day's house in Manchester, with the following witnesses:[*]

Rebecca Bennett,
Hannah Fincher,
Mary Cox,
Rebecca Cox,
Esther Davis,
Anne Garratson,
Martha Garratson,
Sarah McAnabley,
Elizabeth Price,
Margrett Carson,
James Clemson,
Francis Fincher,
Joseph Bennett,
William Garretson,
Joseph Garretson,
William Griffith,
James Moore,
Thomas Riley,
Jacob Youngblood,
William Baley,
James Baley,
Anne Hussey,
Nathan Hussey,
John Hussey,
Christopher Hussey,
Content Garretson,
Ann Day,
John Day,
Thomas Fioland,
Peter Worrall,
Thomas Cox,
John Noblet,
Ann Noblet,
Ann Hussey,
Margret Hussey,
John Garretson,
William Cocks,
Samuel Cocks,
John Baley,
James Ashton,
Charles McAhele,
Patrick Carson,

James Frazer, of Manchester Township, in Lancaster County, and Rebeckah Cox, daughter of Thomas Cox, of Manchester, were married 8-22-1740, "in a Public and Solemn assembly of ye aforesaid people, and others mett together at ye house of William Garretson, in Manchester, in ye County of Lancaster." Witnesses:

Eleazer Mires,
Joseph Garretson,
Joshua Kenworthy,
Francis Fincher,
Edward Mullenaex,
William Griffith,
Andrew Rogers,
Christopher Hussey,
John Garretson,
Joseph Bennet,
John Earl,
Samuel Underwood,
John Noblett,
Charles Phillips,
William Garretson,
Daniel Early,
George Alford,
Ann Cox,
Thomas Cox,
Alexander Fraizer,
Mary Cocks,
Alexander Frazer,
Isaac Cox,
John Cox,
Rebeckah Bennett,
John Fincher,
Jane Fincher,
Nathan Hussey,
Mary Cox,
Ann Noblet,
Content Garretson,
Theodate Hodgin,
Mary Craig,
Anne Waakin,
Esther Garretson,
Rebecca Rogers.

Thomas Davison, of Warrington, in the County of Lancaster, blacksmith, and Sarah Eliot, daughter of Sarah Farmer, of Manchester, spinster, were married 9-9-1743, at a publick meeting house in Manchester.[†] Witnesses:

Joseph Bennett,
John Noblitt,
Patrick Carson,
Thomas Leech,
Peter Stout,
Anne Hussey,
Content Garretson,
Theodate Hodgin,
Rebecca Bennett,
Jane Carson,
Anne Day,
Mary Carson,
John Davison,
Sarah Farmer,
Benjamin Eliot,
Jacob Eliot,
John Farmer,
John Day.

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[*] It has always been the custom for parents and near relatives to sign on the right hand of the certificate, under the names of the persons married.

[†] It was in what is now Newberry Township.

Alexander Fraizer, of Pennsbury (now in Fairview Township), in Lancaster County, yeoman, and Phebe Eliot, of Manchester, were married 10-10-1743, at a publick meeting house, in Manchester. Witnesses:

Joseph Bennett,
Nathan Hussey,
John Day,
William Garretson,
Thomas Leech,
Edward Mullenax,
Patrick Carson,
James Bennett,
Edmond Fitzizaurice,
John Noblett,
John Garretson,
Mary Garretson,
Sarah Davison,
Rebecca Fraizer,
James Fraizer,
Isaac Eliot,
Benjamin Eliot,
Jacob Eliot,
Abraham Eliot,
Rebeckah Bennett,
Content Garretson,
Neoma Garretson,
Martha Garretson,
Susannah Mills,
Cathern Eliot,
Jane Carson,
Mary Carson.

Moses Key, of Newberry, in the County of Lancaster, labourer, and Susannah Mills, of the same township, spinster, were married 3-23-1744, at a publick meeting house in Newberry. Witnesses:

Rebecca Bennett,
Ann Hussey,
Content Garretson,
Jane Carson,
Susannah Hussey,
Nathan Hussey,
John Day,
John Garretson,
Joseph Bennett,
Patrick Carson,
William Bennett,
Isaac Bennett,
Nathan Hussey, Jr,.
John Day, Jr.,
Robert Mills, Jr.,
Robert Mills,
Mary Mills.

Joseph Garretson, of Warrington Township—yeoman, and Mary Mills, of Newberry, were married 7-25-1745, at Newberry meeting house. Witnesses:

Jonas Chamberlin,
John Earl,
Thomas Cook,
Robert Hodgen,
Calvin Cooper,
Thomas Prowell,
Andrew Moore,
John Noblit,
Francis Fincher,
Hannah Fincher,
Thomas Bulor,
Benjamin Eliot,
Patrick Carson,
Joseph Key,
John Day, Jr.,
Sarah Mills,
William Bennett,
Abram Noblit,
Isaac Cox,
Thomas Cox,
Joseph Heald,
Martha Garretson,
Neomy Garretson,
Anne Hussey,
Content Garretson,
Mary Garretson,
Rebecca Bennett,
Robert Mills,
Nathan Hussey,
John Garretson,
William Garretson,
Christopher Hussey,
John Day,
Nathan Hussey, Jr.,
Samuel Cox,
Susanna Hussey,
Mary Cox,
Elizabeth Willy,
Mary Hussey,
Sarah Bennett,
Isaac Bennett,
Ann Day,
Sarah Cook,
Susanna Key,
Jane Carson,
Moses Key,
William Cox,
Olive Underwood,
Jane Underwood,
Joseph Bennett,
Mary Carson,
Mary Devison,
Pheby Frazer,
Sarah Farmer,
Margaret Stout.

Isaac Cox, son of Thomas Cox, of Warrington, and Olive Underwood, daughter of Alexander Underwood, of Warrington, were married at Warrington meeting, 9-27-1746. (Names of witnesses not copied).

William Smith, son of John Smith, deceased, of Warrington, and Jane Underwood, daughter of Alexander, of same place, were married 8-9-1747, at Warrington meeting. (Made their marks):

Rebecca Bennett,
Mary Garretson,
Joseph Garretson,
Alexander Underwood,
Joseph Smith,
William Underwood,

Samuel Cox,
Thomas Cox,
Isaac Cox,
William Griflith,
Joseph Bennet,
John Wright,
John Cox, Sr.,
John Cox, Jr.,
Benjamin Underwood,
Soloman Shepherd,
William Ferrail,
Peter Cook,
Rebecca Bennett,
Mary Garretson,
Olive Cox,
Anne Hussey,
Mary Garretson,
Margreat Carson,
Sarah Mills,
Hannah Cox,
John Pope,
John Beals,
Richard Cox,
Thomas Cook,

Samuel Cox, son of John, of Huntington, and Hannah Wierman, daughter of William, of Huntington, were married at Huntington meeting, 8-22-1747. (Witnesses names not copied).

Robert Vale and Sarah Butler were married in Warrington 8-10-1749. He was born in London, was an excellent classical scholar. They became acquainted on board the ship while immigrating. In a note Robert Vale says, "when he came to York County it was a wilderness of woods, and Indians came to see them after the marriage."

William Beals to Mary Mullineux, 10-1-1749.

Nathan Hussey, Jr., to Susanna Heald, 2-26-1749.

John Garrettson to Jane Carson, 6-22-1749.

William Ozburn to Rebecca Cox, 10-5-1750.

Benjamin Underwood to Susanna Greist, daughter of John Greist, 7-1-1750.

There are recorded in one of these books 296 marriages, extending from 1747 to 1849. In this list the name Garretson occurs 45 times; Greist, 25 times; Griffith, 18 times; Hussey, 17 times; Updegraff, 20 times; Willis, 10 times; Vale, 21 times; Wright, 10 times; Wickersham, 18 times; Mills, 10 times; Morthland, 7 times; Cook, 25 times; Blackburn, 25 times: Hammond, 6 times; Kirk, 13 times; Penrose, 7 times; Cadwalader, 11 times; Atkinson, 15 times; Cleaver 10 times; Marsh, 6 times; Jones, 7 times; McMullin, 19 times; Underwood, 20 times; Thomas, 10 times; etc.

Notes from Records.—Johanna Heald died 1781, in what is now Fairview Township. She was a noted Quakeress preacher.

In 1779, sixteen acres of land were purchased on which to build a schoolhouse. The trustees appointed were Ellis Lewis, John Garretson, William Lewis and James Kingsly. This schoolhouse was built at Lewisberry, which then was a hamlet in Red Land Valley.

James Thomas was a highly esteemed preacher in 1795.

Edward Jones was an estimable gentleman and highly respected preacher. After the removal of the Newberry meeting farther west he lived in the old Newberry meeting-

house. He was thrown out of a carriage and his leg was broken 7-29-1823, and died soon after, aged eighty-three years.

Peter Cleaver, who came from Upper Dublin, Philadelphia County, was for thirty years, a clerk of Warrington and Newberry monthly meeting. William Underwood was clerk from 1747 to 1775. Susanna Elgar, Isaac Everett and Abel Thomas were noted preachers in 1780 and before. During the latter part of the Revolutionary period Abel Thomas visited friends in North Carolina, and afterward acted as a guide to Gen. Greene in his retreat northward across that State when pursued by Cornwallis. He afterward passed through the British lines to remain with Friends, and protect them during the war. Many Friends had emigrated from York County to that State years before.

John Day was appointed elder of Newberry meeting 1748, and Peter Stout was made overseer same year.

Thomas Wilson, John Blackburn, William Delap, Daniel Winter, Patrick Carson and others, located in York County, 1736, coming from Calabagan, Ireland.

Henry Clark built a saw-mill in Warrington, 1748. He came from Chester County. He sawed the timber for the new court house at York in 1753. Aaron Frazer produced a certificate from Newark meeting, and located in York County, 1748.

The following is the form of marriage certificate used in 1780:

WHEREAS, William Squibb of the Township of Warrington, and County of York, in Pennsylvania. (son of William Squibb and Sarah, his wife): and Jane Morthland, of the township and county aforesaid (daughter of William Morthland and Ruth, his wife). Having appeared before several monthly meetings of the people called Quakers (at Warrington), and declared their intention of marriage with each other, according to the good order used amongst them; and having consent of their parents and parties concerned, their proposal of marriage was allowed by the said meetings. Now these are to certify whom it may concern, that for the full accomplishment of their said intention, they, the said William Squibb and Jane Morthland, appeared at the public meeting at Warrington, in the County of York, on the twenty-fourth day of the second month, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty. And then and there, in the said Assembly, the said William Squibb taking the said Jane Morthland by the hand did in a solemn manner, openly promising with the Lord's assistance, to be unto her a loving and faithful husband, until death should separate them. And then and there, in the same Assembly, the said Jane Morthland did in like manner declare, that she took him, the said William Squibb, to be her husband, promising with the Lord's assistance, to be to him a loving and faithful wife until death should separate them.

And moreover, they, the said William Squibb and Jane Morthland, she according to the custom of marriage, assuming the name of her husband, did then and there to these presents set their hands.

WILLIAM SQUIBB,
JANE SQUIBB.

And for a further confirmation we, whose names are also here underscribed, who were present at the solemnization of the said marriage and subscription, have as witnesses, thereunto set our hands the day and year above written.

William Squibb,
William Morthland.
Ruth Morthland,
William Underwood,
Alexander Underwood,
Rebecca Morthland,
Robert Morthland,
Robert Squibb.
John Marsh,
Joseph Bradley,
Mary Squibb,
Jane Yarnell,
Mary Godfrey,
Sarah Thomas,
Martha Morris,
John Marsh,
Robert Vale,
George Newcomer,
Jacob Underwood,
Benjamin Walker,
Ruth Walker,
Rebecca Cox.
Ruth Underwood,
Benjamin Underwood,
David Cadwalader,
Sarah Cadwalader.
Joshua Vale.
Jonathan Mash,
Margaret Lerew,
Miriam Hussey,
Sarah Williams,
William Garretson,
John Vale,
John Godfrey.

Recorded on page 61.

Most of the early class of Friends who settled in York County, were an excellent class of people, and carried out the mode of discipline of the society in respect to war, intemperance, marriage, etc.

The following notes will illustrate a few points and will doubtless be read with interest:

Patrick Carson, a Scotch-Irishman, though a member of the Society of Friends in 1748, "passed the lie" on Thomas Cox, a fellow-member. This caused a difficulty. John Day and Richard Wickersham appointed to bring them to "terms of peace." They were obliged to go to Chester County, where the trouble originated. Upon their return, Patrick was made to subscribe his name to an apology, which he did in order to remain in "friendly unity with the society," but afterward "he regretted to believe that his allegations were true."

Joseph Bennett, 7—10—1748, signed a document as follows: "I acknowledge with great sorrow that I was overtaken with the effects of spirituous liquor in the harvest field, reaping for John Rankin in Red Land Valley (Lewisberry) last harvest. It was a hot day. I drank more than I should have to drive out the sweat to make me in better capacity to follow my work, but it produced the contrary effect, so that I was for a time light in the head and I talked foolish. Wishing to remain in unity with the Friends, I hereby acknowledge my error."

Thomas Cook was reproved in 1747 by Newberry meeting, for drinking spirituous liquors, and John Day was appointed to oversee him.

Richard Carson in 1765, was required to

acknowledge in public at meeting "his great error for having a fiddling and dancing party at his house."

A certain member was disowned by the Society for failing to pay a debt to Joseph Hutton, in 1758.

Joseph John, a member, was made to apologize for his error in "for running off with and marrying a woman that some one else intended to marry."

John Blackburn and John Pope, in 1755, joined the forces from York County to quell the Indian troubles along the northern and western frontier. They were the first to violate the laws of the Society of Friends. According to the principles of the great founder of Pennsylvania, the Indians were to be treated with, and not quelled by force of arms. A committee was appointed to persuade them "in love and amity that they might see the error of their ways." These two men, however, would not yield. John Blackburn afterward became one of the president court justices of York County, and during the Revolution was one of the first of the Friends to join the American Army.

Thomas Noblet appeared before Newberry meeting, 8—21—1756, and said: "I ask pardon for not keeping the principles of truth, and giving way so far to the enemy, to enlist as a soldier, contrary to the good order kept among the Friends for which I am very sorry."

Abraham Noblet entered the military service during the French and Indian war. A committee was appointed by the monthly meeting, to treat with him and endeavor to bring him to a sight of his error. He acknowledged his error after retiring from service.

"*Dear Friends*:—Whereas I have been educated in the way of truth among the Society of Friends, but for want of keeping to the principles thereof, in my own heart, have gone far astray, being much surprised as to the reports of the Indians being in the neighborhood, I took my gun in order to defend myself, for which I am sorry, and give this for the clearance of truth. I hope to be more careful of my conduct in the future. ARMAEL FINCHER.
6—8—1758.

Henry Underwood enlisted as a soldier in 1756. He afterward at meeting acknowledged it to be "a great wrong to bear arms against his countrymen, and kill them."

Henry Clark on 2—18—1758, acknowledged his great wrong in being overtook with strong drink, and got his gun to defend himself against the Indians, "whereof I am sorry and ask to be forgiven."

Abraham Noblet acknowledged his error in being married "by a priest to a woman not a member of the Society of Friends." He appeared at Warrington monthly meeting and made an apology, which by order of meeting was to be read publicly at the Newberry preparative meeting by Joseph Bennett, and Noblett reinstated in meeting, which was done.

Francis Fincher and William Bennett had to submit to a public censure in meeting "for drinking too freely and using bad words." Samuel Underwood and William Griffith were appointed to treat with them.

James McGrew in 1757 acknowledged his error "for taking too much drink while with others and singing improper songs."

John Powell asked permission of Warrington meeting to go to New Garden, Chester County, "to take a young woman for a wife" in 1749. Granted.

John Greist produced a certificate from Concord, Chester County, 1749, and located in Warrington.

John Willis became a member of Newberry meeting in 1756.

John Rankin 10—7—1771, bought a slave, which was contrary to the rules of Friends. Timothy Kirk, William Lewis, William Penrose and John Hancock, were appointed to treat with him, but their report was unfavorable, and he would not concede his error. John Rankin afterward became a colonel in the Third Battalion of York County Associators, during the Revolution, but in 1778 became a Tory. An attempt was made to capture him, but by aid of his slave Ralph, he escaped and went to Long Island. He afterward sent an order manumitting his slave. Col. Rankin and his brother, Col. William Rankin, were quite influential during the early part of the Revolutionary period.

Jedadiah Hussey who lived in Warrington about 1800, could lift a barrel full of cider to his mouth and drink out of it.

THE SCOTCH IRISH.

BY R. C. BAIR.

LITTLE is generally known of the Scotch-Irish. They have left to history no inscribed records. It is possible to know who they were, and measure the breadth and depth of their influence upon mankind. Injected as they were by force among the sects and races, their short career of distinctive provincialism was full of momentous possibilities. The Scotch-Irish are no longer an individual people; they are a lost and scattered clan. The world has absorbed them; they are part of the leaven of its mighty development; of them it can truly be said: "The *good* men do lives after them, the *evil* is oft interred with their bones."

The investigation of unwritten history to the devout mind affords a solemn realization of its vast depth and grandeur, as well as its obscurity. The history of all ages and peoples is replete with mystery and sacred truth. Time has piled his monuments of wreck and ruin in every kingdom of the earth. Through these shall future generations solve the past. Men delight to uncover the secrets of vanished years. History reviews the Pantheon, repeoples the Coliseum, and digs again the catacombs. She towers above a fallen empire, and, trumpet-tongued, resounds the fame of Rome. England, Scotland, Ireland, too, are rich in fame of legend and historic lore. It has been said: "Egypt, from whence came all the knowledge of the world." But truly, England, from whence came greatest influences—influences that shall endure to shape the future, the destiny of mankind, till latest posterity forget its Anglo-Saxon blood and tongue. The devotee, who begins the search after a buried past, has, it is true, bright hope to lead and glad success to urge him on, but he cannot feel else than inexpressibly sad that there are so few vestiges left behind, and that all of them are blood-stained. If it were possible for me to take you to the source, the fountain head of my subject, in the rugged mountains of Scotia, and come down the ribboned rivulet to the wider stream of thought, then into the deep channel of events, and point out the clear-cut verges of its devious course, finally bringing you to the open bay, where we now stand looking upon a boundless eternity of future action—it would be a sweet realization.

Come with me to Scotland, then a little while to Ireland, and we will come back to our own America indeed, to the very hills and fields that stretch round about us. Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, was the mother of James Darnley, who, when he was thirteen months old, became King James VI, of Scotland. He reigned thirty-four years. In 1603, upon the death of Queen Elizabeth, when he was thirty-six years of age, he became king of Great Britain and Ireland, with title James I., of England. While he was yet boy king of Scotland, that good old country was fearfully rent with disputes and war between the Catholics and Protestants. His mother, Mary, had been a violent Catholic, when she was driven from the throne (abdicating in favor of her son). Protestantism, which had long been oppressed and ground down, rebounded with astounding vigor. These church wars left an indelible influence upon the times, out of which grew the events we propose to relate. James Darnley was the only surviving blood of the once famous Tudors — James, the great grandchild of Henry VIII. The years of his young manhood in Scotland were circumspect and becoming a king. He was High Church Episcopal. He gave us the translation of our Bible. In the frugal land of his birth, he was kind, earnest, thoughtful. But when he was called to the highest throne in Christendom, his head was turned. He became frivolous, self-indulgent, unblushing in shamelessness, and disgraced himself by the excesses of his passions. Being outwardly such a man, he was at once surrounded by sycophants and miserable "toadies," who applaud kings and strive to ingratiate royal confidence. But James was shrewd, and to all who sought to secure from him patronage or exclusive privilege, he became a startling surprise. He was called "the wisest fool that wears a crown in Europe." Taking the throne upon the death of that remarkable queen. Elizabeth, he found himself surrounded with the beginnings of mighty events, and borne upon by the responsibilities of growing Christianity and accumulating independence. It was written in his time.

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." The kingdom which had been ruled 120 years from Henry VII. by a most illustrious family, had a high measure for excellence. So that when out of hardy Scotland came a young prince to govern "Great England," the smile of satisfaction or demonstrative joy cannot be said to have been uproarious. The kingdom was nervous and uneasy; religious discussion was fiery; strife incessant; conscience and thought stirred to unbounded activity and fervor. It is to be questioned if a country was ever thrown into greater disorder and religious uncertainty than England upon the accession of James. Great hopes had been raised; much was expected of him by all sects. Many were sure to be disappointed. He had called the Protestants the "sincerest kirk in the world;" he had censured the Catholicity of England as an "evil-said mass;" he had promised the abased Puritans "rest and favor;" he had said: "Scotchmen shall be of my table," and declared that "Ireland should render an account." The hungry hounds of office bayed at his heels; Episcopacy looked up to him and held her hands for succor; all eyes were upon him, and all hearts beat with expectancy. Chagrin stifled the hopes of all. He was a great schemer. A thinker, he evolved many strange conceits and administrative policies. One of these whimsical hobbies we must observe, as it is the starting point in the succession of events we are about to follow. It was about the only one he had tenacity of purpose enough ever to carry out. That it had been long with him, even before he was able to practice it, his books give evidence. Between 1607 and 1608 James executed a pet idea of his life that changed the lives and fortunes of many thousands, and destined a new branch of the human family to hold the plow instead, as had unnumbered generations of its forefathers, the sword; a branch whose sturdy worth and stout sectarianism has ever produced men loyal and brave for their country, devout and heroic in their church. Let me group four events. In 1607, when Capt. Champlain entered the gulf of St. Lawrence; when Henry Hudson pressed into the Polar Sea; when John Smith and Sir Christopher Newport sailed into Chesapeake Bay, James I, of England, resolved on an action that gave to civilization and God the Scotch-Irish.

You will remember that between Scotland and England lies a wild and extensive tract of land, one-half heath, one-half upland, in old times called the "Borders." The clans who had ever dwelt there were composed of splendid specimens of hardihood and valor,—men whose determined purpose and strength were as astonishing as their feats of daring. Accustomed, as they were, to wage almost incessant warfare upon each other (those on the north against those on the south), they were all great muscular men and of towering height. It is not to be supposed these Scotch and English bordermen were different in their characteristics, or that one was less brutal than the other. It is impossible for two nationalities to dwell side by side, whether at peace or war, without growing like each other in instincts and habits. So that while the rugged Englishman might find some royal veins beneath his garter and the brawny Scotchman trace far back his Highland ancestral blood, yet in their dress, their gait, their accent and manners, it would have been difficult to tell the giant with the broadsword from the every inch-a-chief who swung the claymore. When the glens of Scotland would rush down like a torrent upon the English lowlands, or like a mad whirlwind the lowlands sweep into the Scottish hills, then would the "debatable border land" resound with clash and crash of terrible foes. To this day the headless skeleton of many a Johnstone, mingled with the skulls and bones of Graham and Armstrong, is exhumed from the sandy plain 'twixt the rivers Esk and Sark. On the very night Elizabeth died, the Clan Graham, thinking now a Scotchman would be king—imagining the rich plunder they could seize—made a fierce incursion into England toward Perth, ravaging and destroying in avarice as well as hate. In this they were anticipated by their old enemies who, strengthened by a strong force of soldiers, met and horribly repulsed them. Cut to pieces they staggered and fell. The old clan of Graham, which had fought many a cruel combat and carried many a trunkless trophy on their spears, had rained their last blows of death upon the kith and kin of the Briton. James (now four years king), long aware of the tumultuous warring of these unconquerable clans, discerning that they would yet keep the north of his kingdom in even greater uproar than in times past, at last saw his opportunity to silence them forever. He knew the Grahams were helpless. He also knew the remarkable recuperative power of such men. Broken and defeated as the Grahams were, he caused them to confess to this singular indictment: "that they were unfit persons to dwell in the country which they inhabited," and asked them to pray him to remove them "elsewhere where his paternal goodness should

assign them subsistence." The whole clan, consisting of many families (a few individuals excepted), were thus deprived of their homes and lands and at once transported out of the country. Walter Scott says: "There is a list somewhere in existence, which shows the names of every one of these people, and the rate at which the county of Cumberland was taxed for their exportation." He further remarks: "The poor Borderers were driven away in herds like so many bullocks." Scotch-Irishmen, behold your ancestors!

In the early spring of 1608 (the same year of the Graham's removal), the native chieftains of Ireland at the north broke into rebellion against the power of the king. They arose in a most cruel and bloody outburst. Their subsequent conquest and banishment restored a vast territory of hill country to the crown. Five hundred thousand acres were thus subjected and seized as property of England. The wild Irish were driven into the waste places among the bogs and fens, and their old province of Ulster was left empty and deserted. This was the condition in Ireland at the time the downcast Grahams prayed to be "taken away elsewhere." In the fulfillment of his majestic laws, God always supplies materials, when He is ready to accomplish great designs. Numerous Scotchmen to be provided homes and a land to dwell in—Ulster, Ireland, 500,000 acres vacant! What think ye? Here was the opportunity of the king. If he was frivolous, if he was timorous, if he was shameless in the immodesty he indulged, he performed his part in the labor set aside exclusively for kings. If he was impractical and ideal, God gave him wherewith to perfect the experiment of his dream. Born, as he was, to live in an age when the culminating changes of a benighted world began to make history fast and hurry on the times, big with astounding possibilities; born to be the link in events welding the old past and joining the new future; born to be the link, the life, that would come between the license of the Tudors and merge the lax morality of the Stuarts—he was in the hand of Deity. Few kings have lived amid such remarkable changes—ascending the throne when the cycles of time were closing an epoch; ruling when men, like an ocean, were restless, swelling with the impulses of mighty convictions; ruling when old forms of thought and feeling were breaking up and being dissolved; ruling when the boundless realm of truth was a wild chaos of detached doctrines, theories and beliefs; swaying the sceptre and attempting to shape policies, when the immutable forces of Omnipotent law were crystallizing marvelous achievements.

Doubtless he little knew that his life stood in the shadow edge of the dark ages, or that through the years was dawning the light of a new era. He did not see the activity of time, as it began to lead out of the future strange events. How could he? This James, pronounced "incomparable for learning among kings," but whose insincerity hid from him plain truths. How could he see wonderful results growing out of his shrewd schemes and calculations, when he put the Grahams into Ireland? He did not. The Puritan had gone to Germany. What of it? He declared "We are glad to be rid of them on any terms." No, he could not see what his action would evolve. In filling Ulster Province with Scotch, one thing he did intend to accomplish. England had always been entered in time of war by way of Ireland; Ireland herself has never failed to aid a foreign foe in his attempts to despoil the British Isles. James knew and every other man knew the Celt of Erin ever ready to stab old England in the back. To overcome this constant menace, he put the loyal Scotchmen there to watch treason. The Irish were lazy; the Scotch would stimulate industry and thrift. In order that the few loyal Irish might be appeased and now more heartily support the king, he gave them the level parts of Ulster most easily tilled, they being indolent. To the Scotch he gave the hilly northern part. It was rugged and wild. They made them homes, however, and were comfortable. Peculiar privileges were granted. Free schools were erected. A university was endowed. Linen was their chief industry. Flax culture their reliance. In distinction to other Scots they were called "Irish Scots." After a long residence in Ireland they came to be called Scotch-Irish. The wild Irish, whom they dislodged and upon whose tracts they dwelt, frequently assailed them. Their old skill in such affrays would quickly nerve their arms, and the Irish always got the worst of it. The prosperity of these old clan warriors was marked. Their fields were amply tended and their towns hummed with busy spindles.

March 27, 1625—King James is dead. A new chain of circumstances begins. From 1641 to 1649 Ireland is rent from one end to the other. The heavy tread of Oliver Cromwell's mailed soldiers is heard by the Scotch-Irish. They had stood loyal to the crown of Charles. After the king was beheaded, Cromwell went among them to subdue them and confiscate their lands. He drove them out

on the rocky west coast of Connaught, where they lived eleven years, enduring most abject wretchedness. When Charles II. came to the throne upon the "Restoration," he called the Scotch-Irish back to the estates his uncle James had given them. A formidable difficulty confronted them. Many false claimants had come over from Scotland during their absence, and now presented themselves as entitled to the lands upon which they had settled. A compromise was made and the property redistributed. After the "divide," those who formerly owned one hundred acres owned less than twelve. The population had largely increased. Poverty began to spread among them. Three seasons had failed to bring them crops; the famine of 1725 stared thousands in the face. The Scotch exiles had lived 119 years in their Irish country happily, and now there was no work. Mills were closed. The distress among the laboring class was terrible; growing poorer and poorer; food grew dearer and dearer, and gaunt starvation came upon them.

The Duke of Ulster saw a new disaster spring up. In haste he wrote thus to London: "American agents are seducing the people with prospects of better homes across the Atlantic. They have been able to excite them the more by reason of their dire extremities. The preceding summer 3,100 left for America and now seven ships are lying at Belfast, which will carry 1,000 more to Boston and Philadelphia. The worst of it all is, it only affects the Scotch-Irish Protestants" Thus he wrote, and he wrote the truth. The God-fearing people who had dwelt (if not always at peace) for four generations contented and happy, were now miserable and almost broken-hearted. The old grandfathers of the homestead long ago were laid under the sod; their sons and their sons' sons were aged and infirm, and now in their homes was unutterable distress. Mothers and fathers besought alike the young men and women, praying "Haste away to the new continent; we have but a little while here to stay; go then, dear ones, that we may see you go." Thus parental solicitude urged them. Stern necessity drove them with remorseless lash. Hope had gone out of them, and, flying to the free land of America, it beckoned them there and held out its arms in welcome. The will of a wise Creator in the great plan of glorifying Himself through the spread of manhood and liberty in the world was working in strange ways toward accomplishment.

"God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform."

Thus he was employing poverty and wretchedness to go into a far country and plant a vigorous church. The wants of their lives, the claims of the future and posterity, operating upon them, forced them to the last resort of the helpless: to leave country and kindred and seek abode among strangers. As the Grahams 119 years before had prayed of James, so they prayed now: "Lord, take us away where thy paternal goodness shall assign us subsistence." They, poor, halting souls, were encouraged on every hand. He who has to go away leaving feeble parents in tears behind, knows why they halted. But the old people (though it was like tearing the heart from its net of nerves) said, "Go." These were the words of advice in the homes and pulpits. "Well, children, you are gangin' awa'. Your fathers left bonnie Scotland and the auld kirk and kin and came here to fight the wild Irish and plant religion and have homelands of their own, and they got them. Go: with your strong arms and stout hearts you will yet secure even greater blessings than they. Had it not been for their loyalty to their king (which is no sin to be repented of), their children, you, would have possessed them still. In your ways you seem to be gangin' the auld gait they traveled before ye: it is a joy in our cup of sorrow. Make up your mind for hardships and fear God. Sure it is, the savages we hear so much about can be no worse than the wild Irish by whom so many of us were murdered. In your grief be of good cheer. Take with ye the Good Book and always look to Him out of whom comes every perfect love and hope, and without whose blessing nothing prospers. Good bye, God be with ye; the seed of the righteous will never be forsaken." Sad parting. Once again the children of the Grahams and Armstrongs, the McCraes, the Maxwells and McDonalds (as their fathers from Scotland a century before), were compelled to leave the island of their birth and set out upon a new career toward a strange land. Bidding the old and feeble, whom they could not take with them, farewell forever, they turned their backs upon the past, and with gloomy hearts leaving the green gardens and flowers behind, they went down from their native hills to the sea to return no more save in tender memories.

Almighty Providence is sending them away to be materials in the wise economy of the world for building commonwealth and great nationality. We will not make the slow and tedious journey with them on the perilous oceancrowded as they were to suffocation in leaky ships and beating about from

September to November. We will go to America, while they make the lonely voyage hither, that we may see the country they are sailing toward and be there when they come.

The country to which they were going had waited long for such as they—poor and lowly of men. It raised its bold outlines from what was then the farthest verge of ocean. Rugged and forbidding, the high coast ranges of the continent loomed against the horizon and from seaward descried distant approach. The tips of these Appalachian ridges in that remote and indistinguishable period, when the waters shrunk lower and lower into the hollow of the sea, were first to expose themselves above the surf to the power of light and moisture. Down, down, age by age, to the base the waters fell, and next came forth the foot-hills: lands like our York County hills. Ten thousand times unnumbered years sent down their beating rains on these. And in that age none can contemplate, when the last departing wave was taken to the dark Atlantic's restless bosom, there stood forth, tier upon tier, a chain of mountains; a bench of broad plateaus; and nestled beneath, lovely valleys, leading toward the rivers and the sea. The rigors of time had scoured the bald old mountains, the remorseless elements had washed virtue and fertility from the bench lands and the young valleys had gathered to themselves the riches and soil of the depleted hills. Geologically this was the condition of America and Pennsylvania at the time of its settlement. Whoever came first should select its charms and secure infinite advantage. In 1680, the Quakers and Swedes made exclusive colonies along our rivers, erecting towns.

In 1710, the Germans appropriated the rich alluvial vales in the limestone country. The Scotch-Irish, coming last, would find the available valuable land already pre-empted and dwelt upon, and nothing but the bench lands—the older and poorer—unoccupied. They did not know this, nor did it matter to them. They were too poor to find fault or grumble at fate. Be this as it may be, is it not remarkable when we observe the facts that the very kind of country the early settlers rejected was the heart's desire and would have been the first choice of our wanderers? Pennsylvania through Penn's agents had sent them greeting and kind invitation to the province. Indeed, Penn himself had been among them in 1677, and a few had come over about 1711. Brotherly love and friends are what they sought. West from the Delaware and Susquehanna was a land in which they would find the object of their search. But three counties, Philadelphia, Chester and Bucks, comprised this vast region in 1727. The settlers who had already made them homes here were a gentle folk, Germans and Quakers, with Irish and Scotch. The poor, down-trodden Scotch-Irish could come among such and find hospitality and friends. In November, 1727, toward the capes of Henlopen and May, that bring the tides of ocean lapping the shores of Pennsylvania, were pointing the bows of our emigrant ships. Those who entered the Delaware landed at New Castle and Philadelphia. Those who would have gone into Boston were refused; "No Irish emigrants or ships," were the words hurled at the homeless strangers by the authorities. Turning out of the harbor in their ship, the "Eagle," they went northward to Maine. The country along the York and Penobscot, Rivers became their abiding place. Where the towns of Saco and Gorham stand they began their settlements in dense pine forests. From these sprung that vigorous New England manhood not already claimed by the Puritans. It is desired more particularly to notice those who came to Pennsylvania. They were kindly received by the Swedes and Quakers. They were eager for acquiring location on lands. They went at once into the woods and settled on what are now described as Londonderry, Oxford, Highland and Wallace Townships in Chester County. The more enthusiastic and energetic pressed close up toward the foot hills of the mountains and occupied territory which Irish before them had called Donegal. Wherever they settled in fertile valleys, they dwelt but a little while. In no single instance were they not pressed upon and superseded by the Germans. Later another part, migrating from the older settlements in Chester County, came to the southern section of what is now Lancaster County. Colerain and Drumore will ever maintain their names as a testimony to their Scotch-Irish ancestry. What are now Northampton, Lehigh, Lebanon and Northumberland Counties were first settled by the Scotch-Irish. In brief, these were the first Scotch-Irish settlements in America. It cannot be said no Scotch-Irish were here before,—a scattered few had come (1711 to 1714), but there was no distinctive immigration prior to 1727. After this time they began to pour into Pennsylvania and locate from what is now Snyder County to Maryland, along the west bank of the Susquehanna River.

In 1729 Lancaster County was organized, including York County and all the country lying west. The unbroken wilderness

west of the Susquehanna had already been entered from Maryland by intruding surveyors and others from Lord Baltimore's colony. It was a vast tract of land extending from the river to the Blue Ridge. It was hilly, interspersed with high plateaus, deep grooved valleys and ravines; wild streams, bordered with extensive forests of chestnut, ash, hickory, oak, sassafras, poplar, dogwood, birch and beech, drained the remote interior and wound by devious courses through a secluded country unfrequented and unexplored. The Colonial Assembly of February 28, 1728, characterized country like it "barren or uninhabited." They designated the uninhabited parts of Chester County (those near the Carnarvon Hills) "barrens." In fact, the uninhabited portions of the province beyond the mountains were described thus. I cannot quibble with those who think the name of "barrens" a title which has long misrepresented the "Lower End," grew out of the Indians having burned the timber for hunting purposes. The character of the Indian refutes such an idea. The surface and soil were indeed like to that in old Ulster, Ireland. The hills were steep and stony. The land, when cleared, was thin; broken rocks protruded everywhere, and winter swept the hill-tops mercilessly. It is conjectured by many that the striking similarity between the two regions had much to do with winning the Scotch-Irish to the unkindly country. Prior to 1720 the country of Chanceford, Lower Chanceford, Fawn, Hopewell and Peach Bottom had remained unknown, save to the prowling Indian, who hunted game in its fastnesses, or had his solitary wigwam near its pure springs of water. The dismal owl and catamount echoed the hills, and ferocious wolves roamed the rocky ridges undisturbed. Early in 1721 the woodsman and Maryland surveyor broke the primeval silence with voice and ax. The country was in dispute. The Calverts claimed it by their charter. The parallel 40° north latitude runs through Lower Windsor Township. The grant of Maryland, it was claimed, extended to it. Among the first surveys of Maryland was one, "Son James' Park" (named after King Charles' son), surveyed along the river and stretched from "Rapid Creek" to "James Creek." This tract included the romantic and picturesque scenery from some stream near Muddy Creek "flowing into the Susquehanna" to the stream with the waterfall at York Furnace. I have in my possession a Lord Baltimore survey mark—a copper imago—found on Duncan's Island ninety-eight years ago. It was intended for and was used in establishing permanent points or corners. It clearly shows the course and bearing of one Seldon's compass, surveying north—Seldon's name is stamped upon it, together with degrees and minutes. Disputes multiplied between Pennsylvania and Maryland. August 17, 1724, Maryland, through Charles II, granted to Thomas Larkin and Benjamin Tasker the famous "Solitude" tract, embracing the country north of Muddy Creek, west of Son James' Park, 5,000 acres. The northern point was in a swamp near the large spring on the property of John Bair, Esq.; the western upon lands owned by the Misses Pedan, sisters. This northern corner was at one time lost, and another adopted, 100 chains northwest. Through this an important series of lawsuits began among the Scotch-Irish, notably that of "Ankrine and McIlhenny." In 1874, while workmen were ditching the marsh, the "old corner" was found buried in muck two feet below the surface.

Troubles were increasing between the settlers and proprietaries. Pennsylvania, in order to cut off further encroachments on the part of presumptuous Marylanders, began June 19, 1722, opposite the mouth of Conestoga Creek, to survey the southern boundary of Springetsbury Manor, including the valley of York and Wrightsville. As time went on the feuds became more violent, and some blood was shed. By 1730 the continual uproar between those claiming title under Baltimore County, and those under Lancaster County, began to attract general attention. Such a state of affairs, such tumultuous excitement, kept peaceable and quiet settlers out of the territory. Not so the Scotch-Irish; to them it had allurements. What were they? They would "rather fight than eat." Mitchel and Werley, their kinsfolk, had been through its woods. "It looked like Ireland." The quarreling settlers (interlopers) were already called "wild Irish." The land was in contention. Timber was sparse upon the high lands. A home could be selected without money. There was an open chance to take possession where they might find it. No rents to pay; nor would they be compelled to recognize authority. The clannish nature could be gratified; they could join their lands and live in common. Together they could watch the *furore* of the borders, and evade the law. To them our "lower end" of York County was most temptingly desirable; to it they came. Being a law unto themselves, they summarily enforced the squatter law in many instances. They chafed under author-

ity, and refused to recognize it. They would not pay quit rents. This is proven by the fact that many of them lived fifteen to twenty years on their settlements before they were granted titles to their lands. The condition and the state of disquiet of the "barrens beyond the river" was very suitable to their wishes, and to it they began to move themselves from Northampton, Chester and Lancaster Counties in 1734. The peculiar eccentricities of the Scotch-Irish are to be accounted for. Usage makes habit, and custom makes law. In Ireland these people had paid no land rents for 119 years. Their homes were theirs by right. Taxes there were none, and over them the only power, save that of God, they recognized was the king's prerogative. There is little wonder that, accustomed to the rights of man upon untaxed soil, and reared to believe in the generosity of their ruler, they should imagine that here, upon the boundless continent of free America, they had equal rights with all mankind to possess its wide domain. Inheriting the blood of contention from stubborn forefathers, they found the possibilities for exercising contrariness in the disputed country west of the Susquehanna. It is not to be denied they made themselves very unpleasant to the governor and his tax-gatherers. Hardiest and boldest of the early settlers, they always pressed forward upon the wild frontier. They were foremost in the acquisition of dangerous country, and measured their fields beyond the most remote outposts. When they had resolved upon an action no terrors turned them from their enterprise. Independent and fearless, they were fit strength to pioneer civilization into the wilderness, and there lay the foundations of a rugged church. The Indian named the streams, the bays and rivers; he left his records on the rocks and waterfalls. But the Scotch-Irish, bold in his endeavor to uphold sturdy truth, has left his landmarks not so much in sterile fields, old chimney stacks, decaying orchards and lonesome fence rows, straggling through the woods, as upon the history of his times, the character of his posterity, the glory of his country. He too, indeed, has left his rude, though sweet, melodious Celtic names, where no devastation nor invasion can be obliterated. They did not build towns, as the Germans did. They clanned upon wide scopes, and never huddled in villages. Where they lived was no "habitation without a name"—Allen, Hempfield, Latrobe, Connaught, Conemaugh, Westmoreland, Monaghan, and beyond doubt, Chanceford. The names they gave were clear-cut and full of dignity. Go where you will, you will find vestiges of this people in every section of the State. Who knows the names of Armor, Aikin, Taylor, Armstrong, Mitchel, McIntosh, Cowen, McConnell, Livingston, McClellan, Ross, Graham, Pedan, McKimm, Galbraith, McPherson, Ewing, Lowery, Stewart, McKellam, McIntyre, McCleans, McIlhenny, McKeen, McCulloch, McCall, Wilson and Buchanan—who knows these and does not know the old blood of Graham and Armstrong is in their veins? Peculiar people, these Scotch-Irish, poor, but intelligent; needy, but independent; paupers, but princes; men, not weaklings—they had their power within themselves. The influences of education in the schools King James had given to Ulster were upon them. Lancaster County for years drew upon this stock of intelligence for its schoolmasters, and it has not been long since every schoolhouse within her borders had its "Irish pedagogue from York County," or elsewhere. Their big Scotch brains and native wit, their warm, passionate natures, their intense zeal and earnestness, marked them with distinctive individuality. No other nationality had greater integrity of purpose, more enthusiastic ardor or undaunted force of character. They were young men of vigor and stout principles. Most of them brought young wives from Ireland. The women of their hearts were their only possession, and rich treasures of love and fidelity they were. They were the women who reared boys with broad shoulders and brave, honest hearts. It was they who poured into their breasts the pure impulses of patriotic devotion, and kindled the fires of American independence. Yes, they were poor; they had left Ireland, because to have staid meant to starve. They came to found homes. Homes were their greatest need. They had no homes. They came, leaving no estates in trust; they had no property; they left none behind. They brought the little they had with them—a spinning wheel, a saw, an ax, £10 in money and the hemp clothes they wore. They left nothing but misery, and really had nothing but hope. This explains why few, if any, Scotch-Irish ever looked for or received legacies from the "Ould Kentry." The German had treasure in the "fatherland," but the Scotch-Irish had none. They built stone houses and stone churches. These enduring structures indicate they had come to stay; their old graveyards, likewise, that they had made their resolves to die amid their works. They tilled the land, and when it was starved out in one place they abandoned it and cleared

another, farming likewise until it would no longer grow their crops. Corn, buckwheat and flax were about all they could grow. The sickle was their "Champion" mower, the flail their steam-thresher and the palms of their hands their patent corn-sheller. Piety and industry was the story of their daily life. The "good old times" they had, the trials and hardships, withal, the contentment and happiness in their simple lives, their struggles for a homestead and patrimony, are subjects for delightful contemplation, and have afforded themes for endless winter night tales by the fireside.

What were their influences upon the early times and the men with whom they dwelt? What were their relations to the land they had joined others in occupying? Indeed, what mysterious agencies evolved the possibilities of American greatness through them? The correctness of their judgment, the unchangeableness of their decisions, the nobility of their convictions, their intellectuality and depth of spirituality, joined to vital physical force—these were the bases of their influence and character. Ever since mankind began to band in families, in clans, and finally into that vast organization we call society, the energy of events was moulding and shaping a people—population eventually—for a great new continent. The ages grew necessities and the world contributed to the upbuilding and glory of American nationality. Out of the old loins children of fate came—came to an inheritance of fame and fortune upon our native soil. To Europe we trace our forefathers and all there is of American genealogy. The Atlantic slope appropriated to its grand expanse the best head and heart of Teutonic, Gallic, Anglican and Celtic monarchies. The voluminous past is only known. If you were to ask what in it were the mightiest forces employed in laying the foundations of our republic, of vitalizing its genius of strength, of surmounting its imposing structure with the glory of American ideas, I would answer, there were four. These were the four: the Puritan, which was pure; the Huguenot and Waldense, which was sturdy; the Quaker, which was passive, devout; the Scotch-Irish, which was belligerent and God-fearing; the Puritan for intellectuality and courage; the Huguenot for labor and worth; the Quaker for peace and unselfishness; the Scotch-Irish, for impetuosity, fire, valor, war, freedom, heart. Where the Puritan would build a church, the Waldense would plant a field. Where the Quaker would turn his cheek to a smiting blow, the Scotch-Irish would knock down and paralyze. While the New Englander would give birth to pure principles and lead out the virtuous ideas of liberty, the powerful Scotchman backed them up with muscle. While the German lived in fertile valleys, growing rich, the Scotch-Irishman dwelt upon the poorest hills, producing brains. While the Quaker loved freedom, he hated strife. The Scotch-Irish rushed boldly in, quelling disorder, battering the heads of cropped bullies, silencing the mouths of blatant pugilists, grasping the throats of hoarse tyrants, crushing the breath out of every kind of arrogance, despotism or treason. They have all filled a wise purpose and these four are the bed rock of American society in its every relation to politics, religion, peace or war. It is difficult to say that one could have done well without the other; or that our national character would have so grandly developed to what it is, had any been left out. This we can say: none were derelict in their heaven-imposed duty. But as our choicest blessings of freedom were secured to us by force of arms, the sons of Graham and Armstrong performed their conspicuous part with determination, bravery and honor.

The Puritan came with his laws, the Vaudois with his wheat, the Quaker with his fellowship, the Scotch-Irish with his shoulders and arms. They all came with their Bibles; and here is the genius of our strength. They all came with pure, unfettered thought, and on their coins, as in their breasts, they wrote: "In God we trust;" and here is the glory of the American national idea. Jehovah has blessed the constitution of the Pilgrims, the fields of the Teuton, the brotherhood of William Penn, the zeal and fidelity of the Celt. The one believed in prudence and preaching; another in perseverance and plowing; another in peace and persuasion; the Scotch-Irish in pluck and power. They all believed in prayer and Providence. The Scotch-Irish always asserted, "God helps him who helps himself," and depended outside of himself only for the blessing that would reward his integrity of purpose. They knew it a good thing to trust in Providence, but they were practical, and, as one of their deacons said whose horse ran away with him, "I held on to Providence till the harness broke, then I jumped out." The Puritan gave wisdom to counsel, the German sobriety to judgment, the disciples of George Fox simplicity to worship, the Scotch-Irish dignity to impulse and fortitude to every struggle. Born to all the attributes of true men, they were workers; an earnest worker is a God-fearing man; courageous thinkers, they were good preachers; good preachers, they were heroic fighters. Beneath rugged exteriors gleamed the sunshine of gentleness and affection, tenderest sympathy and un-

selfish generosity. They carried fine metal in their tongues, and high spirit in their breasts. With towering wrath for treason, they had all the graces of love and loyalty. When through the land the fiery whirlwind swept that British guns had flashed at Lexington, righteous indigation blazed upon their arms and seized the flaming women in their homes. The Scottish nature was aroused—the soul burned—down the old flint-lock came and hurrying to the scene of action, Scotch-Irish were among the first to hurl their hate on English foes. American patriots and Scotch-Irishmen are synonymous. Their devotion to this land of liberty, the freedom with which they gave their lives and sons a sacrifice to virtue and independence, will stand as long as time endures, and the names of Ewing, Warren, McCulloch, Montgomery and Hamilton live immortal. Christianity always called strong men to do her office, make her history and career. Freedom ever called upon the monarchs of the land for battle, and never called in vain. When freedom called from Concord hills, the plow stopped in the furrow, and from a thousand fields went war's proudest heroes. The character of the Scotch-Irish was the character of the Revolution. Hardiest, they were most enduring in every conflict. Brave, they were ever bayoneting or clubbing guns with their enemies. Devout, the hymns of Calvin and psalms of David arose in every camp. The Scotch-Irish of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Pennsylvania had no superiors in strength or resistless madness in attack. Their "on! on!" was slaughter, and their charge death. Go, read of that Ticonderoga Ethan Allen; of Stark, whose "Mollie Stark would be a widow," if, ere the sun went down, the day was lost at Bennington; of that Long Island, where York County men fought nobly and went down. Read of that Brandywine and Saratoga. Take up the records of the army in the North, and restore that Valley Forge and all the cruel rigor of an eight years' war, and from the horrid day at Lexington to that famous day at Yorktown, where Cornwallis laid his laurels at the feet of Washington, you will find Scotch-Irish covered themselves with glory, and won the abiding praise and love of a grateful nation. Future generations will revere them even from the French and Indian war to that great Rebellion in which God cursed with His wrath the crimes and iniquities of the times. They joined in every great attempt. They signed that sacred chart, the Declaration of Independence, and in its risks and dangers took their part. In that immortal assemblage (born in Pennsylvania, Scotland or Ireland), sat George Ross, George Taylor, of Northampton, James Smith, of York, James Wilson, John Witherspoon, Matthew Thornton and Thomas McKean. These were the influences and resultants of King James, brought out of enfeebled Ireland to be used as chief corner-stones in that enduring temple—designed by virtue, builded in the might of the two-fold power *vox populi, vox dei*, the government of the United States. Can the world leave them go? Can colonies and commonwealths they gave to the Union see them vanish forever? Can those who are their children, or we who live upon their ancient settlements know so little of them? Should men who were the first in war to pay tribute blood to freedom, should they be forgotten or lie within their graves their fame unsung? Conscientious and honorable, by them no man was ever cheated of his confidence. Quick to resent an injury, they never forgot the kindness of a friend. With charity for the defenseless, they could penetrate and course skillfully the villainy of a knave. Rigid in the control of family, they grew sons of wisdom and worth. They trained daughters, wives to first statesmen in the commonwealth. Being patriotic, they were sure tyrrany was the lowest limit of baseness. Being brave, they believed, where justice was the standard, heaven was the warrior's shield. Being noble, they realized "the beauty of truth is, nothing can rest upon it save eternal justice." When the Scotch-Irish decided they were right, I defy facts to show me they were ever proven wrong. They scanned enemies and friends alike; they saw motives behind every action, and principles beneath every pledge. Their heads and hearts were boldly strung. In politics and government, in theology and ethics, in the capitol and home, in the grain-field as on that other field that drank their life, they prayed to be a "benefaction to mankind." Their prayers were answered. From our hills, from our Susquehanna hills, we can look over the Scotch-Irish realm. Among all people are scattered their descendants. Along the slopes their churches stand. The little graveyards with their silent slate slabs show where the last of the Grahams and Armstrongs halted to rest. Their foot-prints are to be traced from the Atlantic seaboard to the remote valleys and summits of the Alleghanies. The old patriarchs are gone. If we but follow with half the zeal they pressed on to excellence, our foot-prints will yet be seen winding along the earth, till at last they, too, shall be lost upon the sunlit tops of the highest mountains.

MAP
of
RK CO.
PA.

RAWN BY L. D. WIEST. SPRING FORGE. PA

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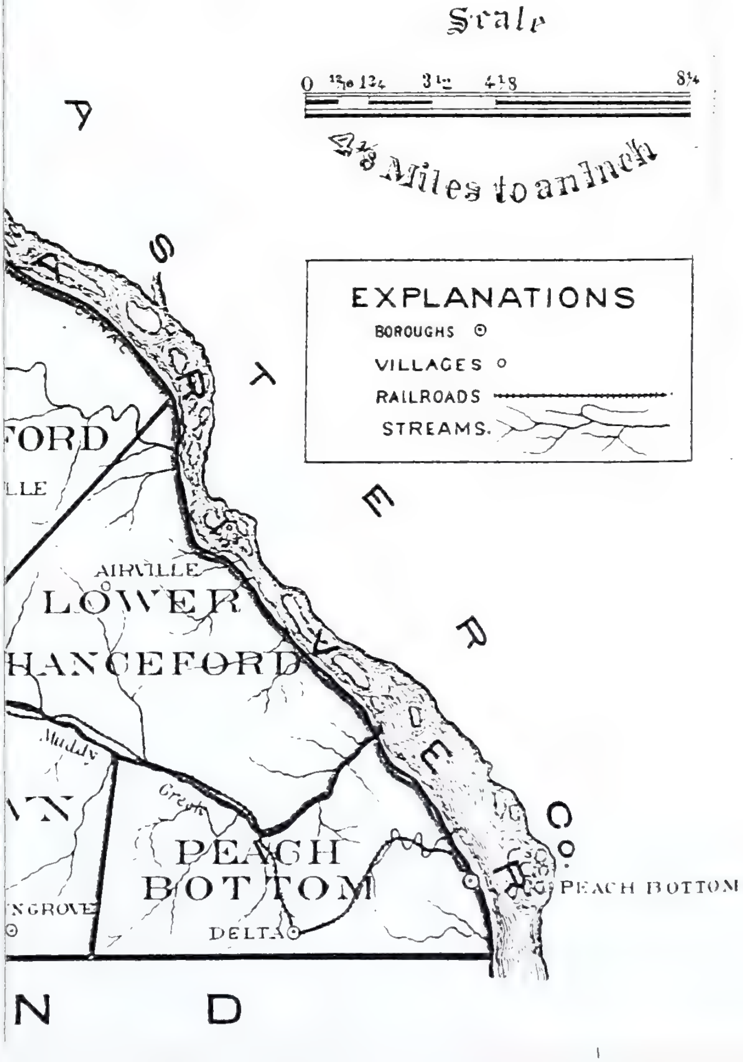

Scale
0 1⅝ 1¾ 3½ 4⅜ 8¾
4⅜ Miles to an Inch
EXPLANATIONS
BOROUGHS ⊙
VILLAGES ○
RAILROADS
STREAMS.
A
S
T
E
R
CO.
SUSQUEHANNA R.
FORD
LLE
AIRVILLE
LOWER
HANCEFORD
Muddy
Creek
N
PEACH
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NGROVE
DELTA
PEACH BOTTOM
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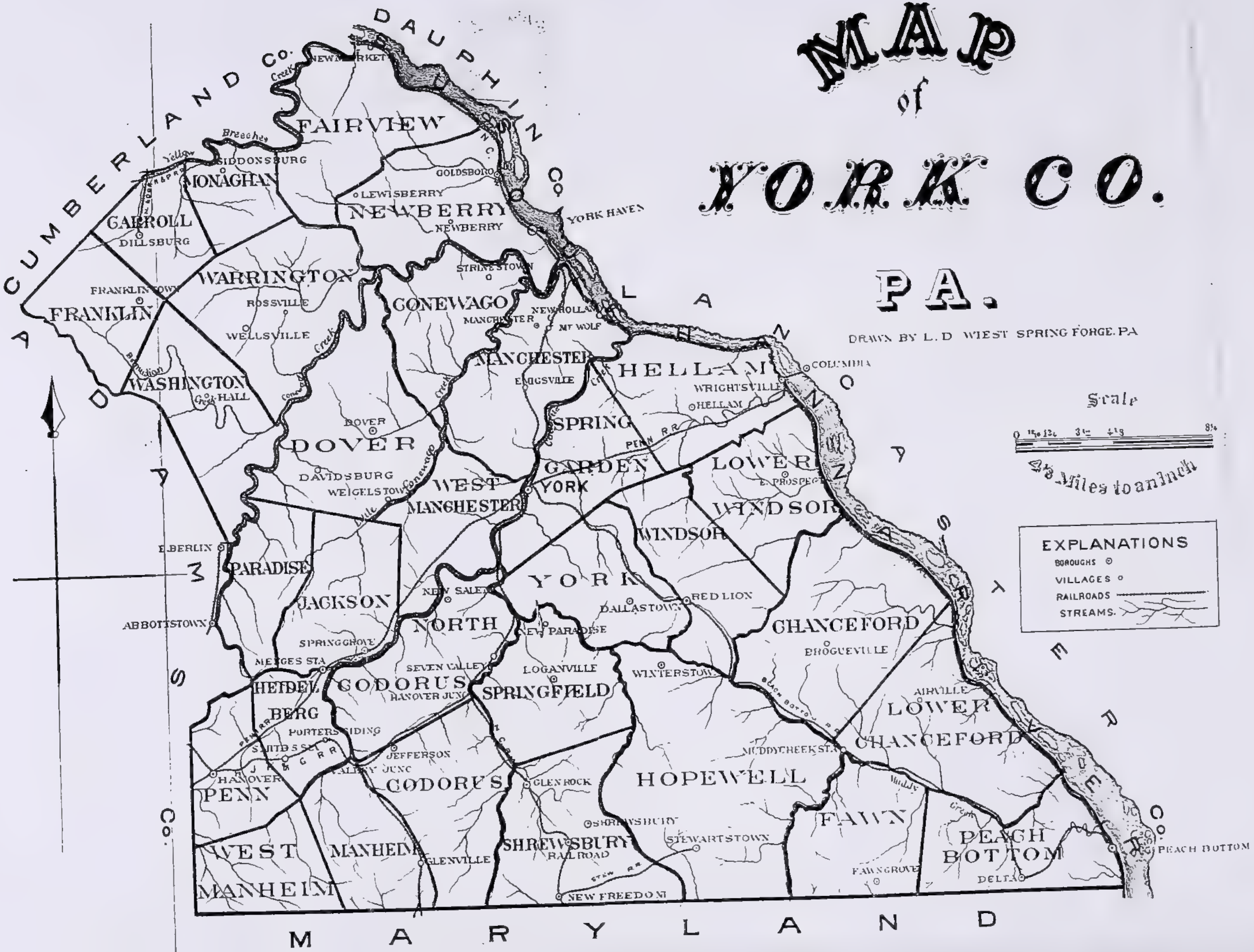


MAP of YORK CO. PA.

DRAWN BY L. D. WIEST SPRING FORGE. PA.

DAUPHIN Co.
CUMBERLAND Co.
ADAMS Co.
LANCASTER Co.
MARYLAND
Scale
0 1⅛ 1¼ 3⅛ 4⅛ 8¼
4⅛ Miles to an Inch
EXPLANATIONS
BOROUGHS ◎
VILLAGES ○
RAILROADS
STREAMS.
FAIRVIEW
NEW MARKET
Creek
Yellow
Breeches
SIDDONSBURG
MONAGHAN
CARROLL
DILLSBURG
NEWBERRY
LEWISBERRY
GOLDSBORO
NEWBERRY
YORK HAVEN
N. C.
WARRINGTON
FRANKLINTOWN
ROSSVILLE
WELLSVILLE
FRANKLIN
STRINESTOWN
CONEWAGO
NEW HOLLAND
MANCHESTER
MT WOLF
WASHINGTON
Bermudian Creek
HALL
Conewago Creek
MANCHESTER
EMIGSVILLE
HELLAM
COLUMBIA
WRIGHTSVILLE
HELLAM
SPRING
GARDEN
PENN R.R.
DOVER
DOVER
DAVIDSBURG
WEIGELSTOWN
WEST MANCHESTER
YORK
LOWER WINDSOR
E. PROSPECT
WINDSOR
E. BERLIN
PARADISE
JACKSON
NEW SALEM
YORK
DALLASTOWN
RED LION
CHANCEFORD
BROGUEVILLE
ABBOTTSTOWN
NORTH
NEW PARADISE
SPRING GROVE
MENGES STA.
SEVEN VALLEY
LOGANVILLE
WINTERSTOWN
HEIDELBERG
CODORUS
HANOVER JUNC.
SPRINGFIELD
PEACH BOTTOM R.R.
AIRVILLE
LOWER CHANCEFORD
PORTERS SIDING
JEFFERSON
MUDDY CREEK STA.
HANOVER
PENN
H. J. & G. R.R.
VALLEY JUNC.
CODORUS
GLEN ROCK
HOPEWELL
Muddy Creek
FAWN
SHREWSBURY
STEWARTSTOWN
PEACH BOTTOM
PEACH BOTTOM
WEST MANHEIM
MANHEIM
GLENVILLE
SHREWSBURY
RAILROAD
FAWN GROVE
DELTA
STEW. R.R.
NEW FREEDOM

SPECIAL HISTORY.

BY GEORGE R. PROWELL.

ERECTION OF COUNTY—CIVIL LIST—PUBLIC INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—AGRICULTURE—EDUCATIONAL—JOURNALISM—RELIGIONS—HISTORICAL BIOGRAPHIES—BENCH AND BAR—MEDICAL—TOPOGRAPHY AND GREAT FLOODS—GEOLOGY—IRON INDUSTRIES—CENSUS RETURNS—NOTES FROM EARLY COURT RECORDS—SLAVERY AND REDEMPTIONERS—SECRET ORDERS—FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES, ETC., ETC.

PRELIMINARY HISTORY.

CHESTER, Bucks and Philadelphia were the three original counties established at the first settlement of the Province of Pennsylvania, under the direction of its distinguished founder, William Penn. These counties were organized within two months after the arrival of Penn, under the charter granted him by Charles II., king of England, on March 4, 1681. It was then, he said, in a letter directed to the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, that they should be governed by laws of their own making, and that he "would not usurp the right of any." Chester, the first county formed, obtained its name from the following interesting incident: The landing-place of the proprietary was at Upland (now Chester City), and he resolved that its name should be changed. Turning around to his companion, Pearson, one of his own Society of Friends, who had accompanied him on the ship "Welcome," he said: "Providence has brought us safe here. Thou hast been the companion of my perils. What wilt thou that I should call this place?" Whereupon Pearson, in remembrance of the city from which he came, in England, exclaimed, "Chester." Penn replied that it should be called Chester, and that when he divided the land into counties, one of them should be called by the same name. Bucks, the next county laid out, took its name from a district in England, from whence came a number of passengers in the "Welcome," who located within the limits of that county. Philadelphia is a scriptural name, and was selected by Penn himself to designate the city which he founded. It means "brotherly love."

By the treaty of 1718, with the Indians, the western boundary of Chester County was not definitely established until the erection of Lancaster County, from Chester County, by act of May 10 1729. There were then no authorized settlements west of the Susquehanna, within the present limits of York County. As far as the treaties with the Indians were instrumental in establishing county boundary lines, the Susquehanna was the western limit of Chester County before 1729. Lancaster County, the first county formed after the death of William Penn, owes its name to John Wright a prominent and influential settler, who emigrated from Lancashire, England, and together with Samuel Blunston and Robert Barber, located at the present site of Columbia. When the commissioners were appointed to divide Chester County, John Wright was made one of them, and he then petitioned to have the new district called Lancaster County, after his native place. He served for twelve years as the first president justice of the Lancaster Court, and in 1730 obtained a charter to his ferry at the present site of Wrightsville.

At the conclusion of the Indian treaty in 1736, the limits of Lancaster County were extended indefinitely westward. It included all of the present counties of York, Cumberland, Adams and Dauphin, and a large portion of Berks and Northumberland. The

Indians then being peaceful, the fertile lands west of the Susquehanna were soon occupied by immigrants, and in an incredibly short time hundreds of industrious farmers were clearing the lands and planting their crops. In a few years a number of petitions were presented to the Provincial Council, signed by influential citizens of "Lancaster County, west of the Susquehanna," asking for the erection of a new county.

The causes of these early petitions for the formation of a new county were owing to the rapid increase of the population west of the river, troubles and difficulties that arose among settlers, and the long distance to Lancaster Court, where a redress of grievances might be obtained. One of the petitions to the Governor and General Assembly for the division stated "how difficult it was to secure inhabitants against thefts and abuses, frequently committed among them by idle and dissolute persons, who resort to the remote parts of the province, and by reason of the great distance from the court or prison frequently found means of making their escape."

The first petition was presented in 1747, but it was unheard. In 1748 a strong and urgent request was made, whereupon favorable action was accordingly taken, and on August 19, 1749, the act obtained the official sanction of James Hamilton, deputy governor of the Province, and the new county, the first west of the Susquehanna River, and in order of date the fifth in the Province of Pennsylvania, was formed. The county from which it was detached had the historic name of Lancaster, after a shire on the west coast of North England. East of Lancashire is the grand old district of Yorkshire, rendered memorable by the War of the Roses, its magnificent cathedrals and castles of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and for its ancient manufacturing city of York, where the first English parliament assembled in the year 1160. It has been for a long time, and is to-day, the largest county of England. It has now a population of more than 2,500,000, and an area of nearly 6,000 square miles. By the unanimous consent of the petitioners for a division of Lancaster County, in Pennsylvania, and the commissioners, who formed the division, making low water mark on the west side of the Susquehanna the boundary line, York County was named after Yorkshire, in England. The town of York was laid out and named eight years before this event.

The commissioners named in the act to carry out its provision and lay off the new county were Thomas Cox, of Warrington Township; Nathan Hussey, of Newberry; John Wright, Jr., of Wright's Ferry; George Swope, of York, and Michael Tanner, who then lived near York, but soon after removed to the vicinity of Hanover. To him that town owes its name. The first three were English Quakers. The others were Germans. They all became court justices. Tanner was the first leader of the German Baptists, or Dunker Church, in York County.

COUNTY LIMITS.

The boundaries of York County, as then formed, which included the present county of Adams, according to act of Assembly, embraced "all and singular the lands lying within the Province of Pennsylvania, to the westward of the river Susquehanna, and southward and eastward of the South Mountain, bounded northward and westward by a line to be run from the Susquehanna River, along the ridge of said South Mountain to the Maryland line, and from thence eastward to the Susquehanna." The northern boundary line was not definitely established, until after the erection of Cumberland County, which was also formed from Lancaster County, by act of March 27, 1750, and named after a maritime county of Northern England. The commissioners to view and lay off York County viz.: Thomas Cox, Michael Tanner, George Swope, Nathan Hussey and John Wright, Jr., met the commissioners of Cumberland County near the site of the present village of New Market, Fairview Township, in 1750, to fix the northern boundary, but they disagreed. The commissioners of Cumberland County wished the dividing line to begin opposite the mouth of the Swatara Creek, and run along the ridge of the South Mountain (Trent Hills). By this demand a greater portion of what is now Fairview Township would have been included in Cumberland County. Much of the land now embraced in that township was originally taken up under the name of Pennsborough Township. Lancaster County, which township was laid out in 1739. It was the first township laid out within the present limits of Cumberland when it yet belonged to Lancaster County, and then embraced the whole of what is now Cumberland County. This is what gave rise to the contention and division of sentiment. The York County Commissioners wished that the Yellow Breeches Creek should form part of the dividing line. The difficulties were finally settled by a

special act of the Provincial Assembly dated Feb. 9, 1751.

STATISTICAL.

York County, when first formed according to above specifications, including Adams County, and contained 1,469 square miles, or about 950,000 acres. In 1749, the year of its formation, it had 1,466 taxable inhabitants with an entire population of about 6,000. In 1750 there was 1,798 taxables, and in 1751 there were 2,043 taxables and entire population of over 8,000. This will illustrate how rapidly immigration into the county took place, as the increase of population in two years was $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. Immediately after the close of the Revolutionary war in 1783, by an action of the county court, the township assessors were required to take an enumeration of in their respective districts. According to their reports the county in that year contained a population of 27,007; of this number 17,007 lived within the present limits of York County. There were in addition to this, 657 colored slaves.

The first official census, taken by the authority of the United States Government in 1790, gave York County a population of 37,747, which was an increase of about 10,000 in seven years. This would seem to be enormous, but illustrates that immigration to the county during that period was rapid. The next census was taken in 1800, after the formation of Adams County from York County, when the latter had a population of 25,643; in 1810, York County had 31,938; in 1820, 38,759; in 1830, 42,859; in 1840, 47,010; in 1850, 57,450; in 1860, 68,200; in 1870, 76,134; in 1880, 87,841.

LIMITS CONTRACTED.

By an act of the Legislature passed January 22, 1800, Adams County was erected out of York, with an area of 548 square miles. It was named in honor of John Adams, who was then President of the United States. This reduced York County to its present area of 921 square miles or 589,440 acres. It is the shape of an irregular quadrangle, with far-famed Mason and Dixon's line for the base, a distance of forty miles, and is the fourth in line westward of the southern tier of counties, with Lancaster and Dauphin Counties on the east and northeast, the State of Maryland on the south, Adams County on the west and Cumberland and Dauphin on the north. The Susquehanna River washes the eastern boundary from the mouth of the Yellow Breeches to the Maryland line, a distance of fifty-five miles. The southern boundary is a due east and west line, located by the astronomical and mathematical calculation of the distinguished English surveyors whose name it bears. The western boundary line from the southern line north eight and one-half miles, is an exact meridian; from thence the Beaver Creek and a public road from a winding line northwestward to a point on the South Mountains, where York, Cumberland and Adams Counties meet. From here the boundary is a due northeast line along a ridge of the South Mountains to the Yellow Breeches Creek, continuing in nearly the same direction along the many remarkable bends of this placid stream to its mouth at the Susquehanna, two miles below the city of Harrisburg. According to the census of 1880, there were 498,344 acres of the land embraced in York County improved.and 101,096 acres unimproved, leaving one-third of the entire county woodland and uncultivated land. This estimate seems high.

The fortieth parallel, which is the latitude of the northern limit of Philadelphia, enters the county at Wrightsville, passes through Emigsville is a short distance above the village of Dover, and strikes Adams County where the south branch of the Bermudian Creek enters York County.

The seventy-seventh meridian, or the line designating the longitude of Washington, the capital of the United States, crosses the county one-half mile east of Hanover, passing out of the county two miles east of Dillsburg.

TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS.

The surface area of York County is subdivided irregularly into thirty-one townships, within whose limits are twenty-one incorporated boroughs, and about forty small villages and hamlets. York, the oldest, the largest town, and the seat of justice, is near the centre of the county, corresponding exactly to the position of York in Yorkshire, England, after which it was named. Nearly all the original townships were marked by natural boundaries. Many divisions and subdivisions of townships have been made since the erection of the county, but now a number of the boundaries are artificial lines. Although there were at least 2,000 settlers west of the Susquehanna in what is now York County before 1739, there is no official record to establish the fact that townships were laid off before that date. On church records, diaries of travelers, and in the correspondence of first settlers and surveyors, the name Conewago settlement (Hanover), Marsh Creek (Gettysburg), Codorus, Newberry and Manches-

ter, appear as names to designate places. A special act of the General Assembly was passed in October, 1739, for dividing the region west of the Susquehanna into townships. The name Hallam first appears for that year. Between 1740 and 1744, Chanceford, Fawn, Shrewsbury, Newberry, Dover, Codorus, Manchester, Warrington, Monaghan, Paradise, Manheim, in what is now York County, and Tyrone, Straban Menallen, Cumberland, Hamilton's Ban, Mount Joy, Germany, Mount Pleasant and Berwick, in the present territory of Adams County were laid off by various surveyors.

THE PEOPLE.

The inhabitants who first gazed upon the primitive forests, hunted the wild animals that roamed and sported in their dense shade, and caught the fish which abundantly stocked the winding streams, and whose squaws raised small patches of corn and beans, were Indians, a dark copper-colored race, whose origin and history previous to the settlement of the whites in this section, as far as can be ascertained, will be found in the general history.

From the time of the earliest authorized settlements made west of the Susquehanna, York County contained three distinct classes of people. Among the first to enter the county with proper permits to locate land were the English Quakers, nearly all of whom located north of the Conewago Creek; some of them located in the Redland and Fishing Creek Valleys as early as 1732, and a goodly number of them the following year. They migrated thence from Chester County. A year later Warrington Township, which then included Washington, was settled by people of the same religious society. A few located in Manchester. The Quakers obtained free grants of land from the Penns, on which to locate their meeting houses. One of these is still standing in the village of Newberrytown, one midway between the last named town and Lewisberry, and a third in Warrington, one-half mile from Wellsville. Monaghan, which included the balance of the territory in York County north of the Conewago, was at first populated by the Scotch-Irish, the same class of people who first settled Cumberland County, and that portion of York now embraced in Adams County.

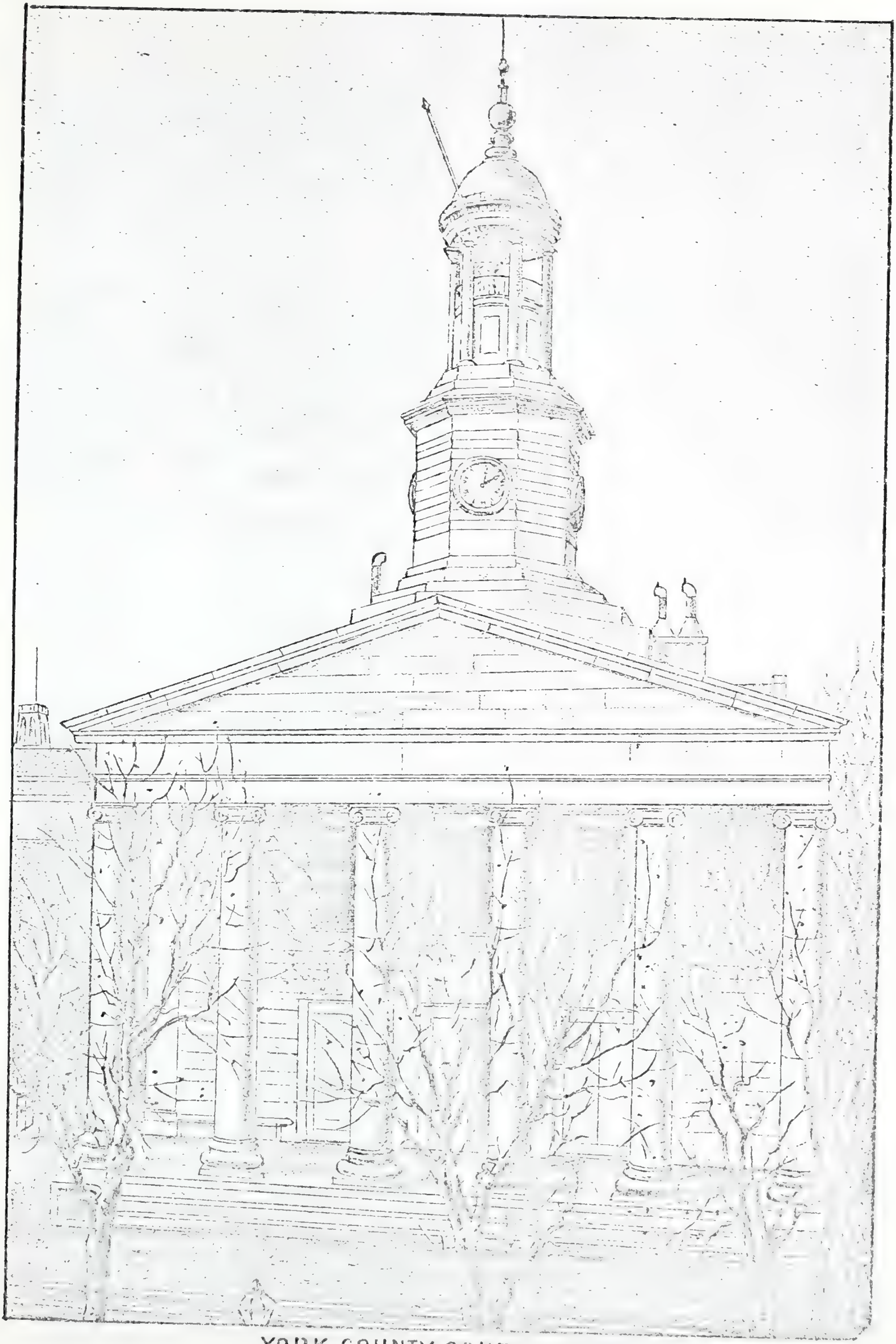
The vast body of the early settlers were Germans, who populated the fertile valleys of the central, western, and southwestern portions of the county, beginning their authorized settlements as early as 1731. An excellent chapter devoted to them will be found elsewhere in this book. There were a few English located in and around York. They were either Friends or members of the Church of England. The county officers were nearly all English for many years after the county was formed.

In the southeastern portion of the county, in the Chancefords, Fawn, Peachbottom and Hopewell, a colony of sturdy Scotch-Irish located, commencing their settlements contemporaneously with the Germans and the English above them. Some of them had located there and obtained lands under Maryland titles a few years earlier. This section was not at first populated so rapidly, however, the census statistics will show, as the upper sections, which was owing greatly to the sterility of the soil, after a few years' cultivation. By the descendants of the same class of people, of late it has been rendered exceptionally fertile and productive. The Marsh Creek settlement, now Adams County, was almost entirely composed of Scotch-Irish.

APPEARANCE OF THE COUNTY.

Dense forests of valuable oaks, chestnuts, walnuts, hickory, poplar and ash covered the hills and valleys of York County, when the whites first came. Many of these the ax of the industrious settler soon felled, in order to clear the land to sow his crops, while yet the red man of the forest was his neighbor. The timber of all of them could not be used, consequently such of what would now be of great value, then decayed, as trunks of large trees. Some were hewn into logs to construct rude cabins; the chestnut and the oak to build the fences; the walnut for making articles of household furniture, and a portion for fuel. A large forest of primitive trees is now almost a curiosity to the prosperous York County farmer. If there be one, some avaricious individual is on the alert to purchase it, and fell the grand old trees for gain. An occasional old white oak, a tree which lives the longest in this section, is seen here and there on the farms of judicious husbandmen, whose reverence for grandeur, beauty, and antiquity, will allow no one to "touch a single bough," and yet it is just the object the industrious wagon-maker loves to feast his eyes upon. There are still a few chestnut trees standing along the fences and road-sides, under whose venerable boughs our fathers' grandfathers rested their weary limbs during the harvest noon, and later in the season their children, dressed in homespun and linsey-woolsey, gathered the precious fruit, while on the alert for the wolf and the deer.

The introduction of the charcoal forges



YORK COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

and bloomaries, and the vast number of tanneries erected, ruthlessly destroyed hundreds of acres of valuable timber land, which two hundred years of undisturbed growth could not now replace. On account of the scarcity of valuable bark, the tannery business has greatly declined. Hundreds of cords of bark are yet annually hauled to market.

THE FIRST COURT HOUSE.

An act of the General Assemby passed August 19, 1749, named Thomas Cox, Michael Tanner, George Swope, Nathan Hussey, and John Wright, Jr., as commissioners to carry out its provisions in forming the County of York, and also to purchase land at some convenient place in the county, to be approved by the governor, and held in trust for the purpose of erecting on it a court house and prison. Centre Square of York was selected as the site.

The sessions of the courts from 1749 to 1756 were held in the houses of the court justices until the completion of the first court house. In April, 1754, the county commissioners entered into an agreement with William Willis, a skillful bricklayer, and one of the first English Quakers, who located in Manchester Township, to erect the walls of the court house. Henry Clark, also a Quaker, from Warrington, entered into a contract to saw and deliver scantlings for the building. He then owned a saw-mill near the mouth of Beaver Creek. John Meem, who generally was called "doctor," and Jacob Klein of York, both Germans, were employed as carpenters. Robert Jones, a Quaker, who lived a few miles from town, in Manchester Township, was engaged to haul seven thousand shingles from Philadelphia. The building was not completed till 1756. Attached to one end of it was a building called, in its day, the State House, and in it were the county offices. At the other end was the market house. This court house stood from 1756 to the fall of 1840—a period of eighty-four years. The most historic period of its history was from September, 1777, to June, 1778, during which time the members of the Continental Congress held their deliberations within its hallowed walls. This was the darkest period of the Revolution, the account of which is given in the general history. The Articles of Confederation were passed by Congress while sitting here, which alone would make it an historic building. It should never have been destroyed, but the people of York County, like Americans in general, did not, at that time, properly reverence historic old landmarks. The walls around the three enclosed sides of the present court house yard, were made of the bricks that formed the walls of the old court house, and this is all that is left of a building which, if it now stood, would be one of the greatest and most important objects of veneration in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The State House was torn down in 1842.

THE PRESENT COURT HOUSE.

When it was decided to erect a new court house, a great controversy arose concerning the location of it. The commissioners finally selected the site where the present one now stands. For the erection of this building Jacob Dietz was master-carpenter, and Henry Small was associated with him. Charles Eppley was master-mason, and George Odenwall, assistant. The county commissioners then were William Nicholas, John Rieman and John Beck. The bricks and wood were obtained in York County. Part of the granite used in its construction was hauled in wagons to York from Baltimore County, Md. The granite pillars used as supports in the front of the court house were brought from Maryland on the railroad in 1840, soon after its completion, to York. The cost of the building was nearly $100,000. County notes of the denomination of $3 were issued, and also county bonds. It was completed in 1840. The cupola was placed on it and the bell put in position in 1847. The bell on the old court house was brought to York from England, and belonged to the Episcopal Church. It has since been recast, and now is on St. John's Church, North Beaver Street.

COUNTY OFFICES.

Prothonotary, Recorder, Register, Clerk of the Orphans' Court and Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions.—These several offices were established when the county courts were organized at York, in 1749, and were filled by appointments made by the Governor of the province before the constitution of 1776, and under it, and the constitution of 1790 appointments were made by the supreme executive council or the governor of the commonwealth.

The constitution of 1838 changed this plan to an election by the people. These offices were for the first time filled in York County by the voice of the people at the general election held October 11, 1839. The term of office then began on the 1st day of December after the election, until the adoption of the New Constitution of 1873, when the first Monday of January following the election was authorized as the time for as-

suming the duties of office. It will be noticed from the following lists that during our early colonial history the different offices were filled by one person for many years. George Stevenson, who was an intelligent Englishman, and one of the first men of political influence in the county, and who was also a large land owner and a practical surveyor, served continuously in all of these offices from 1749 to 1764. He soon afterward moved to Carlisle, where he died.

Prothonotaries.—The following is a list of the prothonotaries—George Stevenson, appointed in 1749; Samuel Johnston, 1764; Archibald M'Lean, 1777; Henry Miller, 1786; John Edie, 1794; Charles William Hartley, 1800; William Barber, 1806; Michael W. Ash, 1823; Richard Porter, 1830; John W. Hetrick, 1833; Benjamin Lanius, 1836; William Ilgenfritz, elected October 11, 1839; William Ilgenfritz, 1842; John R. Donnell, 1845; John R. Donnell, 1848; Elijah Garretson, 1851; Joseph Holland, 1854; Henry G. Bussey, 1857; Henry G. Bussey, 1860; William Ilgenfritz, 1863; Thomas G. Cross, 1866; James B. Ziegler, 1869; Frank Geise, 1872; William Y. Link, 1875; Samuel B. Heiges, 1878; W. H. Sitler, 1881; Samuel B. Hoff, 1884.

Recorders.—George Stevenson, appointed in 1749; Samuel Johnston, 1764; Archibald M'Lean, 1777; Jacob Barnitz, 1785; Jacob B. Wentz, 1824; Frederick Eichelberger, 1829; Charles Nes, 1830; Michael Doudel, 1833; Daniel May, 1836; William Schall, elected in 1839; William Schall, 1842; Edwin C. Eppley, 1845; Edwin C. Eppley, 1848; William Tash, 1851; William Tash, 1854; George Wehrly, 1857; Amos Shearer, 1860; William B. Woods, 1863; Henry Reisinger, 1866; Noah Ehrhart, 1869; William H. Schweitzer, 1872; James R. Schmidt, 1875; Jacob Lanius, 1878, E. C. Greveneyer, 1881; Wesley Glatfelter, 1884.

Registers.—George Stevenson, appointed in 1749; Samuel Johnston 1764; Archibald McLean, 1777; Jacob Barnitz, 1785; Jacob B. Wentz, 1824; Frederick Eichelberger, 1829; William P. Fisher 1830; Jesse Spangler, 1830; Michael Doudel, 1833; James R. Reily, 1836; John Stahle, elected in 1839; John Stahle, 1842; David Bender, 1845; Jacob Glessner, 1848; George Maish, 1851; William Davis, 1854; Abraham Hershey, 1857; Amos Shearer, 1860; William Philby, 1863; Jacob Stickle, 1866; George Pollinger, 1869; John Giesey, 1872; Christian S. Gerber, 1875; (Mr. Gerber died while in office); James Kell, appointed February, 1877; John S. Hiestand, elected in 1877; Oliver Stuck, 1880; Henry W. Bowman, 1883.

Clerks of the Orphan's Courts and Court of Quarter Sessions.—George Stephenson, appointed in 1749; Samuel Johnston, 1764; Archibard M'Lean, 1777; Henry Miller, 1786; John Edie, 1794; Charles W. Hartley, 1800; William Barber, 1806; Adam King, 1818; Robert Hamersly, 1821; Adam King, 1823; Jacob Spangler, 1827; Jacob B. Wentz, 1830; George Frysinger, 1838; George A. Barnitz, elected October, 1839; George A. Barnitz, 1842; John A. Wilson, 1845; John A. Wilson, 1848; Thomas Jamison, 1851; Joseph O. Stewart, 1854; John Reeser, 1857; William Tash, 1860; Samuel Ziegler, 1863; William Tash, 1866; William L. Keech, 1869; E. D. Bentzel, 1872; B. F. Koller, 1875; William A. Thompson, 1878; J. Alexander Blasser, 1881; William F. Ramsay, 1884.

Treasurers.—From 1749 to 1841, a period of nearly 100 years, the county treasurers were appointed annually by the county commissioners. Some of them were re-appointed several times as the accompanying dates will indicate. An Act of Legislature, passed May 27, 1841, made this an elective office, the incumbent to serve two years. The constitution of 1873 extended the term to three years. David McConaughy, appointed in 1749; Thomas McCartney, 1752; Hugh Whiteford, 1754; Robert McPherson, 1755; Frederick Gelwicks, 1756; William Delap, 1757; John Blackburn, 1759; David McConaughy, 1764; John Blackburn, 1766; Robert McPherson, 1767; Michael Schwaabe, 1769; Michael Hahn, 1777; John Hay, 1778; Rudolph Spangler, 1801; John Forsyth, 1805; John Strohman, 1808; Peter Kurtz, 1811; George Spangler, 1814; William Nes, 1817; Henry Smyser, 1820; John Voglesong, 1823; Peter Ahl, 1826; Jacob Bayler, 1829; Daniel Hartman, 1832; John W. Hetrick, elected, 1841; John McConkey, 1843; Samuel McCurdy, 1845; Peter Ahl, Jr., 1849; Samuel Fry, 1851; Edie Patterson, 1853; Alexander Wentz, 1855; John Stough, 1857; George W. Stair, 1859; Henry Bender, 1861; Zachariah Heindel, 1863; George Daron, 1865; John Glalfeller, 1867; John M. Deitch, 1869; Henry Bortner, 1871; Herman Noss, 1773; William Frey, 1875; Adam F. Geesey, 1878; John Landis, 1881; Henry Neater, 1884.

Chief Ranger.—George Stevenson, who was so much honored in the early days of this country, filled an office which is now unknown in our laws. James Hamilton, deputy governor of Pennsylvania, constituted him on January 7, 1750, Chief Ranger of and for the county of York; granting "full power and authority to range, view and in-

spect all our woods and lands within the said county, and to seize, take up, and appropriate to our use all and every such wild colts or young horses, cattle, and swine, as shall be found within the bounds of said county, that are not marked by the owners of their dams, and are liable to be seized by law; and also all marked strays for which no lawful owners can be found, that may be taken up in the said county, and to publish every such stray in the most public places in the said county for the space of one year, and also keeping some public mark of their being strays for the said space about them, hereby requiring you to sue and prosecute all persons presuming to act contrary to law in cutting down and destroying any of our timber, trees or wood, or that shall in any wise invade the powers hereby granted to you within the said county."

This commission of Chief Ranger induces us to transcribe a few passages connected therewith from the records of Quarter Sessions for the county.

"Moses Wallace of Chanceford Township, his marks for horses, cattle, sheep, swine, &c., a crop on the left ear, etc. Brand an I on the near shoulder and buttocks. April 25, 1751."

"James Hetrick, his marks, a crop and slit on the off ear, and a slit in the ear. Brand, a fleur-de-luce, on the near buttocks. May 2, 1751."

"Alexander Creighton, Shrewsbury Township, his brand for horses, etc. A C on the near buttocks; and marks for cattle, sheep, swine, etc., a crop in the off ear, a half penny out of the forepart of the near ear. June 26, 1751."

"The marks of Jacob Shetter's hogs and cattle; the off ear cropt, and the near slit. Entered January 10, 1757."

County Surveyors.—The office of Surveyor General of the State was created by act of April 9, 1784. This office was empowered to appoint a deputy in any county of the State. The first appointment made for York County was Jacob Spangler, in 1800, who was many times reappointed and afterward elected surveyor-general. On April 9, 1850, an act was passed, making this an elective office. The first election was held in October, 1850. The county surveyor under the provisions of this act serves a term of three years. The following is a list of those elected by the people: Christian S. Gerber, 1850; Christian S. Gerber, 1853; Christian S. Gerber, 1856; Benjamin Leese, 1859; Benjamin Leese, 1862; Samuel N. Bailey, 1865; Benjamin Leese, 1868; Benjamin Leese, 1871; William L. Keech, 1874; William T. Williams, 1877; William T. Williams, 1881; James H. Blasser, 1884.

THE FIRST COUNTY JAIL.

The laws of England were strictly carried out by our Provincial Government, hence it was not uncommon during the early history of our county courts, for criminals, convicted of crime, to be sentenced to undergo the excruciating punishment of the whipping-post and the pillory. Some were sold into temporary slavery. There were a few convicts sentenced to the "county gaol" in 1750, during the second year after the establishment of county courts.

At the July session of court, 1768, the county commissioners, Joseph Updegraff, Hugh Dunwoodie, and William Gemmill, requested that the "county prison be enlarged, as it was too small for a work-house and prison, and the walls are not safe," whereupon the court ordered them to erect an additional building. It was erected of blue limestone, from quarries near York, the next year. The work was superintended by William Willis. It stood on the corner of South George and King Streets, familiarly known as "the old jail corner," was used until 1855, and torn down a few years later by Ambrose Schmidt, of York, now of Hanover, and ex-sheriff Pfahler.

THE PRESENT COUNTY JAIL.

The old prison became dilapidated, was too small for the demand and not at a suitable place, consequently in 1854, county commissioners, George Dick, John Myers and Felix C. Herbert entered into contracts for the erection of the present jail and work-house, with Jacob Gotwalt, of York. The sandstone in the front wall and in the tower, were furnished by Henry Kochenour, of Conewago Township. The blue limestone used was obtained from John Winter's quarry near York. Edward Haviland, of York, was the architect. The chief contractor let out sub-contracts for work to Peter and James McGuigan and William Gearing, of York. The rough stonework was done by Joseph Foller, and the tower and sandstone work by a man from Harrisburg.

THE MAINTENANCE OF THE POOR.

The laws now in force in Pennsylvania for the maintenance of the poor and helpless, were borrowed in their leading features from those instituted in England in the reign of

Queen Elizabeth. They were introduced into the State by act of Assembly in 1771.

During our early colonial history the poor of each township were maintained by the people of the district, and "overseers of the poor," one for each township, were appointed by the court justices.

At a court of private sessions of the peace held at York, for York County, on March 26, 1750, in the twenty-third year of the reign of George II, before John Day, Thomas Cox, George Swope and Patrick Watson, Esqrs., the following named persons were appointed overseers of the poor for York County:

Yorktown, William Sinkler (Sinclair), and Michael Laub.

Hellam, Casper Williart and Peter Gardner.

Chanceford, Robert Morton, John Hill.

Fawn, Alexander McCandless, John Gordon.

Shrewsbury, Hugh Montgomery, Hugh Low.

Codorus, Peter Dinkle, John Wothering.

Manchester, Peter Wolf, Valentine Crans (Krantz).

Newberry, Nathan Hussey, George Thauly.

Dover, Philip Couf, Andrew Spangler.

Warrington, William Griffith, George Grist.

Monaghan, James Carrothers, George Cohoon.

Heidelberg, Peter Schultz, Andrew Schreiber.

Manheim, Samuel Bugdel, Solomon Miller.

Paradise, Clement Studebaker, John Rode.

There were the same number of overseers appointed for each of the townships in that portion of York County now embraced in Adams County. This system of appointing township overseers of the poor is still in force in some counties of the State.

THE COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

On February 6, 1804, the Legislature passed a special act which granted to the county commissioners power to levy a tax for the purpose of purchasing land and erecting thereon, and furnishing necessary buildings for the support and employment of the poor of the county. Under the provisions of this act, the following named persons were directed to fix upon the place for the erection of a poor house: Martin Gardner, Peter Small, Abraham Graffius, Daniel Spangler, of York borough; Henry Krieger, of Newberry Township, John Heneisen, of Dover; Christian Hetrick, of Codorus; Samuel Collins, of Lower Chanceford; Peter Storm, of the vicinity of Hanover. The site of the public common was determined upon as an eligible spot for the location of the county almshouse by these men, and they so reported on June 30, 1804. A conflict of claims arose concerning the right to this land, whereupon the Legislature was petitioned, and that body by special act, April 1, 1805, empowered the newly elected directors of the poor (Daniel Spangler, Jacob Small and Martin Ebert), to determine upon a site as to them might appear eligible. and likewise to cause the erection of appropriate buildings. After short deliberation, on the 16th of April, the same year, they reported in writing that they had purchased the "Elm Spring Farm,"* a certain plantation and tract of land of and from Andrew Robinson, containing 132 acres and 156 perches, for the sum of £4,400 currency. On this tract is located the present county almshouse. The "Elm Spring," surrounded by large elm trees, was long noted for the crystal beauty and excellent quality of water which it furnished to the early residents of that section. At the same time the directors purchased a tract of woodland two miles farther northeast, containing 150 acres and 17 perches, for £600.

In the summer of 1805 the first buildings were erected at a cost of $4,761.54, and the poor of all the townships of the county removed thither in April, 1806.

A hospital building was erected of brick in 1828, at a cost of $7,800. A great deal of the labor in the construction of this building was done by the paupers; thus decreasing its cost. It was considered in those days a model of architecture. Jacob May was the mason, Messrs. Dietz and Straber, carpenters. The original almshouse and hospital buildings, after various changes and needed improvements are still standing. The first great improvements were made when George S. Morris, of York, was elected resident director. They have now all the best improvements necessary to such an institution. For neatness, cleanliness and efficient management, the present York County almshouse has an excellent reputation. During the year 1885 apparatus for the purpose of heating by steam were introduced through all the buildings. A portion of the original "Elm Farm" tract

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*The history of this farm is as follows: On October 17, 1766, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn granted a patent to John Hahn and Michael Hahn for a tract called "Rigen." On the 4th of November John sold to Michael Hahn. On November 29 Michael Hahn sold to Mathias Sitler. On November 27, 1796, Sitler sold to George Bentz. On April 15, 1796, Bentz sold to Henry King. On March 2, 1802, King sold to Andrew Robinson. In April, 1805, it passed to the directors of the poor.

was sold to a company on which was erected a rolling mill. A handsome new almshouse barn was burned down some years ago, and the present large and commodious one erected.

The first election of directors of the poor was held on October 9, 1804. The following is a list of the directors who served since that time, together with the years of their election: Daniel Spangler, 1804; Jacob Small, 1804; Martin Ebert, 1804; Jonathan Jessop, 1808; George Lottman, 1808; Martin Weiser, 1809; George Barnitz, 1810; Gotlieb Ziegle, 1812; Jacob Sheaffer, 1812; George Spangler, 1813; Philip Kissinger, 1814; Jacob Upp, 1815; Michael Welsh, 1816; William Johnston, 1817; Andrew Kramer, 1817; George Spangler, 1817; Thomas Taylor, 1818; John Fahs, 1819; Jacob Laucks, 1820; Michael Eurich, 1821; Henry Stover, 1822; Jacob Diehl, 1823; Clement Stillinger, 1824; Casper Laucks, 1825; John Strickler, 1826; Henry Smyser, 1827; John Emig, 1828; Henry Wolf, 1829; Alexander Small, 1830; Nicholas Diehl, 1831; John Rieman, 1832; Christian Hildebrand, 1833; John W. Hetrick, 1836; Samuel Myers, 1837; John Lauer, 1838; William Strecher, 1839; Jacob Smyser, 1841; Martin Carl, 1842; Peter Peter, 1843; Daniel Loucks, 1844; T. W. Haller, 1845; Adam Free, 1846; Peter Wilt, 1847; George S. Morris, 1848; James Klinedinst, 1849; John Fahs, 1850; George Loucks of C., 1851; Peter Becker, 1852; William Spangler, 1853; Killian Small, 1854; Joseph McCurdy, 1856; Charles Underwood, 1858; James Ross, 1859; William Stokes, 1860; David Small, 1861; James Ross, 1862; William Stokes, 1863; David Small, 1864; Henry Kochenour, 1865; William Kilgore, 1866; David Small, 1867; David Bentzel, 1868; William Kilgore, 1869; David Small, 1870; George Hamm, 1871; Samuel Hively, 1872; F. T. Scott, 1873; A. B. Reynolds, 1874; Mathias Reigart, 1875; John B. Sayers, 1876; Adam Kohr, 1877; John Henry, 1878; William Gilberthorpe, 1879; Solomon Boyer, 1880; Isaac Hovis, 1881; Alexander Kidd, 1882; Andrew Bentz, 1883, Enos Hively, 1884.

The physicians of the hospital connected with the poor-house, have been the following gentlemen, in the order in which they stand, viz.—Dr. John Morris, Dr. Thomas Jameson, Dr. John Rouse, Dr. Martini, Dr. John Bentz, Dr. William McIlvaine, Dr. Luke Rouse, Dr. William McIlvaine, (a second time;) Drs. Jacob and Michael Hay; Drs. McIlvaine and Small, Dr. Alexander Small, Dr. John Fisher Drs. Haller and Luke Rouse, Dr. E. C. Pentz, Dr. M. J. McKinnon, Dr. J. T. Perkins. Dr. John Ahl, Dr. O. C. Brickley, Dr. Z. C. Myers.

COMMISSIONERS.

The office of county commissioner in York County has always been elective. At the first election held, there were three commissioners chosen, who were divided into three classes, one of them to serve one year, one two years, and one three years. From 1749 to 1875, one commissioner was elected annually, to serve for three years. The new constitution of 1873 provided for the election of three commissioners in 1875, and every third year the same number thereafter. This constitution also provides that the political party in the minority shall be entitled to one member of the board of commissioners. The following is a list of the commissioners:

First Class. George Schaabe, qualified October 31, 1749; Bartholomew Maul, October 29, 1751; Peter Shugard, October, 1754; Martin Eichelberger, October, 1757; James Welsch, October, 1760; William Douglas, October, 1763; Joseph Updegraff, October, 1766; John Heckendorn, October 31, 1769; John Hay, October 20, 1772; Michael Hahn, October, 1775; William Ross, 1776–77; Philip Rothrock, October 30, 1778; Jacob Schmeiser, October 12, 1781; Michael Hahn, October 29, 1784; Godfrey Lenhart, October 29, 1787; John Spengler, October 26, 1790; Joseph Welshhans, October 17, 1793; John Forsythe, December 6, 1796; Daniel Spengler, October 29, 1799; Christopher Lauman, October 16, 1802; Abraham Graffius, November 4, 1805; Jacob Heckert, November 7, 1808; Peter Small, November 5, 1811; Jacob Spengler, November 2, 1814; John Barnitz, November 5, 1817; Michael Doudel, November 7, 1820; Henry Schmeiser, November, 1823; John Voglesong, November, 1826; Peter Ahl, November, 1829; Jacob Dietz, November, 1832;

Second Class. Walter Sharp, qualified October 31, 1749; William McClellan,* October 30, 1750; John Mikel, October, 1752; Thomas M'Cartney, October 28, 1755; William Delap, October, 1758; George Meyers, October 31, 1761; Philip Ziegler, October, 1764; Hugh Dunwoodie, October, 1767; John Monteith, October 15, 1770; Henry Tyson, October 20, 1773; John Hay, October, 1776; John Sample, October, 1779; William Cochran, October 29, 1782; Robert

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* As there was no return of an election in York County in 1750, the court continued the former commissioners; but as Mr. Sharp had died, the surviving commissioners and the assessors elected Mr. McClellan in his place. Here, by the way, it may be remarked of George Schwabe that he was [illegible] October, 1750, for regularly his period of office had terminated.

Morrison, November 1, 1785; William McClellan,* November 1, 1786; John Morrow, October, 1791; Henry Welsh, October, 1794; John Edie, December 4, 1794; Anthony Hinkle, October 28, 1800; Robert Ramsey, October 24, 1803; Christopher Hetrick, November 3, 1806; Fredrick Hoke, November 7, 1809; John Kauffelt, November 2, 1812; Joseph Reed, November 7, 1815; Andrew Kitterman, November 2, 1818; Michael Newman, November 6, 1821; Matthew Clark, November, 1824; Philip Henise, November, 1827; William Patterson, November, 1830; John Shultz, November, 1833.

Third Class. Patrick Watson, qualified October 31, 1749; James Agnew, October 30, 1753; Robert McPherson, October, 1756; John Frankelberger,† October, 31, 1758; John Adlum, October 30, 1759; Samuel Edie, October, 1762; Thomas Stocton, October, 1765; William Gemmill, October 27, 1768; William Nelson, October, 1792; James Black, October, 1795; James M'Candless, December 3, 1798; Samuel Nelson, October 26, 1801; Jacob Heckert,‡ November 10, 1802; Jacob Glancy, October 29, 1804; William Collins, November 6, 1807; John Klein, November 5, 1810; Peter Reider, November 2, 1813; Charles Emig, November 5, 1816; Stephen T. Cooper, November 2, 1819; Peter Wolfhart, November, 1822; Charles Diehl, November, 1825; Daniel Kimmel, November, 1828; John W. Hetrick,§ November, 1831; Samuel Harnish, 1833.

The date of the election is given in the following list: John Beck, 1836; William Nicholas, 1837; John Rieman, 1838; Jacob Newman, 1839; David Maish, 1840; Henry Logan, 1841; Valentine B. Wentz, 1842; Thomas Kerr, 1843; Joseph Detweiler, 1844; George Eichelberger, 1845; Daniel Ginder, 1846; John Emig, 1847; John Moore, 1849; David Leber, 1850; Philip Sheffer, 1851; George Dick, 1852; Felix C. Herbert, 1853; John Myers, 1854; Aaron G. Blackford, 1855; Jesse Workinger, 1856; Daniel Meisenhelder, 1857; Jacob Greenfield, 1858; Adam Paules, 1859; Adam H. Smith, 1860; John Hyde, 1861; Henry Miller, 1862; John E. Anstine, 1863; William Reeser, 1864; Henry Hammond, 1865; Daniel Miller, 1866; William Wintermoyer, 1867; R. Duncan Brown, 1868; Peter Strickhouser, 1869; Lewis Strayer, 1870; Jacob Kohler, 1871; David Smyser, 1872; Michael Knisely, 1873; N. E. Leber, 1874; Thomas Platt, 1875; John Pfaltzgroff, 1875; John Beard, 1878; Jacob Lamotte, 1878; J. Klinedinst, 1878; Stephen Keefer, 1881; Charles Haines, 1881; Jacob S. Bentz, 1881; George Anthony, 1884; Henry Anstine, 1884; John F. Beck, 1884.

CLERKS TO THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

This office was appointive from 1749 to 1871. A special act of the Legislature was approved May 16, 1871, providing for the election of one clerk to the county commissioners; to be elected every second year, and serve at $1,000 per annum. The following is a list of clerks from 1749 to 1885:

John Reed, appointed, 1749; John Reddick, 1757; Henry Harris, 1757; William Leas, 1764; John Morris, 1776; George Lewis Leoffler, 1780; Jacob Spangler, 1792; Peter Spangler, 1815; George W. Spangler, 1823; Daniel Small, 1829; John W. Hetrick, ——; Christian S. Picking, ——; John M. Heiges, ——; Amos Shearer, ——; Emanuel S. Smith, ——; Edward D. Zeigler, elected, October, 1871; Emanuel S. Smith, 1873; Samuel A. Firestone, 1875; Samuel A. Firestone, 1877; Frank G. Metzgar, 1879; A. Duncan Thompson, 1881; A. Duncan Thompson, 1883.

County Auditors.—The board of county auditors is composed of three members. Up to the year 1809 they were appointed by the judges of the court. An act providing for the annual election of three auditors was passed by the Legislature, March 16, 1809. By a special act of 1814 the law was modified as to require the election of one new auditor annually thereafter. The constitution of 1873 provided for the election of three auditors in 1875, and the same number every third year thereafter, the minority party in politics to be represented by one auditor: John M. Anderson, 1836; Adam Paules, 1838; S. McKinley, 1839; Jacob Miller, 1840; Matthias Nes, 1841; Samson Smith, 1842; Jacob F. Krone, 1843; Joseph Hartman, 1844; Edie Patterson, 1845; George Klugh, 1846; Felix C. Herbert, 1847; J. Gehley, 1848; John Reeser, 1849; William Snodgrass, 1850; James Fulton, 1851; James Ross, 1852–53; John S. Keech,

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*Mr. Morrison removed from the county shortly after his election to office. To complete his term Mr. McClellan was elected October 10, 1786; and when that term had expired, he was re-elected October 14, 1788, for three years, and was qualified on the 29th of the same month.

†Gen. Forbes in 1758, marched with an army from Philadelphia and reduced Fort Du Quesne, which is now Pittsburgh. As Mr. McPherson joined him in this, as it was then called "Western Expedition," it was to supply his place as commissioner that Mr. Frankelberger was elected for one year.

‡Mr. Heckert was appointed till the next election to supply the place of Samuel Nelson, deceased; he was nominated by the commissioners, and the nomination was assented to by the court

§John W. Hetrick, was, in 1833, appointed prothonotary, and the two other commissioners (Jacob Dietz and William Patterson), appointed Samuel Harnish to supply the vacancy until the ensuing election. At the election in 1833, Harnish was chosen to serve out the last year of the time for which Hetrick had been elected.

1854; Anthony Dessenberg, 1855; Ezra May, 1856; Z. B. Heindel, 1857; Henry Brubaker, 1858; J. W. Landis, 1859; ~~Calvin Ritchey~~, 1860; Samuel Newman, 1861; Abraham Klinefelter, 1862; Charles Smith, 1862; Elijah Garrettson, 1864; William B. Morrow, ——; John W. Landis, 1865; David Gemmill, 1866; J. B. Pfaltzgroff, 1867, John Seiffert, 1868; John Heidelbaugh, 1869; Henry Rudy, 1870; Jacob Altland, 1871; William H. Croll, 1872; —— ——, 1873; Jeremiah Brown, 1874; Andrew Maffet, 1875; Wentel Gross, 1875; John Stallman, 1875; Thomas Brubaker, 1878; Henry J. Deitch, 1878; J. W. Lamison, 1878; T. B. McDonald, 1881; William Kunkle, 1881; William Douglas, 1881; William H. Croll, 1884; George W. Evans, 1884; Jesse S. Crone, 1884.

JURY COMMISSIONERS.

The office of jury commissioners was created by a general act of Legislature, passed April 10, 1867. Before this time the jurors for the trial of cases before the different courts were selected by the sheriff and the county commissioners from the qualified voters of the county. The first election in York County for jury commissioners was held in October, 1867, when, under the provisions of the act, two persons were selected for a term of three years, and the same number to succeed them at the end of every third year. They are to select a number of names designated by the court and then place them in a jury wheel in the presence of one of the judges of the court. Grand, petit, and traverse jurors are thus drawn by the sheriff and jury commissioners.

MERCANTILE APPRAISERS.

From 1749 to 1846, nearly 100 years, only dealers in imported goods were required, under the then existing laws, to take out a county license, in order that they might sell their merchandise. By act of April 22, 1846, all dealers in goods, wares, and merchandise, were required to take out a county license, and under this act the county commissioners were empowered to appoint a mercantile appraiser yearly whose duty it is to assess and classify all dealers, and furnish a list of them to the county treasurer.

SHERIFFS.

The English laws introduced into the Province of Pennsylvania in 1676 provided that justices of the peace should nominate three persons within their jurisdiction, one of whom the governor may appoint a sheriff to serve for one year. Under the "Charter of Privileges" granted by William Penn to his new province in 1701, the inhabitants of each county were authorized to choose two persons to present to the proprietary for the office of sheriff, one of whom should be commissioned by him to serve for three years. This law was in force until the first State constitution was adopted in 1776. This prescribed that two persons should be elected annually in each county, and one of them selected to be sheriff by the president of the State. Under the constitution of 1790 elections were also held, but the term was extended to three years, and the commission issued by the governor. No person was allowed to serve two terms in succession. Under these constitutions, it frequently happened that the one who received the lowest number of votes was commissioned. The amended constitution of 1838 provided that but one person should be elected, and under the constitution of 1873 there is no change.

Hance Hamilton became the first sheriff of York County, assuming the duties of office at the first session of the York County Court, which opened October 31, 1749.

THE RIOT AT THE ELECTION IN 1750.

At the election held in October, 1750, a serious riot ensued between the supporters of Hance Hamilton and Richard McAllister, the two candidates for the office. The former lived in the present vicinity of Gettysburg, and was urgently supported by the Scotch-Irish, the latter lived at the present site of Hanover, which town he afterward founded, and although a Scotch-Irishman himself, was the candidate of the Germans. The whole county, which then included the present territory of Adams County, was one election district. The voting place on this occasion was at the unfinished public inn of Baltzer Spangler in the town of York. The votes were received through the opening between two logs of the building. The different clans came riding on horseback into the then small village of York, in squads from the north, the east, the south and west. Some of them rode a distance of twenty-five or more miles, for the purpose of enjoying the elective franchise on this important occasion. The forenoon passed without any disturbance, but by the noon hour, hundreds of gallant frontiersmen, nearly every one born on foreign soil, speaking two different languages, and representing four nationalities, after partaking of a meal at one of the six public houses of entertainment in the frontier town of York, or as was much the custom in those days, sat by the banks of the Codorus, and ate a cold din-

ner of victuals they brought with them, with great determination and impetuosity began to clamor for their favorite candidates, and crowd around the voting place. McAllister's Germans, marshalled by their audacious leader, were bold and defiant, and the impetuous Scotch-Irish were at first equally determined and demonstrative.

Under this confused state of affairs, Hance Hamilton, who was then the sheriff, assumed an authority for which he was afterward sustained, and refused to go on with the election. A general commotion and confusion ensued. A lusty German, insisting on the right to deposit his vote, tripped up the heels of one of the Scotch-Irish guards. An affray began, which in a few minutes become general and quite exciting. Saplings cut along the Codorus were used as offensive and defensive weapons, and blows were dealt with unsparing hands. Hamilton and his party fled west of the Codorus. During the remainder of the day the Scotch-Irish were not seen east of the creek. There were a few limbs broken and considerable blood was shed, but no lives were lost in the affray. At the time of this riot the Scotch-Irish present were greatly inferior in numbers, as most of them lived a long distance from York, while the Germans were quite abundant in and around the town. Hamilton was not the man to beat a retreat, unless for good cause or from necessity. He was then but a young man of twenty-nine. His future career as a military commander, against the French and Indians, showed that he was a bold, daring and courageous man. On the occasion of this riot, being sheriff himself and having charge of the election poll, he represented the law-abiding element, and it would seem, showed manly courage, by retreating with his adherents, out of contact with his violent and tumultuous opponents. The Quakers, of whom there were a great number present from the northern part of the county, being a non-resistant class of people, took no part in the affray.

Nicholas Ryland, the coroner, who was appointed with Hance Hamilton the year before, opened another election box with new officers, and proceeded to take votes until evening. Nearly all votes cast at this place were in favor of Richard McAllister, who, when the day ended, it was claimed by his followers, was triumphantly elected sheriff of York County. But now came the time for Hance Hamilton to assert his official right. He thereupon declined to assist in counting the votes and make official returns to the Provincial Government at Philadelphia, stating as his reasons that he was "driven by violence from the place of voting," and by the same violence was prohibited from returning there, whereby it was not in his power to do his duty, and therefore could make no returns." On a public hearing by the Provincial Governor and Council at Philadelphia it was unanimously agreed "that it was not owing to Hamilton that the election was obstructed, and likewise he could not in his circumstances as proven by witnesses, make a return." The Governor therefor granted Hance Hamilton a commission as sheriff, during his (the Governor's) pleasure. At the next session of court beginning October 30, 1750, the following was ordered to be recorded:

Whereas, Hance Hamilton, Esq., high sheriff of this county, hath by his remonstrance in writing to this court set forth, that by reason of the tumultuous behaviour of sundry persons at the last election held here for this county, and of the ballots or tickets not having been delivered to the inspectors on three several pieces of paper, as directed by an act of the General Assembly of this province, entitled "an act for raising the county rates and levies," he could not make such returns as by the aforesaid act is enjoined: It is therefore considered and ordered by the court here, that the commissioners and assessors who served this county in their several stations the last year, shall (in pursuance of the act aforesaid), serve for the ensuing year, or until there shall be a new election.

As a consequence of this riot, York County was without representatives in the General Assembly for that year. Hamilton* served as sheriff until January, 1753, when he was succeeded by John Adlum, but was reelected in 1755, serving until he led a company of York County soldiers in 1756 to take part in the the French and Indian war.

The following is a complete list of the sheriffs of York county, from 1749 to 1885: Hance Hamilton, elected October, 1749; John Adlum, October, 1752; Hance Hamilton, 1755; Thomas Hamilton, October, 1756; Zachariah Shugard, October, 1758; Peter Shugard, October, 1759; Robert McPherson, October, 1762; David McConaughy, October, 1765; George Eichelberger, October, 1768; Samuel Edie, October, 1771; Charles Lukens, November, 1774; William Rowan, June, 1777; Henry Miller, October, 1780; William Bailey, November, 1783; John Edie, October, 1786; Conrad Laub, October, 1789; Godfrey Lenhart, October, 1792; William McClellan, October, 1795; Nicholas Gelwicks, October, 1798; John Strohman, October, 1801; Jacob Eichelberger, October, 1804; Michael Klinefelter, October, 1807; Benjamin Hirsch, October, 1810; Michael Gardner, November, 1811; John Kauffelt, November, 1815; Zachariah Spangler, October, 1818; Thomas Jameson, October, 1821; Michael Doudel,

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*For his after history see chapter on Historical Biography.

October, 1824; William Spangler, October, 1827; Andrew Duncan, October, 1830; Adam Eichelberger, October, 1833; Adam Klinefelter, October, 1836; Michael Hoke, October, 1839; Jacob Hantz, October, 1842; Thomas Jamison, October, 1845; James Adams, October, 1848; George Albright, October, 1851; Daniel Ginder, October, 1854; Samuel Forscht, October, 1857: William Martin, October, 1860; William W. Wolf, October, 1860; Charles H. Bressler, appointed January 27, 1866; Jesse Engles, elected 1866; Christian Pfhaler, ——— 1869; George Geiger, appointed (served one year), 1870; J. Park Wiley, elected 1871; Michael Stanbaugh, November, 1874; James Peeling, November, 1877; Samuel Altland, November, 1880; Jesse Workinger, November, 1883.

ANOTHER GREAT CONTEST.

A great deal of importance has always been attached to the election of sheriffs in York county. In early days there were many lively contests. There were then but few elective offices. The delegate system not being in use, the numerous candidates traveled the county from farm to farm soliciting votes. If the canvassing were done about harvest time, the candidates were required to show their skill at reaping in order to make a favorable impression. The election was closely contested in October, 1789, when Conrad Laub was elected. The two candidates were Conrad Laub and William McClellan, of whom the former had 2,130 votes, and the latter, 2,111. Immediately after the election a very amusing article appeared in one of the York newspapers. It was written by William Harris, a York merchant. The full text of it is as follows:

THE FIRST CHAPTER OF CHRONICLES.

1. Now it came to pass in those days when George was President, even George the Great, was President over the nation, and John, even John surnamed the steady, who had done justice and judgment among the people, had fulfilled his time, that there was a great stir among the people, whom they should choose to reign in his stead.

2. Then the Williamites, who in habited the western country, and the people gathered themselves together, and communed one with another, and said: We will make William to rule over us, for he is a proper young man, and will do justice and judgment even as John has done, whose work is fulfilled.

3. And when these sayings went abroad among the people, there were certain men rose up and withstood the Williamites and said, God do so to us, and more also, if William shall rule over us at this time in the stead of John.

4. Then the governors, the judges, the captains of the fifties, and the rulers of the people gathered themselves together.

5. And so it was that they communed together, even the Schlegelites, the Rudisellites, the Shermanites, the Gosslerites, the Millerites, the Campbellites, the tribe of Eli, and John the Lawyer.

6. Now all entered into a covenant, and said, of a truth we will make Conrad our ruler, for he is an upright man, and will do what is right in the eyes of the people.

7. And after these things it came to pass on the thirteenth day of the tenth month, about the eleventh hour, in the fourteenth year after the people had come out of the house of bondage, that the people strove with one another, even the Williamites on the one side and the Conradites on the other.

8. And there was a great slaughter, for the battle continued until the going down of the sun.

9. For the Conradites came forth by hundreds and by thousands, by their tribes, as sands by the seashore for multitude.

10. And so it was, that the army of the Williamites was discomfitted.

11. Now the land will have rest for three years.

There were at this time four election polls in the county: one at Nicholson's mill, Muddy Creek Forks; one at York, one at Hanover, and one in the vicinity of York Springs. On this occasion it was again a contest between the Germans and the Scotch-Irish, and the former won. The "Williamites" were the Scotch-Irish, of the Marsh Creek (Gettysburg) country, and supporters of William McClelland, who, it will be observed, was elected in 1795.

The "Schlegelites" and the "Rudisellites" were the friends of Col. Henry Schlegle and Associate Judge Jacob Rudisell, of Hanover; the "Shermanites" the friends of Conrad Sherman, who lived five miles south of Hanover, in Manheim Township; the "Gosslerites," the friends of Philip Gossler, who then lived in Hellam Township; the "Millerites" the friends of Henry Miller of York; the "Campbellites" the Scotch-Irish of the southeast end of York County, represented by John Campbell; the "Tribe of Eli" were the Quakers of the upper end, and were led by Eli Lewis who founded the village of Lewisberry; "John the Lawyer" was John Lukens, a young member of the York bar, admitted that year.

David McConaughy elected in 1765, was the first collector of excise in York County, being appointed by the General Assembly, on August 19, 1794.

Charles Lukens and William Rowan were candidates in 1776. But Lukens, being then engaged in other public services, was prevented from accepting the office: whereupon a commission was granted to William Rowan, although not highest in votes.

Congress, in November, 1777, appointed Lukens major-commissary of military stores in the department of Carlisle. It may here be remarked, that although Congress fixed

upon Carlisle as a proper place for the erection of laboratories and for laying up magazines of military stores, yet General Washington, in a letter to that body, dated January 17, 1777, says, "General Knox, and others whom I have consulted upon this occasion, think that Yorktown would be as safe, and more convenient than Carlisle."

Sheriff Rowan, who was elected in 1771, not long after the expiration of his term of office, removed into the State of Kentucky. His son John, who was born in this county, and who accompanied his father on his removal, elected by the Legislature of Kentucky, to represent that State in the Senate of the United States in 1826, and served until 1832.

Benjamin Hirsh who was elected in 1810, served but one year and then resigned; Jacob Hautz elected in 1842, was the first Whig sheriff; James Adams was elected by the Whig party in 1848, served three years, but died the same evening that his term expired; Christian Phfaler died while in office, whereupon George Geiger of Peach Bottom, was appointed to serve until the next election; Sheriff Wolf died while in office and Dr. Charles Bressler succeeded, serving nine months and seventeen days.

CORONERS.

Nicholas Ryland was the first coroner elected, October, 1749; Alexander Love in 1750; Archibald McGrew, 1754; Zachariah Shugard, 1754; William King, 1758; Michael Schwaabe, 1761; John Adlum, 1763; Joseph Adlum, 1764. Mr. Adlum continued in office fourteen years—the election for coroner in those times was held annually, and there was no limitation to his term of service. Who was coroner in 1779–80–81, the records do not show. After that time the succession was as follows: Jacob Rudisell, 1782; Ephriam Pennington, 1784; Andrew Johnson, 1786; John Morris, 1790; Jacob Updegraff, 1796; Geo. Hay, 1799; Geo. Stake, 1802, John Spangler 1806; Dr. Thomas Jamison, 1808.

At the election in October, 1811, the votes for coroner were 1,893 for Michael Gardner, and 1,893 for John Rouse. Mr. Gardner, however, being appointed sheriff, upon the resignation of B. Hirsch, in 1811, did not receive any commission as coroner, by reason whereof the person then in office (Dr. Thomas Jameson), was continued: Dr. John Rouse, 1812; Dr. Thomas Jameson, 1816; Dr. William McIlvaine, 1818; Dr. Luke Rouse, 1821; Dr. Henry Ness, 1824; Dr. James Gerry, 1830; Dr. Theodore N. Haller, 1833; Dr. Andrew Patterson, 1834; Dr. Benjamin Johnson, 1836; Dr. H. M. McClellan, 1839; Dr. Theodore N. Haller, 1842; Dr. John Ahl, 1845; Dr. John Ahl, 1848; Dr. Edward C. Pentz, 1851; Dr. Samuel J. Rouse, 1854; Dr. Samuel J. Rouse, 1857; Dr. H. M. McClellan, 1860; Dr. H. M. McClellan, 1863; Dr. Samuel J. Rouse, 1866; Dr. Samuel J. Rouse, 1869; Dr. Obediah C. Brickley, 1872; Dr. Obediah C. Brickley, 1875; Dr. John Ahl, 1879; Dr. John Ahl, 1882.

CIVIL LIST.

DURING REVOLUTION.

THE deputies to the Provincial Convention, held at Philadelphia, July 15, 1774, from York, were James Smith, Thomas Hartley and Joseph Donaldson.

At a Provincial Convention for the province of Pennsylvania, held at Philadelphia, January 23, 1775, and continued by adjournments from day to day to the 28th, there were present for York County, James Smith, Esq., Thomas Hartley, Esq., Joseph Donaldson George Eichelberger, John Hay, George Irwin, Michael Smyser.

The committees of the Provincial Conference, held at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, June 18, 1775, were, for York—Col. James Smith, Col. Robert McPherson, Col. Richard McAllister, Col. David Kennedy, Capt. Joseph Read, Col. William Rankin, Col. Henry Slagle, Mr. James Edgar and Mr. John Hay.

The delegates to the convention of 1776, from York, were John Hay. William Rankin, Francis Cragart, Robert McPherson, James Edgar, Henry Slagle, James Smith and Joseph Donaldson.

The member of the Committee of Safety, from June 30, 1775, to October 19, 1775, Benjamin Franklin, president, was, for York—Michael Swope; also from October 20, 1775, to July 22, 1776; also of the Council of Safety from July 24, 1776, to March 13, 1777. From October 17, 1777, to December 4, 1777, James Edgar, who was also a member of the Supreme Executive Council, and James Marshall.

Of the judges of the High Court of Appeals, James Smith, of York, November 20, 1780.

The members of the Board of Property, at different times, from 1783 to 1786, were James Ewing and Michael McAllister.

Monday, July 8, 1776, was appointed for electing members of a constitutional convention.

York County was divided into five districts:

The first—Yorktown, the townships of York, Manchester, Codorus, Shrewsbury, Windsor, and Hellam, to be held at the court house in Yorktown.

The second district—Cumberland, Hamilton's Ban, Straban, Mountjoy, Menallen and Tyrone, to be held at the house of Samuel Geddis.

The third district—Heidelberg, Berwick, Mount Pleasant, Manheim, Paradise and Germany, to be held at Hanover.

The fourth division—Fawn, Hopewell and Chanceford, to be held at Nicholson's mill.

The fifth division—Dover, Newberry, Warrington, Manahan, Huntingdon and Reading, to be held at the house of Robert Stevenson.

The following gentlemen were appointed judges of the election:

First division, at Yorktown—Charles Lukens, John Hay, Michael Hahn.

Second Division at Samuel Gaddis's—William McClellan, John Agnew, James Dickson.

Third Division, at Hanover—Joseph Jefferies, Thomas Lilly, Frederick Wolf.

Fourth Division, at Nicholson's mill—James Leeper, Patrick Scott, James Savage.

Fifth Division, at Robert Stevenson's—John Nesbit, James Naylor, William Mitchell.

Members of the Supreme Executive Council.—James Edgar, November 14, 1777; James Thompson, February 13, 1779; James Ewing, October 26, 1781; Richard McAllister, October 26, 1784; Andrew Billmyer, January 19, 1787; Samuel Edie, October 25, 1787.

Members of the Council of Censors.—Thomas Hartley, October 20, 1783; Richard McAllister, October 20, 1783.

Justices of the Quarter Sessions.—Richard McAllister, president, November 18, 1789; Henry Slagel, president, August 20, 1784.

Justice of the Orphans Court.—Richard McAllister, November 18, 1780.

Commissioner of the Taxes.—Benjamin Tyson, October 20, 1783.

Collectors of Excise.—William Rowan, January 1, 1778; Jacob Rodroch, November 27, 1778; Thomas Armor, November 22, 1779; Matthew Henderson, November 25, 1780; Jacob Barnitz, May 6, 1785; John Forsyth, November 25, 1785; John McClelland, December 7, 1786; John Forsyth, August 31, 1787.

Dedimus Potestatemus.—Archibald McLean, June 10, 1777; David McConaughy, June 10, 1777; William Scott, June 10, 1777.

Deputy Surveyor—John Huston, April 18, 1784.

Auditors of Depreciation Accounts.—Michael Swope, March 3, 1781; Henry Slagle, March 3, 1781.

County Lieutenants—Richard McAllister, June 14, 1777; William Scott, March 30, 1780.

Sub-Lieutenants.—Hance Morrison, March 12, 1777; Robert Stevenson, March 12, 1777; John Hay, March 12, 1777; James McCandless, March 12 1777; John Carson, March 12, 1777; John Trevis, March 28, 1778; Matthew Dill, May 19, 1779; John Agnew, October 2, 1779; Matthew Dill, March 30, 1780; Henry Slagle, March 30, 1780; William Ross, March 30, 1780; James Dixon, March 30, 1780; William Alexander, July 17, 1787.

Paymasters of Militia.—Michael Hahn (resigned September 14, 1777); Maj. William Scott, September 16, 1777; William Alexander, June 26, 1781.

Wagon Masters.—Joseph Jeffreys, January 9, 1778; James Chamberlain, June 29, 1780.

Agents for Forfeited Estate.—Robert Stephenson, May 6, 1778; James Naylor, May 6, 1778; William Chesney, May 6, 1778; Thomas Stockton, May 6, 1778; Thomas Lilly, May 6, 1778; William Mitchell, August 4, 1779; Michael Hahn, May 24, 1782.

Michael Hahn, of York, was one of the commissioners of exchange appointed April 5, 1779, to facilitate the calling out of circulation the emissions of paper money of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778.

William Scott April 3, 1780, was one of the army purchasers, and Yorktown a place of delivery. Assistant commissaries, Henry Miller and William Scott, July 7, 1780.

The persons to take subscriptions for the continental loan, appointed by the Assembly, December 16, 1777, were, for York County—William Scott, Robert Stevenson, David Kennedy, James Dill, William Ross, and Henry Slagle.

Commissioners to seize the personal effects of traitors, appointed October 21, 1777, for York County, were—William White, James Nailor, William Chesney, Robert Stevenson, Matthew Dill and John Ewing.

The commissioners to collect clothing in the county of York were, November 8, 1777—Joseph Donaldson, George Erwin, Thomas Stockton, Frederick Gelwix, Thomas Weems, John Nesbit, Henry Cotton, Jacob Staley, Robert Smith.

For paying one-third depreciation certificates—Henry Slagle, April 23, 1781.

OF LATER DATE.

For carrying into effect the act respecting the Susquehanna navigation, appointed June

24, 1785—James Ewing, Michael Simpson, William Bailey, Dr. Robert Harris.

The members of Constitutional Convention of 1838 from York County were—John R. Donnell, Samuel C. Bonham.

The members of the Constitutional Convention of 1873 were—Jeremiah S. Black, delegate at large; John Gibson and Thomas E. Cochran

Jeremiah S. Black was attorney general in President Buchanan's cabinet; Jacob S. Haldeman was minister to Sweden from 1860 to 1864; Thomas E. Cochran was auditor general of Pennsylvania from 1860 to 1863; Chauncey F. Black was elected lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania in 1882.

GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS.

There can be no truer index of the political principles of our county, than the votes it has given at different times, for governor of the commonwealth. The office of governor in this State, was substituted for that of president of the council, September 2, 1790, at which time the second constitution of Pennsylvania was adopted. Before proceeding to state the result of the different elections in this county for governor, we will give a list of the provincial governors (*i. e.* those who exercised the supreme executive power in Pennsylvania prior to the adoption of the constitution of September 29, 1779) and a list of the presidents of the council, an office created by the constitution of 1779.

Provincial Executives.—William Penn, from October 24, 1682, to August 12, 1684; council and president, Thomas Lloyd, from August 12, 1684, to December, 1688; John Blackwell, deputy governor, from December, 1688, to February, 1689; council and president, Thomas Lloyd, from February, 1689, to April, 1693; Benjamin Fletcher, governor, from April, 1693, to June, 1693; William Markham, deputy governor, from June 1693, to December, 1699; William Penn again governor, from December, 1699, to November, 1701; Andrew Hamilton, deputy governor, from November, 1701, to February, 1702; president and council, from February, 1702, to February 1703; John Evans, deputy governor, from February, 1703, to February, 1709; Charles Gookin, deputy governor, from March, 1709, to May, 1717; William Keith, deputy governor, from May, 1717, to June, 1726; Patrick Gordon, deputy governor, from June, 1726, to 1736; council and president, James Logan, from 1736 to 1738; George Thomas, deputy governor, from 1738, to 1747; council and president, Anthony Palmer, from 1747, to November, 1748; James Hamilton, deputy governor, from November, 1748, to October, 1754; Robert Hunter Morris, deputy governor, from October, 1754, to 1756; William Denny, deputy governor, from 1756, to 1759; James Hamilton, again deputy governor, from 1759, to 1764; John Penn, son of Richard, deputy governor from 1764], to 1771; council and president, James Hamilton, 1771; Richard Penn, governor from 1771 to 1773; John Penn, brother of Richard, governor from 1773 to 1776.

Presidents of the Councils, under the Constitution of 1776.—There were five different persons who presided, at different periods, over the executive council of Pennsylvania. They were elected and presided in the following order—Thomas Wharton, Joseph Read, John Dickinson, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Mifflin.

The first election for governor was held October 12, 1790, at which the votes stood in York County as follows—Thomas Mifflin, Democrat, 1,699 votes; Arthur St. Clair, Federal, 29 votes. Thomas Mifflin was elected.

Second Election.—October 8, 1793. F. A. Muhlenberg, Federal, 712 votes; Thomas Mifflin, Democrat, 1,265 votes. Thomas Mifflin was elected.

Third Election.—October 11, 1796. Thomas Mifflin, Democrat, 1,124 votes; Peter Dinkel, 12 votes; Henry Miller, 11 votes; F. A. Muhlenberg, Federal, 1 vote. Thomas Mifflin was elected.

Fourth Election.—October 8, 1799. James Ross, of Pittsburgh, Federal, 2,026 votes; Thomas McKean, Democrat, 2,705 votes; scattering, 4 votes. Thomas McKean was elected.

Fifth Election.—October 12, 1802. Thomas McKean, Democrat, 1,691 votes; James Ross, of Pittsburgh, Federal, 742 votes. Thomas McKean was elected.

Sixth Election.—October 8, 1805. Thomas McKean, Democrat, 1,883 votes; Simon Snyder, Democrat, 747 votes; James Ross, of Pittsburgh, Independent Democrat, 9 votes. Thomas McKean was elected.

Seventh Election.—October 11, 1808. Simon Snyder, Democrat, 2,867 votes; James Ross, of Pittsburgh, Federal, 1,651 votes; John Spayd, Independent, 18 votes. Simon Snyder was elected.

Eighth Election.—October 14, 1811. Simon Snyder, Democrat, 1,834 votes; scattering, 19 votes. Simon Snyder was elected.

Ninth Election.—October 11, 1814. Simon Snyder, Democrat, 1,593 votes; Isaac Wayne, Federal, 1,027 votes. Simon Snyder was elected.

Tenth Election.—October 14, 1817. William Findlay, Democrat, 2,918 votes; Joseph Hiester, Federal, 1,944 votes. William Findlay was elected.

Eleventh Election. — October 10, 1820. William Findlay, Democrat, 2,621 votes; Joseph Hiester, Federal, 2,131 votes. Joseph Hiester was elected.

Twelfth Election.—October 14, 1823. John Andrew Shultze, Democrat, 3,912 votes; Andrew Gregg, Federal, 2,166 votes. John Andrew Shultze was elected.

Thirteenth Election.—October 10, 1826. John Andrew Shultze, Democrat, 2,494 votes; scattering, 107. John Andrew Shultze was elected.

Fourteenth Election.—October 13, 1829. George Wolf, Democrat, 1,894 votes; Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mason, 769 votes. George Wolf was elected.

Fifteenth Election. — October 9, 1832. George Wolf, Democrat, 2,367 votes; Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mason, 2,357 votes. George Wolf was elected.

Sixteenth Election.—October, 1835. Henry A. Muhlenburg, Democrat, 1,658 votes; George Wolf, Independent, 1,070; Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mason, 2,665. Joseph Ritner was elected.

Seventeenth Election.—October, 1838. David R. Porter, Democrat, 4,197 votes; Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mason, 3,257 votes. David R. Porter was elected.

Eighteenth Election.—October, 1841. David R. Porter, Democrat, 3,825 votes; John Banks, Whig, 2,429 votes. David Porter was elected.

Nineteenth Election. —October, 1844. Francis R. Shunk, Democrat, 4,691 votes; Joseph Markle, Whig, 3,802 votes; F. J. LeMoyne, Abolitionist, 50 votes. Francis R. Shunk was elected.

Twentieth Election.—October, 1847. Francis R. Shunk, Democrat, 4,006 votes; James Irvin, Whig, 3,103 votes. Francis R. Shunk was re-elected and died while in office.

Twenty-First Election.—October, 1848. William F. Johnston, Whig, 4,162 votes; Morris Longstreth, Democrat, 4,345 votes; E. B. Gazzam, Free Soil, 165 votes. William F. Johnston was elected.

Twenty-Second Election.—October, 1851. William Bigler, Democrat, 5,738 votes; William F. Johnston, Whig, 4,728 votes. William Bigler was elected.

Twenty-Third Election.—October, 1854. James Pollock, Whig, 4,777 votes; William Bigler, Democrat, 4,707 votes. James Pollock was elected.

Twenty-Fourth Election.—October, 1857. William F. Packer, Democrat, 5,314 votes; David Wilmot, Free Soil, 1,778 votes; Isaac Hazelhurst, American, 1,332 votes. William T. Packer was elected.

Twenty-Fifth Election.—October, 1860. Andrew G. Curtin, Republican, 5,322 votes; Henry D. Foster, Democrat, 5,661 votes. Andrew G. Curtin was elected.

Twenty-Sixth Election.—October, 1863. Andrew G. Curtin, Republican, 5,510 votes; George W. Woodward, Democrat, 8,069 votes. Andrew G. Curtin was elected.

Twenty-Seventh Election.—October, 1866. John W. Geary, Republican, 5,796 votes; Hiester Clymer, Democrat, 8,780 votes. John W. Geary was elected.

Twenty-Eighth Election.—October, 1869. John W. Geary, Republican, 5,561 votes; Asa Packer, Democrat, 8,326 votes. John W. Geary was elected.

Twenty-Ninth Election.—October, 1872. John F. Hartranft, Republican, 6,400 votes; Charles R. Buckalew, Democrat, 8,388 votes. John F. Hartranft was elected.

Thirtieth Election.—October, 1875. John F. Hartranft, Republican, 5,268; Cyrus L. Pershing, Democrat, 8,285; R. Dudly Browne, Prohibitionist, 92. John F. Hartranft was elected.

Thirty-first Election. — November, 1878. Henry M. Hoyt, Republican, 5,960; Andrew H. Dill, Democrat, 9,644; Samuel R. Mason, Greenback, 79. Henry M. Hoyt was elected for four years under new constitution.

Thirty-second Election.—November, 1882. Robert E. Pattison, Democrat, 10,439 votes; James A. Beaver, Republican, 6,148 votes; John Stewart, Independent, 261 votes. R. E. Pattison was elected.

The above statement exhibits the fluctuations of political opinion in this county, and affords several remarkable instances of entire revolution in public opinion in a single gubernatorial term of three years. At the first election Mifflin had 1699 votes, at the second 712, at the third 1124. At the second election F. A. Muhlenberg had a majority over Mifflin of more than 500 votes, and three years after that Mifflin beat Muhlenberg 1123 votes, the latter receiving but a single vote. These changes are observable throughout the history of gubernatorial elections in this county. In 1829, George Wolf had a majority over Joseph Ritner, of 1125 votes. In 1832, Ritner had a majority of ten over Wolf.

Since 1863 it will be observed the Democratic majority has been very large in York county.

Simon Snyder who was elected in 1808, lived in York in 1780, and followed the occupation of a tanner. James Ross, of Pitts-

burg, who was his competitor at that election was born in Peach Bottom Township. He was an eminent statesman.

In the early history of American politics the parties were frequently called Federalists and anti-Federalists. The last-named political party however was generally called the Democratic-Republican party.

NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES.

The office of representative to Congress was created by the Constitution of the United States which was adopted September 17, 1787, and ratified by the convention of Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787. The term of office was then made two years, and has not since been changed. The number of representatives is apportioned among the States according to population. York County for a number of years was a separate congressional district. At present York, Adams and Cumberland form one district. The following is a list of those who represented York County:

Thomas Hartley was the first congressman elected to represent York County in 1788, and continued a member until the time of his death, on December 21, 1800.

John Stewart was elected at a special election held January 15, 1801, to fill Col. Hartley's unexpired term. He was re-elected in 1802.

James Kelly was elected in October, 1804, and re-elected in October, 1806.

William Crawford was elected in October, 1808, and re-elected in 1810.

Hugh Glasgow was elected October, 1812, and re-elected October, 1814.

Jacob Spangler was elected October, 1816, and resigned before expiration of term.

Jacob Hostetter was elected in March, 1818, to fill the unexpired term of his predecessor, and was re-elected in October of the same year.

James S. Mitchell was elected in October of the years 1822—24.

Adam King was elected in October, 1826, and re-elected in October, 1828—30.

Charles A. Barnitz was elected in 1832.

Henry Logan was elected in 1834 and re-elected in 1836.

Dr. James Gerry was elected in 1838, and re-elected in 1840.

Dr. Henry Nes, was elected in 1842, and re-elected in 1844, and served until 1850.

William K. Kurtz was elected in 1850, and re-elected in 1852.

Lemuel Todd, of Carlisle, was elected in 1854.

Dr. John A. Ahl, of Carlisle, was elected in 1856.

Benjamin F. Junkin, of Perry County, was elected in 1858 to represent York, Cumberland and Perry Counties.

Joseph Bailey, of Perry County, was elected in 1860 and re-elected 1862.

Richard J. Haldeman was elected in 1868, and re-elected in 1870.

John A. Magee, of Perry, elected 1872.

Levi Maish, of York, elected in 1874, and re-elected in 1876.

Frank A. Beltzhoover, of Carlisle, elected in 1878, and re-elected in 1880.

William A. Duncan, of Gettysburg, elected in 1882, re-elected in 1884, and died a few days after election.

Dr. John Swope, of Gettysburg, was elected at a special election in January, 1885.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE SENATE.

The office of the State senator was created by the constitution of 1790, which provided that the legislative power of the commonwealth, should be vested in a General Assembly, consisting of a senate and a house of representatives, the number of senators in the State not to be less than one-fourth, nor more than one-third of the number of representatives. The senate upon its organization was composed of twelve members. In 1801 the number was increased to twenty-five, in 1808 to thirty-one, in 1822 to thirty-three, and so continued until 1874, when it was increased to fifty.

The term of office was four years, from 1790 to 1838, and three years from 1838 to 1874, when the new constitution increased the term to four years. The first four years to 1794, York and Lancaster Counties formed one district, which was entitled to three senators. York County was constituted a separate district in 1794, and was entitled to two senators. When Adams County was formed, the two counties formed one district, and were allowed two senators, one elected every two years, generally chosen from the counties alternately. In the accompanying list it will be noticed that sometimes elections were held more frequently than biannually before 1838. This was caused by a death or resignation. The following is a list of State senators, who represented York County and the year of their election. For the district composed of York and Lancaster Counties under State constitution of 1790:—1790, Adam Hubley, Jr., Michael Schmeiser, and Sebastian Groff; 1794, Michael Schmeiser and Thomas Lilly; 1795, Gen. James Ewing; 1799, Gen. James Ewing;

1800, Gen. William Reed; 1803, Rudolph Spangler, 1805, William Miller; 1807, Col. Thomas Campbell; 1809, William Gilliland; 1811, John Strohman; 1813, James McSherry; 1815, Charles A. Barnitz; 1817, William Gilliland; 1819, Frederick Eichelberger; 1821, Jacob Eyster; 1823, William McIlvaine; 1824, Zephaniah Herbert; 1826, Henry Logan; 1829, Ezra Blythe; 1831, Henry Smyser; 1833, David Middlekauff; 1836, James McConkey, with two associate senators represented York and Lancaster. He was elected in 1836 for York County; 1840, Thomas E. Cochran; 1843, Adam Eby.

The following-named persons represented York County as a separate senatorial district—1846, Philip Smyser; 1849, Henry Fulton; 1852, Jacob S. Haldeman; 1855, William H. Welsh; 1858, William H. Welsh; 1861, A. Hiestand Glatz.

The following-named persons represented York and Cumberland as one senatorial district—1863, George H. Bucher; 1866, A. Hiestand Glatz; 1879, Andrew G. Miller. The next two represented York and Adams—1872, William McSherry; 1875, H. G. Bussey; 1878, James H. Ross; 1882, James H. Ross.

At present York County is the twenty-eighth senatorial district, and under the constitution of 1873 the state senators are elected for a term of four years.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The office of Assemblymen, now generally called members of the House of Representatives, was created by the frame of government prepared by William Penn before leaving England.

After the erection of York County it was entitled to two members in the General Assembly, which then met at Philadelphia. They were elected annually. The constitution of 1776 provided that in the years 1776–77–78, each county of the State was entitled to six members, and thereafter the number was to be determined by the General Assembly according to population. In 1779 the number was increased to eight members, and again reduced to six in 1786. The constitution of 1790 provided for an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants within three years after the first meeting of the General Assembly, and an apportionment of the members of the two houses created by that constitution, among the counties, according to the number of taxables, and a similar enumeration and apportionment every seven years thereafter. The number of members for York County continued to be six until 1800, when Adams County was formed. The number was then reduced to four, in 1829 to three, and in 1858 to two. The apportionment of 1874 increased the number to four. All members were elected annually from 1749 to 1874. The elections were always held in October, until 1874, when the time was changed to November. Under our present constitution the term is two years. The names of the members who represented York County from the time of its erection to 1885, together with the years of their election are as follows:

1749, John Wright and John Armstrong; 1750, no sheriff's return nor did any representative appear; 1751, John Wright and John Witherow; 1752, no return. From 1753 to 1759, John Wright and David McConaughy.

1760, David McConaughy and John Blackburn; 1761, David McConaughy and John Blackburn; 1762, David McConaughy and John Blackburn; 1763, David McConaughy and John Blackburn; 1764, David McConaughy and John Blackburn; 1765, John Blackburn and Robert McPherson; 1766, John Blackburn and Robert McPherson; 1767, Robert McPherson and Archibald McGrew; 1768, Thomas Minshall and Michael Schwaabe; 1769, Thomas Minshall and Michael Schwaabe.

1770, Thomas Minshall and Michael Schwaabe; 1771, James Ewing and Michael Schwaabe; 1772, James Ewing and John Pope; 1773, James Ewing and John Pope; 1774, James Ewing and Michael Schwaabe; 1775, James Ewing and Michael Schwaabe; 1776, Archibald McLean, Michael Schwaabe, David Dunwoodie, James Dickson, Michael Hahn, John Read. 1777, David Dunwoodie, James Dickson, Michael Hahn, Matthew Dill, John Agnew, John Orr; 1778, Thomas Hartley, Samuel Edie, Thomas Lilly, Michael Schmeiser, William Ross, Henry Schlegel; 1779, David Dunwoodie, James Dickson, Matthew Dill, John Orr, Henry Schlegel, James Leeper, John Hay, David Kennedy.

1780, James Dickson, Thomas Lilly, Michael Schmeiser, Moses McLean, Robert Gilbraith, James Smith, William Mitchell, James Ramsay; 1781, Michael Hahn, John Agnew, Thomas Lilly, Michael Schmeiser, Moses McLean, Robert McPherson, James Ramsey, Joseph McGuffin; 1782, Michael Hahn, Thomas Lilly, Michael Schmeiser, Moses McLean, Robert McPherson, Joseph McGuffin, John Hay, Patrick Scott; 1783, Moses McLean, Robert McPherson, Joseph McGuffin, John Hay, Henry Miller, Philip Gardner, David Grier, David McConaughy;

1784, Robert McPherson, John Hay, Henry Miller, Philip Gardner, David McConaughy, James Ewing, Henry Tyson, Joseph Lilly; 1785, Henry Miller, Philip Gardner, David McConaughy, Henry Tyson, Joseph Lilly, David McLellan, Adam Eichelberger, Michael Schmeiser; 1786, David McConaughy, Henry Tyson, Joseph Lilly, David McLellan, Adam Eichelberger, Michael Schmeiser; 1787, Michael Schmeiser, Joseph Lilly, David McLellan, William Mitchell, Joseph Read, Thomas Clingan; 1788, Michael Schmeiser, Thomas Lilly, Henry Tyson, David McLellan, Joseph Read, Thomas Clingan; 1789, Thomas Lilly, Thomas Clingan, Jacob Schmeiser, John Stewart, William Godfrey, Joseph Read.

1790, Joseph Read, Philip Gardner, Henry Tyson, William McPherson, John Stewart, Thomas Lilly; 1791, Thomas Lilly, John Stewart, William McPherson, Alexander Turner, Thomas Thornburg, Henry Tyson; 1792, Philip Gardner, John Stewart, Alexander Turner, Thomas Thornburg, Thomas Lilly, William McPherson; 1793, Thomas Lilly, Philip Gardner, John Stewart, Alexander Turner, Thomas Campbell, James Kelly; 1794, Philip Gardner, John Stewart, William McPherson, Alexander Turner, Thomas Campbell, James Kelly; 1795, William McPherson, Alexander Turner, Thomas Campbell, Philip Gardner, William Miller, John Stewart; 1796, William McPherson, John Stewart, Philip Gardner, Alexander Turner, Thomas Campbell, William Miller; 1797, Thomas Campbell, William McPherson, Alexander Turner, Philip Gardner; Jacob Hostetter, James Kelly; 1798, Thomas Campbell, Alexander Turner, William McPherson, James Kelly, Jacob Hostetter, Philip Albright; 1799, William McPherson, Alexander Turner, Thomas Campbell, Yost Herbach, Alexander Cobean, Jacob Hostetter.

1800, Jacob Hostetter, Frederick Eichelberger, William Anderson, Michael Gemmill; 1801, Frederick Eichelberger, William Anderson, Michael Hellman, Daniel Stouffer; 1802, Frederick Eichelberger, William Anderson, Michael Hellman, Daniel Stouffer; 1803, Michael Hellman, Daniel Stouffer, Matthew Clark, George Spengler; 1804. Michael Hellman, Matthew Clark, George Spengler, Adam Hendricks; 1805, George Spengler, Conrad Sherman, William McLellan, Benjamin Pedan; 1806, William Anderson, George Spengler, Adam Hendricks, Robert Hammersly; 1807, Conrad Sherman, Jacob Eichelberger, Robert Gemmill, John McLellan; 1808, George Spengler, Abraham Graffius, Archibald Steele, George Nes; 1809, George Spengler, Abraham Graffius, George Nes, Archibald S. Jordan.

1810, George Nes, James S. Mitchell, Moses Rankin, Rudolph Spengler; 1811, Adam Hendricks, James S. Mitchell, Moses Rankin, George Stake; 1812, James S. Mitchell, Peter Storm, Jacob Heckert, Adam Hendricks; 1813, James S. Mitchell, Jacob Heckert, Archibald S. Jordan, George Frysinger; 1814, Archibald S. Jordan, Peter Storm, Peter Small, James S. Mitchell; 1815, Frederick Eichelberger, Peter Storm, John Livingston, John Strohman; 1816, Frederick Eichelberger, Peter Storm, Michael Gardner, John Livingston; 1817, Michael Gardner, Frederick Eichelberger, Peter Storm, Moses Rankin; 1818, Jacob Doll, Peter Reider, Robert Ramsey, Henry Logan; 1819, Jacob Doll, Peter Reider, Robert Ramsey, Henry Logan.

1820. Jonas Dierdorff, William Nes, John Livingston, Peter Storm; 1821, Jonas Dierdorff, William Nes, John Livingston, Peter Storm; 1822, John Gardner, Samuel Jordan, William Diven, Christian Hetrick; 1823, John Gardner, Samuel Jordan, William Diven, Christian Hetrick; 1824, Samuel Jordan, Christian Hetrick, William Diven, John Kauffelt; 1825, Christian Hetrick, Simon Anstine, John Eichelberger, Michael Gardner; 1826, Christian Hetrick, John Becker, Peter Wolford, Stephen T. Cooper; 1827, Stephen T. Cooper, Peter Wolford, John Becker, George Fisher; 1828, Stephen T. Cooper, Michael Doudel, Thomas Metzler, George Fisher; 1829, Michael Doudel, George Fisher, Andrew McConkey.

1830, George Fisher, Andrew McConkey, John Rankin, 1831, Andrew Flickinger, John R. Donnel, John Rankin; 1832, John Rankin, John R. Donnel, Daniel Durkee; 1833, John R. Donnel, William McClellan, Henry Snyder; 1834, William McClellan, Henry Snyder, Samuel Brooks; 1835, Jacob Kirk, Jr., Joseph Garrettson, and William Cowan The last named (1885) is still living in Lower Chanceford at the age of ninety-five years. 1836,–37 Martin Shearer, John Thompson, Samuel Brooks, Jr; 1838, Martin Shearer, James Kerr, George Dare.

1840, Jacob Stickel, William Snodgrass, Robert McClellan; 1841, Isaac Garrettson, Adam Ebaugh, John May; 1842, Adam Ebaugh, Isaac Garrettson, William S. Picking; 1843, Samuel N. Bailey, M. W. McKinnon, William S. Picking; 1844, William S. Picking, Samuel N. Bailey, Stephen McKinley; 1845, Samuel N. Bailey, Stephen McKinley, John Kellar; 1846, James Starr, William

McAbee, George S. Murphy; 1847, William McAbee, William Ross, Daniel L. Gehley; 1848-49, George F. Carl, David F. Williams, Thomas Grove.

1850-51, Edwin C. Trone, Alexander C. McCurdy, Jacob S. Haldeman; 1852-53, George Kraft, James M. Anderson, Ezekiel R. Herbert; 1854, Jacob K. Sidle, Vincent C.S. Eckert, Joseph Wilson; 1855, Eli W. Free, William McConkey, Daniel Rutter; 1856-57 Isaac Beck, Samuel Manear, James Ramsay; 1858-59, A. Heistand Glatz, William W. Wolf.

1860-61, Frederick Sultzbach, John Manifold; 1862, J. Dellone, James Ramsay; 1863, Joseph Dellone, A. C. Ramsay; 1864, Daniel Reiff, John F. Spangler; 1865, John F. Spangler, James Cameron; 1866, James Cameron, A. S. Lawrence; 1867-68, Levi Maish, Stephen G. Boyd; 1869-70, George R. Hursh, B. F. Porter.

1871-72, Lemuel Ross, Frank J. Magee; 1873-74, George W. Heiges, D. M. Loucks; 1875-76, John B. Gemmill, Emanuel Myers, Adam Stevens, George Anstine; 1877-78, John B. Gemmill, Adam Stevens, Philip S. Bowman, George E. Sherwood; 1879-80, George E. Sherwood, Philip S. Bowman, William Campbell and John Wiest.

1881-82, William Campbell, John Wiest, Millard J. Blackford, J. C. Deveney; 1883-84, Millard J. Blackford, J. C. Deveney, Morris M. Hays, William B. Bigler; 1885-86, M. J. McKinnon, S. J. Barnhart, J. P. Robison, Charles Williams.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1790.

*First District.**—Composed of York Borough and Township, and part of Spring Garden: Andrew Billmeyer, commissioned August 29, 1791; Conrad Laub, December 14, 1792; William McClean, December 14, 1792; Jacob Hay, October 6, 1794; George Lewis Leoffler, November 6, 1795; Andrew Johnston, November 6, 1795; John Forsythe, June 2, 1799; Jacob Heckert, June 18, 1800; Peter Mundorff, April 2, 1802; Jacob Lefever, April 2, 1804; Ignatius Lightner, April 1, 1806; Ephraim Penington, September 30, 1808; John Stroman, February 15, 1809; Thomas Whitaker, January 3, 1811; George Haller, November 1, 1813; Daniel Heckert, May 15, 1815; Joseph Morris, February 14, 1817; Henry Schaeffer, March 31, 1817; Charles F. Fischer, December 19, 1819; Martin Boyer, November 1, 1820; John Youse, April 5, 1821; Louis Shive, July 17, 1821; Henry Ruthrauff, August 3, 1821; Penrose Robinson, October 31, 1821; George Klinefelter, December 9, 1828; Francis McDermott, December 11, 1823; Jacob Seitz, December 12, 1823; Philip Smyser, March 10, 1823; John Smith, March 26, 1824; Anthony Knisely, March 26, 1824; Michael Gardner, March 21, 1825; Francis McDermott, November 9, 1825; Zachariah Spangler, August 25, 1828; George Lauman, November 10, 1829; Benjamin Lanius, December 10, 1829; Jacob Eichelberger, December 14, 1829; Jacob Lehman, February 19, 1830; John A. Wilson, January 23, 1832; John Shaeffer, February 25, 1833; Benjamin Ziegler, February 25, 1833;

Second District.—Composed of the townships of Heidelberg and Manheim, including the borough of Hanover. Philip Wolfhart (The commission is not to be found on record). Henry Welsh, October 29, 1795; John Hinkel, January 8, 1803; Michael Hellman, April 1, 1805; Anthony Hinkel, February 15, 1809; Peter Reider, May 6, 1814; John Hoshauer, December 6, 1816; David Shultz, December 18, 1816; John L. Hinkel, March 14, 1817; Peter Storm, December 21, 1818; Michael Lechner, February 22, 1819; David T. Storm, December 11, 1820; Charles T. Melsheimer, February 18, 1822; Michael Bucher, J., November 27, 1823; Peter Overdeer, May 5, 1824, Luther H. Skinner, October 20, 1825; George Freysingr, October 31, 1825; John Maul, August 12, 1831.

Third District.—Composed of the townships of Newberry and Fairview. Martin Shetter, April 23, 1792; Henry Greiger, March 8, 1796; Michael Simpson, April 19, 1797; Robert Hamersly, February 18, 1799; James Todd, March 28, 1799; John Spence, April 1, 1805; Adam Kister, January 1, 1807; Michael Hart, March 30, 1809; Robert Thornburg, March 29, 1813; Isaac Kirk, February 2, 1814; Frederick Stoner, December 23, 1814; Mills Hays, August 13, 1817; Isaac Spence, March 2, 1818; George Ashton, January 7, 1820; Henry Etter, October 17, 1822; William Culbertson, January 19, 1823; John C. Groom, February 7, 1825; John Rankin, May 2, 1827; Jacob Kirk, Jr., April 15, 1830; John G. Kister, April 4, 1831; John Thompson, March 30, 1831; James Nichols, April 24, 1833; Jacob Smith,

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*The Legislature April 4, 1803, required the commissioners of the different counties to lay out their counties into districts for justices of the peace, and to make returns to the secretary, etc., containing the number and description of the bounds of each district, the number of acting justices in each, and, as near as might be, the place of their residence. In pursuance of this request the commissioners of this county met, and after having divided the county into fourteen districts, and collected the information required, completed their report, and set their hands and affixed the seal of office thereto October 26, 1803. From the report it appears at that time there were 5,[illegible] taxables in the county and thirty-nine acting justices.

April 24, 1833; Joseph McCreary, January 30, 1834.

Fourth District.—Composed of the townships of Chanceford and Lower Chanceford: William Morrison, October 1, 1799; William Ross, (commission not recorded). James Patterson, June 18, 1800; Joseph Herr, April 1, 1805; William Morrison, April 1, 1806; William Douglass, October 20, 1809; John Geben, March 22, 1814; John Finley, October 9, 1814; John Lane, January 11, 1816; Hugh Long, February 4, 1818; Samuel Nelson, December 11, 1820; Andrew Clarkson, April 1, 1822; Andrew Duncan, April 1, 1822; Hugh Ross, March 31, 1823.

Fifth District.—Composed of the townships of Warrington and Washington: E. Underwood, August 29, 1791; John Hippel, June 18, 1800; William Squibb, October 24, 1807; George Huber, March 29, 1808; Frederick Herman, March 28, 1811; David Bauer, December 9, 1823; Jacob Stickell, December 9, 1823; William Ross, March 5, 1830; John S. Smith, May 23, 1833; Abraham Griffith, February 7, 1834.

Sixth District.—Composed of the townships of Monaghan and Franklin: Thomas Black, November 22, 1797; Francis Culbertson, March 28, 1799; John Blackley Jones, December 9, 1799; David Meyer, March 10, 1813; William McMillan, January 9, 1816; William Divin, January 24, 1818; Peter Wolfhart, March 15, 1820; Matthew Black, April 1, 1822; Hugh O'Hail, April 1, 1822; Hugh McMullen, December 5, 1823; Daniel Bailey, June 19, 1827; Robert Hamersly, April 23, 1829; Thomas Godfrey, September 24, 1829; James O'Hail, July 15, 1834.

Seventh District.—Composed of the township of Shrewsbury, including Strasburg: Henry Rehman, June 18, 1800; Caleb Low, April 2, 1807; George Klinefelder, November 1, 1813; Jacob Rothrock, May 16, 1818; Joshua Hendricks, May 16, 1818; Jacob Rothrock, June 10, 1822; Henry Snyder, September 15, 1828; Jacob N. Hildebrand, May 8, 1833.

Eighth District.—Composed of the township of Codorus: John Brien, August 21, 1797; Henry Miller, June 18, 1800; John Drexler, June 18, 1800; Henry Strickhauser, April 2, 1802; Peter Reider, March 15, 1809; John Hendrick, March 18, 1817; Graham McCamant, March 29, 1821; Daniel Lease, May 28, 1828; George Fisher, February 23, 1833; Jefferson Drout, February 25, 1833; Jacob Dehoff, March 1, 1834.

Ninth District.—Composed of the townships of Dover and Conewago: John Sharp, commission not recorded; John Bull, December 3, 1799; Henry Stover, February 15, 1809; William Caldwell, January 20, 1814; John McCreary, June 10, 1823; John Aughenbaugh, December 9, 1823; Ross Bull, December 13, 1823.

Tenth District.—Composed of the township of Paradise: William Ziegler, August 25, 1796; Henry Meyer, June 11, 1809; Jacob Ernst, June 11, 1810; Henry Buse, April 4, 1823.

Eleventh District.—Composed of the townships of Manchester and West Manchester: Yost Herbach, December 19, 1794; George Philip Ziegler, May 21, 1799; Andrew Ritter, December 3, 1799; John Weyer, June 18, 1800; Frederick Eichelberger, January 7, 1808; John Quickell, December 19, 1808; Adam Wolff, March 24, 1817; John Weyer, April 2, 1818; Jacob Smyser, June 12, 1822; Charles Bishop, March 26, 1824; Anthony Dessenberger, February 6, 1833; Samuel C. Bonham, March 25, 1833.

Twelfth District.—Composed of the townships of Hellam and Windsor and part of Spring Garden: Henry Tyson, April 10, 1792; Samuel Jago, June 20, 1797; Jacob Leibhart, December 10, 1799; Henry Leibhart, June 18, 1800; Christian Rathfon, January 2, 1804; Anthony Hines, April 1, 1806; Matthias Baker, March 13, 1809; John Welschans, March 29, 1813; William Wilson, March 2, 1818; William White, March 2, 1821; Christian Hamaker, March 2, 1822; Samuel Johnson, March 26, 1824; Jacob Fries, March 26, 1824; John Ruby, February 25, 1828; Adam Paules, August 3, 1829; George Addig, June 7, 1830; George Shenberger, May 23, 1833; Samuel Landes, July 18, 1834.

Thirteenth District.—Composed of the township of Hopewell: William Smith,* Andrew Duncan, (commission not recorded); Thomas Jordan, August 10, 1800; John Smith, August 16, 1821; Adam Ebaugh, February 6, 1834; Henry Fulton, February 11, 1834; Sampson Smith, April 2, 1834.

Fourteenth District.—Composed of the townships of Fawn and Peach Bottom: John Gibson, (commission not recorded;) John Boyd, March 17, 1799; William Anderson, March 29, 1808; James Walton, March 29, 1808; John Livingston, December 20, 1810; Samuel Jordan, December 5, 1815; James Wilson, January 24, 1818; James

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*Esq. Smith is mentioned in the report of the commissioners October 27, 1803; and they describe his residence as being nearly in the central part of Hopewell Township. When his commission as a justice of the peace for Hopewell was issued, cannot be found, but on December 7, 1764, he was for the first time commissioned as a judge of the courts of York County, and after the revolution he was commissioned to the same on June 19, 1777, and on September 17, 1784. This upright magistrate, and unshaken friend of his country in the days of her darkest adversity, died in October, 1818, in the eightieth year of his age.

Johnson, March 1, 1820; Robert Cunningham, March 31, 1823; William Coulston, December 9, 1823; Joseph James, March 26, 1824; James Ramsey, March 5, 1830; Samuel Irwin, July 8, 1830; Joseph Bennet, April 4, 1832; Thomas Henderson, February 20, 1834.

PUBLIC INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

TRADERS' ROUTES.

BEFORE permanent settlements were made by the whites west of Susquehanna, there were traders' and missionary routes, crossing this country from north to south, and from east to west. These generally followed the Indian trails, of which there were several through the present limits of York County. One of these trails extended over what is now McCall's ferry road; another over the line of what after was known as the Monocacy road, through York and Hanover westward. One from the mouth of Fishing Creek, at Goldsboro, through the valleys to the mouth of Yellow Breeches. Pack horse travel was very common in early days of York County. For nearly half a century after first settlements were made, much of the transporting of goods was done by means of pack horses. Huge sacks, wallets and baskets or panniers were constructed for such purposes. In this way produce was taken to Lancaster, York, Baltimore and Philadelphia. Horsemen would be seen almost surrounded with poultry, flax, butter, pork, etc.; even live calves and sheep were thus "taken to market." Much of the merchandise was transported in the same manner. An old record says as many as 500 pack horses were at one time in Carlisle, and possibly nearly the same number in York, at a very early day, all on their way westward or southward.

Some of them carried "bars of iron, crooked over and around their bodies; barrels or kegs were hung on either side of these. Pack horses were generally led in divisions of ten to fifteen horse, each horse carrying about 200 weight, going single file and managed by two men, one going before the leader, and the other to the rear of the last horse. Pack horses generally had bells on them, which were kept from jingling during the daytime, and were put on them at night while at pasture.

Wagons came into use very early in southern Pennsylvania. Of course they had been in use for centuries in Europe, but they were too expensive to transport. It will be noticed in an article to follow this, that wagon roads were opened in York County as early as 1745. Sleds were put into prominent use during the winter season; hundreds of them came to York at one time as early as 1760. There was much opposition to the opening of wagon roads by owners of pack horses. As an evidence however that wagons were abundant in York County very early, from official records it is known that in 1755 Benjamin Franklin, then postmaster general of Pennsylvania, obtained 150 wagons, 250 pack horses in York, Lancaster and Cumberland Counties for Braddock's expedition to Fort Duquesne, now Pittsburgh.

Many of the first wagons made by our forefathers, were entirely of wood; the wheels formed by sawing the trunks of huge gum, hickory or white oak trees.

EARLY ROADS.

The road from Lancaster to the plantations of John Wright (Columbia) was laid out in 1734. An Indian trail and a route for pack horse travel and for missionaries was used, which extended across the territory, now embraced in York County, to western Maryland and Virginia many years before 1739. It was during that year however, that, under the authority of the Lancaster court, this route, long known as the Monocacy road, was opened upon the petition of numerous settlers west of the Susquehanna in the present limits of York County.

The viewers to locate this important road were Joshua Minshall, Francis Worley, Henry Hendricks, Christian Crawl, Michael Tanner and Woolrich Whisler. The road began on the line between the lands of John Wright, Jr., and Samuel Taylor (now Wrightsville); thence west 500 perches, south 72°, west 562 perches to Crawl's Run, south 70°, west 430 perches to a marked white oak, west 76 perches to Canoe Run, south 68°, west 454 perches, west 994 perches to west branch of Grist (Kruetz) Creek, west 544 perches to Little Codorus (Stoney Run), west 684 perches to Big Codorus (York, not yet laid out), continuing westward across Perrin's Run, 1¼ miles southwest of York, ¾ mile farther to Springer's field, 1½ miles farther to the "point of a steep hill;" thence west to Loreman's Run, to Christian Oyster's (Eyster's, near Wolf's Church) land, to Nicholas Coucher's Run, to west branch of Codorus Creek, to John Link's Run, by "the Barrens" to Conrad Low's plantation, west

4½ miles to Adam Forney's land (now the site of Hanover); thence nearly due southwest by Kitzmiller's mill, on Conewago Creek, to the provincial line. The entire length of the road was 34 miles, 290 perches. It soon became a prominent highway of travel from the east to the south and southwest. This route was taken by Gen. Wayne on his trip with his 900 American patriots on their way to Yorktown, Va., during the Revolution, and the route taken for transporting Hessian and British prisoners to Maryland during the same war; also the course of Gens. St. Clair and Wayne, in 1792, on their way to Ohio to quell the Indian troubles there. During the war of 1812, when the British Army occupied Washington and were threatening Baltimore, immense trains of wagons, conveying cotton from Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, and other points in the South, used this route on their way to Philadelphia and New York.

It was the first road laid out within the present limits of York County under the authority of Pennsylvania.

A petition of citizens of Manheim and Heidelberg, 1766, sets forth that "the road from Conewago Settlement (now Hanover) to Baltimore Town was laid out thirty years before, or in 1736, by order of Baltimore County Court, before the temporary line between the two provinces was run, and this was then thought to belong to Maryland; since the running of which line there is about ten miles on north side of line of as useful a road as perhaps any in the Province of Pennsylvania, and not on record in this province."

Henry Slagle, Esq., Michael Danner, Richard McCallister, Cooper Reineka, Christian Millheimer and Marks Forney were appointed by the court "to view the road that it might be recorded." It began at the dwelling house of Michael Carl, north of Hanover, and extended nearly due south over the line of the present Hanover & Baltimore turnpike. Being laid out first in 1736, it was the first road in the county.

At the November session of court at Lancaster in 1741 a number of inhabitants near Codorus Creek petitioned for a road the nearest way from "the new town on the Great Codorus (York) to William Smith's patented land under Maryland." Smith's land was ten miles and thirty nine perches south of York. The wishes of the petitioners were granted, and the court appointed Woolrich Whisler, Michael Krieger, Michael Tannor, Michael Rolke, Adam Miller and George Copel to view and lay out the road. Their report was confirmed in February, 1742. The road began at a Spanish oak on Smith's land, extended nearly due north by way of Woolrich Whisler's mill, which was about two and one fourth miles south of York, and must have been one of the first mills in the county. From thence it extended to the "end of the street, leading to the place intended for a court-house in the town of York, and joining the road to John Wright's ferry." This road was laid out the year after the founding of the town of York.

On the 4th day of May, 1742, in answer to petition, Robert McClure, Benjamin Chambers, Hance Hamilton, Patrick Carson, and William Bayley were appointed, and soon after laid out a road (the report of which was confirmed), extending from Walnut Bottom, now in Cumberland County, across the Yellow Breeches Creek at present site of Lisburn to Nathan Hussey's ferry, near the site of Goldsboro. Its entire length according to draft was thirty miles. During August of the following year the report of John Noblet, Joseph Bennett, Joseph Green and James Crawford was confirmed, laying out a road "seven and three-fourth miles in length, from Nathan Hussey's ferry to Thomas Wilkin's ferry, over the Susquehanna below the mouth of Conewago Creek."

Upon receiving two petitions signed by many citizens from the Marsh Creek settlement (Gettysburg) and vicinity, William Ruddock, Richard Proctor, John Sharp, Benjamin Chambers and James Ruddock were appointed to view and lay out a road to York and Lancaster. It was soon after opened, and corresponded very nearly to the route of the present York and Gettysburg pike.

The following petition is for the first public highway southward to the town of York. It was long known as "the Newberry Road."

> The Humble Petition of the Inhabitants of Newberry and Manchester and others of the West Side of the Sisquehanna river to the Honorable Bench, the Justices now Sitting att Lancaster most humbly Sheweth.
>
> *Whereas* We your humble Petitioners, having great need of a Wagon road to york-town, therefore we humbly pray the Honorable court that we may have a road Laid Out the nearest and best way from John Day's Mill to ye said york-town and we your petitioners, as in Duty bound, Shall Pray.
>
> 10 mo., 12 da., 1745.
>
> Nathan Hussey,
> John Day,
> John Garretson,
> Joseph Bennett,
> Peter Stout,
> James Frazer,
> Thomas Rogers,
> Patrick Carson,
> Robert Hodgin,
> John Hussey,
> Charles Jonas,
> John Snell,
> Bartholomew Maul,
> Adam Niller,
> George Allbright,
> George Swope,
> Andrew Rodgers.

This road started thirteen miles north from York, at John Day's mill crossed the townships of Newberry and Manchester to

York. It passed William Ewing's mill eight miles from York.

John Day became the first president court justice of York County. He was a Quaker, Nathan Hussey, also of the same religious faith, became one of the commissioners to lay off York County.

Upon the petition of sundry inhabitants of Warrington, Monahan, Dover and Manchester townships for a road from Isaac Rutledge's mill to the town of York, the Lancaster Court appointed Francis Worley, Matthew Lambert, Peter Cook, Baltzer Knetzer and Henry Clark to view and lay out the road. They made their report to the court which was confirmed at the October Quarter Session, 1747. The road began at Rutledge's mill on the Yellow Breeches (the first mill in that section). From that point to Street (Straight) Hill, in Warrington Township, with devious courses was ten miles. It continued from thence across Conewago Creek and top of mountain to York, and corresponded nearly to the present road through Dover, Wellsville and Dillsburg and what is since known as the State road.

In 1748 a joint petition, with many signers of the "townships of Hallam and Donegal, was presented to the Court at Lancaster for a road from Anderson's Ferry (Glatz') to join the road from John Wright's ferry to York." On the petition the names of all signers from Donegal are Scotch-Irish, and all except two of Hallam, German. The viewers appointed to open the road were George Swope, John Kelly, Lazarus Lowry, Martin Schultz, and James Patterson. The road was surveyed and opened by order of the Lancaster Court April, 1749.

In January 4, 1810, in pursuance of an act of assembly, John G. Bull, Anthony Hinkle, and Anthony Slaymaker were appointed commissioners to view the road from John Park's House in Chester County through Strasburg, Lancaster County to McCall's Ferry on the Susquehanna, thence southwest to Maryland. It was opened as a State road, and was intended as a through route from Philadelphia to Baltimore and Washington. A route very similar to this one had been opened as early as 1748 from Stevenson's ferry (McCall's) to Potapsco, now Baltimore.

The following is a petition for what afterward became the first road from the southeast toward York. It was the last of the roads laid out by the authority of the Lancaster Court.

To ye Worshipfull Justices of the County of Lancaster now sitting the Borough of Lancaster:

The petitioners Having frequent occasion to The Town of New York (meaning the new town of York) and No roads Being Made Amongst us, it is very Difficult for your Petitioners To Travell Especially in ye Winter for Reason of ye Swamps and Savannahs. That is betwixt us and said Town of York. Therefore we your petitioners, Humbly crave That your Worships Would Be Pleased To Grant an order for laying out and making of e Road from John Nelson's ferry to ye 4 said Town of New York.

Therefore, your Petitioners Pray that your Worship your Wisdom would be pleased to Take the Pettition into Consideration, and order your Petitioners What you shall Think Proper, and your Petitioners as in Duty Bound shall Pray.

May Sessions, 1749.

Daniel Laverty,
Paul Martin,
John Campbell,
Edward McMahon,
Manasa Lamb,
Thomas Carson,
John Carson,
William Buchannan,
Charles Caldwell,
Hugh Ross,
Matthew Long,

John Nelson,
Alex. Nelson,
Morton Mahaffey,
Finley Gray,
James McCartley,
Benjamin Saylor,
Daniel Johnson,
Thomas Johnson,
James Anderson,
William Anderson,
George Baughman.

The names of these petitioners are all of English or Scotch-Irish origin, except the last one, which is, doubtless, German. They were some of the first settlers, having only been living there a few years. The petition asks for a road from Nelson's ferry (now McCall's) to York. Action was taken by the court, during the May sessions of 1749, and Charles Caldwell, John Campbell, Robert Smart, William Buchanan, Robert Morton and Nathaniel Morgan appointed to view and lay out the road. Their report was made and confirmed at the next session of the Lancaster Court. Its courses and distances nearly correspond to the present Peachbottom public road.

The Honorable pettition of the people, the Inhabitants on the Branches of the Burmudian, in Monahan Township.

To the Honorable, the court at Lancaster, now Sitting, we, your humble pettitionars take leave to inform you of our great Disadvantage we labor under, for want of a Road being Made or opened from our settlement to York Town, it being our Nighest & best way to Lancaster & Philadelphia, our places of market, & likewise our Court. We humbly petition your Court, that you would grant us an order from your court *to open said Road sufficient for wagons to Travel* between Archibald McAllister's Mill and York, and that you would appoint such men as you see best, as prospectors and overseers of said road. We remembering the favours granted to us by your honours already Comfort our selves in the hope of your granting in this favor, & we, as in Duty bound, shall Ever pray.

April 7, Anno Domino 1749.

John Griest,
Andrew Miller,
Henry Wilson,
Charles Coulson,
Matthew Dill,
Tho. Dill,
Wm. Underwood,
John Hendricks,
Thomas Pettit,
Caleb Hendricks,

James Pettit,
Edward How,
Joseph Dennis,
John Douglass,
John Lease,
Mathew Mellon,
Edward Robbards,
Rich'd Cox,
Alexander Underwood,
Jacob Beals.

John Jesper,
James Hendricks,
John Powell,
William Beals,
Samuel Cox,
Abraham Nesbitt,
John Brandon.

This petition being made the same year that York County was formed, the Lancaster Court deferred the matter, whereupon a similar petition, which was the first presented to the York Court upon its organization after the erection of the county, was granted, and the road ordered to be opened from "McAllister's mill, on the Bermudian Creek, to the town of York." The viewers were John Beales, William Cox, John Greist, Abraham Lerew, John Lease and James Pettit. This route is what is at present known as the "Shippensburg road." McAllister's mill was in what is now Adams County. The names were all signed in well written English.

Upon the petition of Joshua Lowe and others, a road was laid in April, 1750, from his ferry, at what is now York Haven, from Lancaster to Shippensburg. It passed through the site of the present villages of Newberry, Lewisberry and Lisburn. In early history it was a prominent route of travel. In 1794 many of the soldiers, going to quell the whisky insurrection in western Pennsylvania, passed over it.

In January, 1752, Nathan Morgan, John Griffith, Alexander Wallace, Hugh Whiteford and Archibald White were appointed to "view and lay out a road from Peach Bottom ferry, so called, to York. They reported at the June session of court that, after viewing said road, are of the opinion that there is a necessity for such road; but the season of the year being so unfit for taking the courses and distances, and being a very busy time for farmers, they asked to have the return of the report made at next session of court. The same year the order was granted to open a road to York to join a road from Chanceford to same point already laid out. A temporary private road was laid out from Peach Bottom Ferry to join the Ashmore Ferry road, in 1749, to York under the authorities of the Lancaster Court before the formation of York County.

The road above mentioned, extending south from York to Smith's patented land, was declared "to be crooked and hilly, and a good wagon road was needed over more level ground." A petition was presented to court in 1765 to extend it to "the temporary line toward Joppa and Potapsco." Joppa, now a small village on the Gunpowder River, a few miles east of Baltimore, was then the most important town in Baltimore County, and the county seat.

The same year, 1752, a road was laid out from George Crogan's place, near the mouth of the Yellow Breeches, to Cesna's fording place by Frazer's mill on same creek; length, three and one-third miles. A road was petitioned for in 1752 to pass through Newberry and Warrington from Frazer's mill through the gap in the mountain to intersect the road leading from Rosebury's mill to York between the creeks of Beaver and Conewago. Henry Willis, Allen Robinet, John Farmer, Thomas Heald and Joseph Bennet viewed and opened it.

Jacob Miller and sundry inhabitants in and around York petitioned for a road from his mill to York Town. The mill was located about one mile northeast of York.

In 1753, the inhabitants of Warrington and Paradise secured the opening of a road from "Christopher Hussey's mill in Warrington, to John Lane's mill, and from thence through the Pidgeon Hills so as to fall in the road that leads to Potapsco." Pidgeon Hills were named after Joseph Pidgeon, an English surveyor from Philadelphia County, who assisted in laying off the first townships in York County. Potapsco is now Baltimore.

Alexander McCandless, Nathaniel Morgan and Hugh Whiteford in 1753 laid out a road from Robert Morton's plantation, in Chanceford, toward Rock Run and the temporary line. Upon the petition of Peter Wolf and sundry persons, the Monocacy road was changed from its course in 1754, to avoid hills, at a distance five miles west from York, where it forks with the Marsh Creek Road.

On September 27, 1754 Conrad Holtzbaum, Baltzer Spangler, Henry Hendricks and Hugh Low presented to the court at York, Patrick Watson president justice, a report of a road review from York, through the townships of York and Shrewsbury to the temporary line between the provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland. The length of this road according to their survey was 18¾ miles. Beginning "at the court house door," it extended nearly in a due south direction. The report was confirmed.

Abraham Burkholder established a ferry across the Susquehanna in the year 1762. In 1766 he petitioned for a road from his ferry "to William Nicholson's mill at the forks of Muddy Creek, and thence to the road leading to Potapsco." The viewers were Thomas Scott, David Kirkpatrick, John McCall, William Edgar, and William Gemmill. A road had been laid from Stevenson's ferry (now McCall's) to Read's mill, thence to Leeper's mill, about ten years before.

In October 1765 "a bridge road was opened from Nicholas Wierman's mill to the great

road leading through Warrington from Carlisle to Baltimore, and along said road to the old Friend's meeting house road and along said meeting house road unto Rev. Samuel Thompson's meeting house."

Petitions, in 1769, from a number of people called Quakers of the townships of Newberry, Warrington, Huntingdon, Tyrone and Menallen, were presented for a road leading westward through the different townships mentioned, for them to pass and repass to and from their different places of worship; to begin at McGrew's mill, thence along by the meeting houses at Huntingdon (York Springs) and Warrington, and to intersect the road leading from Low's Ferry to Carlisle, at or near the Newberry meeting house. The road was opened by John Blackburn, Ellis Lewis, Charles Coleson, Robert Nelson, and James Rankin. It terminated near the present village of Newberry. A petition of sundry inhabitants of York County was presented to court January, 1769, for a road for the passage of large wagons from Tate's ferry and William Willis' mill, into the great road from Carlisle to York near widow Noblet's house, which would be some miles nearer for the Baltimore trade."

The same year a petition was presented for division of Chanceford and Windsor townships, and from parts of both to form a new township, to be called Rossel Township; not granted.

In April, 1769, inhabitants of Hellam, Windsor, and Chanceford requested that a road be made from Hellam Forge at mouth of Codorus across said townships toward Rock Run and Baltimore Townships and join the road already laid out to John Finly's tavern. Viewers were appointed and road opened. It is still known as the "old Baltimore road."

In 1769 citizens of York and Codorus townships asked for the opening of a road in behalf of Thomas Usher and Joseph Donaldson, who, "at a great expense, had erected a merchant mill on the land formerly owned by Zachariah Shugart near lands of David Jamison, Esq., Henry Spangler and Michael Hanks. This road would be of great advantage to the town of York." The road was opened.

In July, 1770, a road was opened from Yonerstown (Dover) to George Ilgenfritz's mill in Dover Township by Michael Quickel and others.

In 1767 a road was opened in Chanceford from "John Finley's tavern house to Jacob Grove's mill, lately erected."

The same year a road was opened from the Brogue tavern to Nicholson's mill at forks of Muddy Creek, thence to temporary line," by David Kirkpatrick, Thomas Scott, John McCally, William Gemmill, Benjamin Johnson and James White.

A petition, in 1768, of divers inhabitants of Shrewsberry and Codorus stated that "a road, formerly made by themselves, which led from Maryland road to the mill of Christian Meckley, was stopped up by Peter Seis and others." William Ehrhart, Frederick Fishel, Michael Geiselman, Peter Runk, Kilian Divinger and Moses Lawson were appointed by the court to open the road.

The inhabitants of Chanceford and Fawn, in 1768, stated, in a petition, that "they needed a road from Samuel Leeper's mill, which is now fitted for merchant work, and has on hand a quantity of flour;" the road to begin "at the great road leading from York to Peach Bottom Ferry; to pass between Roland Huss and James Hill to said mill, and from thence to Provincial Line, where James Webb lives."

On motion of James Smith, Esq., on behalf of Caleb Lowe and others, viewers were appointed April, 1768, to open a road from Lowe's ferry (now York Haven) to intersect the road leading from York Town to Carlisle." This afterward was known as the "Canal Road."

The petition of sundry inhabitants of Newberry and Dover, July, 1768, apprehended that "a road from James Rankin's house to Great Conewago, at or near a place called the wolf pit, and from thence to a ferry on the Susquehanna, would be useful. Whereupon the court appointed James Welsh, Esq., John Garretson, Sr., Henry Entzminger, Joseph Hutton, Peter Sneider, and Ellis Lewis, to open such road." It was laid out in October. Its length was "fifteen miles, three-fourths of a mile, and fifty-six perches." It began at Lewisberry and ended at New Holland.

In 1769, in answer to many petitions in behalf of James Cooper, who had built a merchant mill near Peach Bottom Ferry, a road was opened from the ferry to said mill.

In 1770 a road was opened from Hellam Iron Works, at the mouth of Codorus, to York.

James Dickson, at April session, 1769, stated that "he had contracted with commissioners, and built a bridge across the Little Conewago Creek, at Henry Sturgeon's house, for £100, and to uphold the same for seven years; at the same time had the verbal promise of the commissioners that they would not see him at a loss, for they

said that it would be wrong to let one man suffer by a county. Accordingly they told him to lay his bill of expenses before the grand jury; that nevertheless he had not yet obtained redress." The court appointed six men to view the bridge, whose report was favorable to the contractor, and the court ordered the county to relieve him. It is doubtful if a contractor would be so favored now.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS AND PASSENGERS.

In the infancy of our history, letters were carried by travelers or traders, or by messengers specially entrusted with them. The colonial governors began, as early as 1683, to establish post-routes to the interior settlement, starting at Philadelphia. There was one to York as early as 1750, and postal affairs were managed by George Stevenson, the intelligent court clerk and surveyor. At first, and for many years, mail was brought to our forefathers on pack horses.

Stage coaches without springs ran from Philadelphia to New York beginning in 1756. During the Revolution, York became a very important post town on account of the meeting of Congress here, and lines of stages then ran from Lancaster and Reading to York. In 1784 Frederick Sheaffer began to run a stage line from Philadelphia to Lancaster, which a year or two later was extended to York. William McClelland, and Samuel Spengler, in 1797, started the "Lancaster, York & Baltimore Stage Line." The trip one way was made in two days, and was begun on Monday, at the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster; fare for way passengers 5½ cents per mile. In May, 1800, William Scott started a line from Lancaster through York, Hanover, Gettysburg to Hagerstown and Frederick, Md. The line from Baltimore to Harrisburg was a very important route from 1796 to 1838, when the Baltimore & Susquehanna Railroad was completed to York. There were several competing lines over this route. Two rival lines ran between York and Harrisburg after 1838. At one time, on account of cutting rates, one of the owners of a line conveyed passengers from York to Harrisburg for 50 cents, and furnished a dinner in the bargain. Nearly all stage lines exchanged horses every ten or twelve miles. The York and Harrisburg line changed a mile below Goldsboro. Stages on all lines did not forget to stop a short time at the wayside inns "to refresh the inner man." The line from Carlisle through Hanover to Baltimore was an important route, and was opened in 1790, or thereabouts. The arrival of a stage coach at a town or tavern was heralded with great joy. The hardy driver of an influential line always "felt his importance," but he generally knew very well how to "tip the decanter" as well as to crack his whip to the trot of his noble steeds.

A line was started mainly for the conveyance of mails from York, through Dover, Rossville, Lewisberry, Lisburn to Carlisle in 1815, and also one from York to Peach Bottom. All these villages mentioned became post towns that year under our present postal system. During the days of wagoning to Baltimore, and from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, the roads and turnpikes of York County were brought into very important use. Lines of teams loaded with grain, goods or merchandise might be seen daily, passing over our public highways, with six and even eight horses hitched double, and frequently with bells attached to the harness. Sometimes horses were hitched tandem. The stage coach lines have all been discontinued in York County. There are still a number of government star postal routes in the County, by which the mails and also passengers are conveyed to points where there are no railroads.

EARLY FERRIES.

Wherever practicable, streams were forded, but when necessary ferries were established. There were a number of them across the Susquehanna at a very early date.

John Wright's ferry, chartered in 1730, was the most important of its day. For one hundred years it was part of the great highway to the West. Anderson's ferry, at Marietta, was chartered soon after. The Vinegar Ferry was also much used. Peach Bottom Ferry was named as early as 1738; Ashmore's ferry and Nelson's ferry, later known as Stevenson's, White's, and now McCall's, both originated about 1740. Nathan Hussey's ferry, near Goldsboro, started in 1740, and many of the Quaker emigrants crossed there.

Rankin's ferry, at York Haven, at a later day was much used. This was first known as Joshua Lowe's ferry, as early as 1737.

There was an important ferry near Newmarket, known in early days chronologically as Chamber's, Chesney's & Simpson's ferry. William Chesney, prominent in the Revolutionary war, died there in 1782. Gen Michael Simpson succeeded in the ownership of the ferry, and in 1794, had the distinguished honor of entertaining President

Washington over night on his return from the Whisky Insurrection.

The Blue Rock Ferry was established by Col. Cresap, the Maryland chieftain, under a charter in 1735 from his own State at the base of the Conojohela Valley, four miles south of Wrightsville; it was afterward known as Myers, and Dritt's Ferry. The Conewago, Codorus and smaller streams had fording places until the era of county bridge building.

BRIDGES.

The first known bridge was built across the Codorus Creek, at Market Street, York, about 1743. A legal record entered in January, 1768, petitioning for a new stone bridge, says, "The old bridge of wood at High (Market) Street is much decayed; the sills are rotten, so that it is dangerous to cross with heavy wagons." The stone bridge was built there that year. A bridge across the Conewago, beyond Dover, was built about the same time, the stone one at same site in 1811. Other county bridges were built at an early date. The Columbia Bridge across the the river was built in 1809. It was a covered wooden structure, stood on twenty-three piers, and existed until June 28, 1863, when it was burned by the Union forces under Col. Frick, to prevent the advance of the approaching Confederate force, under Gen. Gordon. A new one has since been erected.

By an act of the legislature approved April 2, 1811, a State appropriation was made to assist chartered companies in the erection of bridges across the Susquehanna at Harrisburg, at Northumberland and at McCall's ferry in this county; they were all built by the distinguished civil engineer, Theodore Burr, the inventor of the "Burr Bridge plan." The Harrisburg bridge was commenced in 1812 and completed October 1816, at a cost of $192,138. A part of the bridge is still standing. The part nearest the city was taken away by the flood of 1846, and a second one at a subsequent flood. Mr. Burr and his son soon completing the Harrisburg Bridge, commenced the construction of the one at McCall's ferry, which cost about the same sum. During its short existence, it was considered a remarkable structure, but was taken away by the ice flood of 1817. Theodore Burr who was born at Torringford, Conn., in 1762, and in 1789 married the grand-daughter of Capt. Cook, the great English Navigator, died at Middletown, Dauphin County, November 21, 1822, while superintending the erection of a bridge across the Swatara there.

A bridge was built across the Susquehanna at York Furnace, in 1855, and taken away by a flood the next year.

TURNPIKES.

No attempt was systematically made to fit the early roads for extensive wagon traffic until 1792. During this year a turnpike was commenced to extend from Philadelphia to Lancaster, sixty-two miles long, and was finished two years later at a cost of $465,000. This was the first stone pike in the United States. The progress of roadmaking in Pennsylvania, however, compares very favorably with that of modern European countries. After the decline of the Roman Empire, roads were neglected. One of England's historians says that in 1770 the trip from Liverpool to Manchester was not a little perilous from the bad condition of the road. In Pennsylvania, within forty years after the Philadelphia & Lancaster turnpike was built, 220 companies were chartered to construct turnpikes. The following description and history of the development of these enterprises in York County, arranged in chronological order of construction, was carefully prepared from the official records of the different companies:

SUSQUEHANNA & YORK BOROUGH TURNPIKE COMPANY.

The charter of this company was passed by the legislature on March 19, 1804. and letters patent issued to the stockholders thereof by Gov. Thomas McKean, May 16, 1808.

At an election held in the court house, on July 23, 1808, Samuel Miller was elected president; Jacob Upp, Daniel Spangler, John Grier, George Bard, Jacob Liephart, Christian Stoner, Christian Hamaker, William Wright, James Wright, Philip Gossler, Christian Brenneman, Thomas P. Cope, managers, and William P. Beatty, treasurer. The judges of this election were William Ross and Godfrey Lenhart. Thomas P. Cope, the last named director, was a prominent citizen of Philadelphia.

The first business meeting was held at "Wright's ferry-house on the Susquehanna," August 22, 1808,—all directors present, except Thomas P. Cope. On this day the board proceeded to lay out the road, and progressed the first day as far as Canoe Run. The next day continued to York. At the next meeting, September 10, 1808, John Barber, of Columbia, was elected secretary. The macadamized part of the road was made twenty-one feet wide and one foot thick in the center, slanting to the sides. After various proposals were presented, the one made by John Grier and Penrose Robinson, of

York, to make the whole road, bridges, aqueducts, etc., at $11 per perch, and take ten shares of stock, was accepted at a meeting, held October 13, 1808, at the house of George Bard. The charter empowered the company to organize with a capital of $35,000. Jacob Eichelberger was appointed superintendent. Gate No. 1 was erected at Rudy's Run; John Newcomer appointed keeper, at a salary of $160 per annum, and Christian Kreidler to keep gate No. 2. This gate has been discontinued; it was located on the west side of Little Codorous, in Spring Garden Township. A committee was appointed by Gov. Simon Snyder, to view the road, who reported it completed according to law, whereupon he issued an order empowering the company to erect gates, and turnpikes, and collect tolls. The first dividend declared was at the rate of 4 per cent, June 6, 1818; the second in November of same year of 4 per cent; the third in May, 1819, of 4 per cent. The following is a list of the presidents of the company in order of succession:—Samuel Miller, elected in 1808; James Wright, in 1817; Jacob Eichelberger, in 1821; James Johnson, in 1829; John Barnitz, in 1836; Dr. Jacob Hay, 1849; Philip A. Small, 1875; E. G. Smyser, 1876. Treasurers:—William P. Beatty, 1808; John Schmidt, 1817; John Hahn, 1829, and who was made secretary, 1824; Philip Smyser, who was also secretary, 1836; John A. Weiser became treasurer in 1868, and Joseph Smyser, secretary.

HANOVER & MARYLAND LINE TURNPIKE ROAD.

An act was passed on February 2, 1808, by the State legislature, then in session at Lancaster, and signed by Thomas McKean, governor of Pennsylvania, "incorporating a company to make an artificial road by the best and nearest route from the town of Hanover to the Maryland line, at or near the place the turnpike road from Baltimore to State will strike the same." Conrad Sherman, Henry Welsh, Peter Storm, Frederick Wentz, Francis Lamotte, Jacob Metger and Peter Eckard were named in the act as commissioners. Immediately after the passage of the act these men began soliciting stock, and having succeeded in their efforts, an election was held for officers and managers on August 5, 1808. The commissioners appointed as judges of this election were Henry C. Wampler and George Carl; Jacob Metger was elected president and Paul Metger, treasurer and secretary. The managers were Conrad Sherman, Jacob Eichelberger, Christian Wirt, George Nace, Adam Forney, Samuel Lilly, Samuel Graybill, Henry Welsh, Henry Bowman, Abraham Hiestand and Peter Forney. Three hundred and fifty shares of stock were sold, some of it in Baltimore, but most of it to citizens of Hanover and vicinity. The price of each share was $100. The entire cost of the road, however, seven miles in length, was $37,500. A contract was first made with Conrad Sherman to construct the turnpike, but he resigned before the work began, and Edward McCabe entered into a contract to complete it within fifteen months from time of beginning. It was completed in November, 1809. Paul Weaver was appointed keeper of gate No. 1, at a salary of $135 a year, and Abraham Bixler, keeper of gate No. 2, at a salary of $140 a year.

C. T. Melsheimer was elected secretary of the company; Nicholas Gelwicks was elected president in 1810, and was succeeded by John Danner in 1815; John Scholl in 1817; Jacob Eichelberger in 1818; Henry Wirt, Sr., in 1840; Jacob Wirt in 1861; Henry Wirt, who is now president of the company, was elected in 1870. The other members of the board are R. Young, R. A. Eichelberger, W. C. W. Welsh, Joseph Brockley, Luther Weigle and W. N. Scholl. Before the railroad from Harrisburg to Baltimore was built, this turnpike was a part of the leading route from Carlisle, and other points north, to the metropolis of Maryland, to which place most of the trade of York, Cumberland and Adams Counties was generally directed. During a portion of its history the company paid large dividends. It is now in excellent condition. Its course is nearly the same as the old road laid out by the Province of Maryland, in 1735, to the Conewago settlement, around the present town of Hanover.

YORK & GETTYSBURG TURNPIKE.

This turnpike road was organized under the act of 1804, incorporating the Susquehanna and York turnpike. The provisions of this same act were extended in the charter granted to York & Gettysburg Turnpike Company on March 11, 1815. The letters patent, giving the company power to go forward as a corporation, are dated April 23, 1818, and are signed by Gov. William Findlay. On December 15, 1819, Jacob Cassat, Jacob Hahn and Jacob Metzger were appointed a committee to report in writing concerning the building of the road, and between April 23, 1818, and December 15, 1819, the road was completed. On May 2, 1818, at an election held in Abbottstown, the first officers and managers were chosen, as follows—Presi-

dent, Alexander Cobeen; treasurer, George Upp; secretary, Alexander Russell; managers, William McPherson, George Hossler, John Hersh, Frederick Baugher, Jacob Smyser (tanner), Jacob Smyser (farmer), Thomas Eichelberger, Henry Wolf, Henry King, Peter Butt, George Dashiells and John Murphy. A survey of the proposed road was made by Jacob Spangler. The next meeting was held in June of the same year, when the courses and distances of the projected turnpike road were presented and discussed. The board then proceeded from Gettysburg to Oxford, and from thence to York, making a complete examination of the route. Several meetings were held for the purpose of raising stock subscriptions, and giving out contracts for constructing the pike. The president was ordered to meet the contractors at Abbottstown, November 7. April 9, 1819, proposals were received to build the part of the road from Codorus Bridge to the borough line. About this time three new managers, Samuel Smith, Michael Slagle and Philip Frederick, were elected. The other part of the board remained unchanged. Superintendents were appointed, and the building of the pike rapidly progressed. In September, the board met at the usual place in Abbottstown to receive reports from the superintendents. Delinquent stockholders were forced to pay up, and Michael Slagle appointed to notify the governor that the road was ready to be viewed by commissioners. Two toll-gates in York County and two in Adams County were opened.

After the work was all done and viewed by the State authorities, a grand ox-roast was indulged in on the farm of George Dashiells, to celebrate the joyful event. Most of the labor of building the road was done by Irish immigrants. State aid to the amount of $40,000 was received. The total subscription to stock was $103,516 and the entire cost of building the road and bridges was $107,366. The length, being nearly a direct line from York to Gettysburg, is twenty-eight miles. The income for the first year was $3,515.73; expenditure for the same year $3,459.10½; net income $56.62½. The following board was elected May 24, 1821—president, John Demuth: secretary, George Wagner; treasurer, George Upp; assistant treasurer, George Smyser; managers, Peter Butt, Jacob Smyser, Philip Frederick, Martin Ebert, Samuel Smith, Martin Danner, Emanuel Ziegler, Daniel Diehl, A. Campbell, Thomas Everhart, George Welsh and Hy. King. It will be observed that the composition of the board had materially changed from time of the organization. May 24, 1823, John Hersh was made president, and Philip Smyser, treasurer. The number of managers was reduced to six, and Martin Ziegler, Jacob Smyser, Henry King, George Welsh, Daniel Diehl and George Baugher were elected. In 1824, Benjamin Beitzel became one of the managers and Jacob Eichelberger secretary. Benjamin Beitzel was elected president in 1830, and Charles Weiser, secretary. The first dividend, one of three per cent, was declared May 4, 1831. L. Rosenmiller was elected president in 1832; upon his death was succeeded by Charles Weiser in 1858; Joseph Smyser in 1858, became secretary, and in 1868, president, which offices he held until 1875 as secretary, and until 1878 as president; Alex. J. Frey was chosen president in 1878. C. E. Lewis was elected secretary in 1875 and Jere Carl treasurer in 1868. This road was an important route to the South and West, before the time of canals and railroads. The present board of managers, 1885, is composed of John A. Weiser, president since 1883; W. H. Kurtz, Charles Spangler, G. Ed. Hersh, J. H. McClellan, W. D. Himes and C. E. Lewis. C. E. Lewis continues as secretary and Jere Carl, treasurer.

YORK & MARYLAND LINE TURNPIKE.

The act incorporating this company was approved by Gov. Thomas McKean, March 31, 1807. The commissioners named in the act for the purpose of receiving subscriptions were Adam Hendricks, George Lorman, George Bard, Caleb Kirk, Philip Frederick, Robert Hammersly, Jacob Lucks, Isaac Kirk and John Brillinger. The form of the subscription was $100 per share. The act states that the road was to be built by the best and nearest route from the borough of York to the Maryland line, at the place the old York road passes. Ten dollars on each share were paid by the original subscribers.

The York & Conewago turnpike was constructed to York Haven before 1814, and in 1838 was extended along the river to Harrisburg pike. These were all important highways of travel.

BERLIN & HANOVER TURNPIKE COMPANY.

The act incorporating this company was passed in 1810. The commissioners named in it were Samuel Fahnestock, John B. Arnold, William Paterson, Borius Fahnestock, Tobias Kepner and Frederick Baugher. The first recorded meeting was held December, 11, 1811, when the following board was elected—President, Samuel Fahnestock;

directors, Peter Becker, Peter Binder, Daniel Baker, John Deardorff, Michael Gyselman, Valentine Hollinger, John Miley, Ludwig Swartz, John Fox, Jacob Hoffman and William Patterson, who proceeded to locate the road from Berlin to Abbottstown, the courses and distances of that part being decided upon. At a meeting held September 26, 1812, the road was located from Abbottstown to Hanover. The contract for building the road was concluded and given out October 10, 1812, to the following parties, and at the prices named per lineal perch.

	Per Perch.
James Tuly, first mile from Berlin.	$ 8 33⅓
James Tuly, second mile from Berlin.......	8 73
Cormick McNulty, third mile from Berlin...	8 60
William Henry, fourth mile from Berlin....	11 34
Cormick McNulty, fifth mile from Berlin...	6 85
Cormick McNulty, sixth mile from Berlin...	7 10
Richard Murray, eighth, ninth and tenth miles from Berlin..........................	10 31

The names of the contractors show their nationality. The road was to be twenty-eight feet wide, paved with stone, twenty-one feet wide and one foot thick, six inches bottom, to be large stone well laid together, and to be covered with six inches of stone, made small enough to go through a three-inch hole. These prices included the building of all the bridges and culverts on the line.

The first installment of $5 per share on the stock was called for payment, January 15, 1813—to be advertised in the Carlisle, Hanover and Gettysburg papers.

Frederick Baugher was appointed by the board shortly after this as the first superintendent at a salary of $199 for the work until finished. He was to see that the contractors carried out their part of the contract according to the agreement, and make report to the board from time to time as to the progress of the work.

The board contracted with Christian Nagle to put up ten mile stones at such places as the board should designate for the sum of $50: the stones to be sandstone, four and a half feet long, ten inches thick, to be cut two feet nine inches, and one foot nine inches in ground; painted white with black letters.

James Tully, the first two miles from Berlin, failed to put in an appearance, and one mile was afterward given to Daniel Manear on the same terms. The other mile was undertaken and contracted for by James Hetherington and William Turner.

July 13, 1816, the board resolved to make no further payments to the contractors "until evidence appears from their conduct and industry that they intend finishing their contracts, and this evidence to rest with the board."

March 23, 1816, the president, Samuel Fahnestock, resigned. At the election held April 25, 1816, to fill the vacancy, Henry Picking was elected president.

November 9, 1816, the board contracted with John Fox to finish that part of the road not completed by Richard Murray, being the three miles nearest Hanover, at the rate of $18 per perch. November 1, 1817, the board passed a resolution relieving Valentine Hollinger of his office of superintendent, which he filled to the satisfaction of the directors, the road having been inspected by a committee appointed by the governor and pronounced all right. Arrangements were also made for the appointment of gate-keepers, and the road must have been opened for travel very soon after this date. Thomas Abbot was the first gate keeper appointed.

The present officers are president, R. A. Eichelberger; treasurer, Jacob Resser; secretary, Henry Wirt; directors, D. N. Bucher, Jacob Resser, Henry Wirt, William Stoner, Reuben Young and Henry Hollinger.

YORK AND CHANCEFORD TURNPIKE.

Feeling the necessity of a turnpike road towards Peach Bottom, upon application a charter was granted for that purpose by the legislature of Pennsylvania, through the instrumentality of Stephen G. Boyd, who was one of the representatives from this county. It was approved by Governor Geary on May 10, 1867. The charter members who were empowered to receive subscriptions and organize a company, were Joseph Smyser, Jason H. Slusser, Philip A. Small, Samuel S. Hersh and Jacob Craver. The charter allowed a capital stock company of 2,500 shares of $20 each, and required that within a specified time at least five miles of the road be completed.

At an election held in the court house December 26, 1867, Samuel S. Hersh was chosen president of the company, Jere Carl, treasurer, and Joseph Smyser, Stephen G. Boyd, Jacob Craver, Jason H. Slusser and Jacob Weiser, managers. At a subsequent meeting, George A. Heckert was made secretary. Upon the resignation of Joseph Smyser, Z. K. Loucks was selected one of the managers in March, 1868. On the same day Joseph Russell was appointed superintendent and empowered to employ workmen. Daniel M. Ettinger was appointed engineer of the proposed road, Jacob Loucks became a member of the board of managers upon the resignation of Jason Slusser, and Z. K. Loucks succeeded S. S. Hersh as president. Part of the road being completed, tollgate No. 1

was established and Augustus G. Weiser appointed keeper. The first dividend was declared November 9, 1870. The 28th day of August, 1871, toll-gate No. 2 was erected and Charles Keesey, appointed keeper. Five and one-half miles were completed the same year, and the work was discontinued until 1879, when one-half mile more was added. Peter Grim kept gate No. 1 for many years; in March, 1885, Michael Grim succeeded him. Henry Stabley is present keeper of gate No. 2. The present capital of the company is $40,120 or 2,056 shares. Z. K. Loucks is president, Jere Carl, secretary and treasurer, Jacob Loucks, N. Lehmayer, Jonathan Jessop, William E. Patterson and John B. Sayers, managers.

RIVER AND CANAL NAVIGATION.

THE CONEWAGO CANAL.

One of the most notable events in the history of internal improvements in the State of Pennsylvania was the opening of a navigable canal around the Conewago Falls, on the west side of the Susquehanna River at the point, since the year 1814, known as York Haven. It was the first canal built in this State, and, so far as definite records go, the first in the United States. Its history antedates the history of York Haven many years. It was the initiatory step which inaugurated a great system of artificial navigation and internal improvement in our State.

Early River Navigation—The original mode of transportation on the Susquehanna, as on many other rivers, was with the "dug outs." They were made in imitation of the Indian canoe, and consisted of a log, usually of pine, with a portion of it dug out like a trough. The Indian traders used them to convey furs and other products down the stream. The "battoe," a sort of flat-boat was used next, and was considered of great value to early settlers and traders along the Susquehanna. But for river navigation on a more extended scale, the "keel-boats" were of great importance in the transportation of goods and products. Many thousands of bushels of rye, oats, corn, wheat and potatoes were brought down the river in them. They obtained their name from the fact that the lowest piece of timber in them, named a keel, ran the whole length of the boat from the lower part of the stem to the stern-post, and supported the whole boat. Sometimes two keels were used. On account of the rapids or falls at the mouth of the Conewago creek, these boats could not pass down the river further than Middletown, which, until 1797, was a great port for them. It was about the time of the close of the Revolutionary war, in 1783, possibly, earlier, that the "dug outs" were succeeded by the "keel boats." The former were no longer considered adequate to the business. The latter were generally built in the valuable wooded districts up the Susquehanna and its branches, and floated down with the current, bearing from five to thirty tons of produce.

Middletown, at the mouth of the Swatara, was the lowest port of entry. Here the produce was transferred to the shore and transported overland, by means of wagons, to the Eastern markets. The return trip of these boats was more difficult. They were forced up the current with "set poles," and contained usually a light load of groceries, hardware and other merchandise. Boatmen would start at the head of the boat and set their poles on the bottom of the river, and then walk down what was called "runs," thus forcing the boat up the stream as fast as a person could walk. Many thousands of bushels of wheat, corn and potatoes were thus conveyed down the stream and unloaded at Middletown. The business interests of the town became very important. On account of the increase of the business, some boats were landed on the west side of the Susquehanna above the Conewago Falls which was the great barrier to further navigation of keel boats. The products from these boats were conveyed to the city of Baltimore. The town of Falmouth was then laid out on the east side of the river, opposite the site of York Haven, by James Hopkins, Thomas Bailey, James Keys and John Greer. But the expense of overland transportation of goods from Middletown, Falmouth and the port of entry on the York County side of the river, was too great to afford merchants much profit on account of competition from other sources.

Plans to extend Navigation and remove Obstacles.—Enterprising business men then began to consider the great question and devise some plan by means of which the obstacles to navigation at Conewago Falls might be avoided, and a passage down the Susquehanna River to its mouth be accomplished. Bertram Galbreath, a prominent land surveyor, who lived at Bainbridge, Lancaster County, and other influential citizens were appointed by the State authorities a committee to explore the river and report some feasible plan of avoiding the obstructions. The Revolutionary war prevented further action immediately, and the matter was deferred. In the year 1789, Thomas

Hulings, Bertram Galbreath and Samuel Boyd were appointed commissioners to explore the Susquehanna and Juniata Rivers. On the 30th of January, 1790, they reported: "The Conewago Falls, about fourteen miles above Wright's Ferry, was the great obstruction and bar to the wealth and population of our western country." They urged that a canal should be built around them. This proposition was encouraged by all enterprising citizens who were directly or indirectly interested, and the legislature of Pennsylvania was soon petitioned to furnish aid. It became an important subject of discussion among legislators. On which side of the river to construct the proposed canal was a subject which caused considerable debate. The commissioners appointed to view the obstructions recommended that a canal be built one mile long, thirty-three feet wide and nine feet deep, with a fall of nineteen feet. They did not recommend locks to raise the boats to a level with the head of the falls. Gov. Thomas Mifflin, who was elected in 1790, and was a great advocate of furthering any enterprise that encouraged internal improvement, called to his counsel some of the most skillful civil engineers of the time. They decided that nineteen feet fall in one mile would make it impossible for a keel boat to ascend it against the rapid current.

State Aid Received and Canal Constructed. On April 13, 1791, the legislature of Pennsylvania appropriated £5,250 "to improve the Susquehanna River from Wright's ferry to the mouth of the Swatara." One hundred and fifty pounds of this sum were spent at Chickie's Falls, and £100 at Hadleman's riffles. On the 3d of July, 1792, a contract was entered into by Gov. Mifflin on the part of the State of Pennsylvania and a number of prominent citizens of the commonwealth, most of them from Philadelphia, as follows: Robert Morris (the great financier of the Revolution), William Smith, Walter Stewart, Samuel Meredith, John Steinmetz, Tench Francis, John Nicholson, Samuel Miles, Timothy Matlock, David Rittenhouse, Samuel Powell, Alexander James Dallas, William Bingham, Henry Miller, Abram Witmer and Dr. Robert Harris. These gentlemen were appointed a committee to construct a canal forty feet wide and four feet deep around Conewago Falls. James Brindley, their engineer, seems to have estimated the entire cost of the canal at $20,000. The State appropriated one-half of this amount. The company found, however, that by the time it was completed $102,000 were expended. It was well constructed, the work being excellently done and the canal substantially built. The bricks used are still in an excellent state of preservation, and are now again being put to practical use by the paper-mill company, which is erecting works there. They were made from clay found in the vicinity, the pits being still visible.

The canal, when completed, was about one mile long, and contained substantial locks. It was finally completed in 1795 or 1796. It was a great event to the interests of the interior of the State, and became a great center of attraction.

Interesting Events at the Opening of the Canal.—Governor Mifflin Present.—The significance of this improvement was shown from the importance attached to celebrating its completion and the opening of it. This occurred on the 22d of November, 1797. Thomas Mifflin, one of the projectors of it, and who was still governor of the State, and a number of distinguished attendants arrived on horseback at the foot of the falls on the Lancaster County side. A large concourse of people from York and the vicinity, had congregated along the canal. The commissioners and the Rev. Dr. Smith had already crossed the river to the York County side. Some of the ingenious workmen began to drill holes in the adjoining rocks, which they filled with powder. The governor and his party came across the river in flat-boats, amid the sleet and snow, fully determined, even though the weather was inclement, to fulfill their intentions. Just as he set foot on the York County shore, there was one grand triumphant cheer from the gathered crowd, and a loud explosion from the amateur cannon as a significant salute. The dignified officer, who had been a general in the Revolutionary Army, and under whom some of the mingled multitude had bravely fought in the battle of Brandywine, was thrice welcome to again set foot on the soil of York County. As he passed up and down the canal in a flat-boat, a number of salutes were fired in order to enliven the occasion. The canal had two locks at the lower end, each eighty feet long and twelve feet wide. When the distinguished guests arrived, they were placed on flat-boats prepared for the occasion, and when they entered the chamber of the first lock and the lower gate closed behind them, they were astonished to find that their boats in a few minutes had risen nine feet. Ice had formed on the canal, and it had to be broken with poles to enable the boats to proceed. They passed up the canal amid the exultant cheers of the multitude, and the firing of salutes from the adjoining rocks.

At the head of the canal were several keel boats, that had come down from Middletown. By the time the governor returned to the lower end again, an audience of over 600 people had assembled, awaiting a speech from their honored and worthy chief magistrate. Gov. Mifflin was of Quaker ancestry, and was a gentleman of fine literary attainments, and of handsome appearance. He served nine years as governor of Pennsylvania, and had distinguished himself in other capacities, as a civilian and a soldier of rare distinction. He addressed the delighted audience, congratulating them on the auspicious event, and then departed for the Lancaster County side.

Navigation to Columbia and to Tide Water Opened.—The canal was now completed and opened for free navigation. A German by the name of Kreider, from the Juniata Valley, soon appeared with a boat heavily freighted with flour, which he safely landed three days later at the city of Baltimore. His success became known, and the following year many others did the same and were handsomely paid for their efforts. Many landed at Columbia, and their merchandise from there conveyed to Philadelphia. Just what were the conditions of the venture at first cannot now be accurately told. Experienced pilots had soon after succeeded in guiding large "arks" safely through the falls of the river. By the charter incorporating the company it was to afford free navigation, and just how the canal company was to be remunerated does not at first seem clear, especially if the arks were successful in passing the falls, and disposing of the produce transported on them to any desired market. Many thousands of dollars were at first lost by the company, and they applied to the legislature for relief. Eventually some State relief was received, and a small amount of toll charged for each boat that passed through the canal. From 1797 to 1814, the affairs were managed by the canal company, and proved quite a success. An attempt was made by James Hopkins, a wealthy personage, during this period, to build a canal around the falls on the opposite side of the river, in which venture he lost a large fortune. It was intended as an opposition canal to the one on the York County side, but proved to be a disastrous failure. A flouring-mill and other buildings were erected in the immediate vicinity of the canal on the York County side, by the company that controlled it. This property, in 1797, was valued at £1,280 currency, which valuation included 150 acres of land. In 1810 a Philadelphia company, of which Thomas Willing Frances was president, owned a large merchant mill, ferry, and sundry buildings valued at $30,000.

The further history of this important business center will be found under the title of York Haven, in the chapter on Newberry Township.

TIDE WATER AND SUSQUEHANNA CANAL.

Causes which led to its Origin.—The Pennsylvania Railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia, and canal to the junction there, thence by the Juniata to Hollidaysburg and Portage road to Johnstown, west of the Alleghany Mountains, and canal to Pittsburgh, constituted what was, in 1831, known as the "Main Line," and as such is still maintained in the system of internal improvement of Pennsylvania, with the exception of the abandonment of a part of the original canal department of the works from Pittsburgh east as far as Huntingdon, on the Juniata. The canal, from the junction to Northumberland, thence by the North and West Branch to Wilkesbarre and Williamsport respectively, is known as the North and West Branch Division of the system mentioned. These works were put under contract in the order given, as early as 1826 and 1827. The main line of canal was finished to connect with the Union Canal at Middletown, in 1830, and to Columbia in 1831, the North and West Branch a year or two later. Trade over the line was promptly commenced under the auspices of several transportation companies, conspicuous which were "D. Leech & Co's Transportation Line," "Union Line," "Dougherty's Section Boat Line," and in due time several other lines, besides several packet boat lines running from Columbia in connection with the railroad to and from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, thus making the traveling and freight facilities over the main line, complete at that time, and during the subsequent two years to Northumberland, over the North and West Branch of the Susquehanna, to Wilkesbarre and Williamsport, the two remotest points on the Susquehanna at that time. The packet lines were thus enabled to supplant the "old stage coach" lines, stopping at all the regular stations, and eligible points for the accommodation of the traveling public. The lines were cast, and "all aboard," and a blast of the bugle-horn, set them off to the next station, and thus it went on to the close of navigation every fall.

Plans for and Construction of the New Canal.—This route was soon discovered to be too long, tedious and expensive, and a great clamor went forth for a canal from

Columbia down the Susquehanna to the Chesapeake Bay in order that an outlet to a better grain market might be reached and for the development of the coal fields and lumber interests of the north and west branches, for which purpose a stock company was formed in 1824, with a paid up capital of $1,500,000, and the Susquehanna & Tide Water Canal was chartered by the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, respectively, on April 15, 1835, with the following-named persons as commissioners: Robert McCurdy, James M. Sanderson, Edward Coleman, Simon Gratz, Charles S. Boker, Henry White, George H. Hickling, of Philadelphia; Jeremiah Brown, James A. Caldwell, Lancaster County; Evan Green of Columbia, Lancaster County; Chas. A. Barnitz, York, Jacob M. Haldeman, Harrisburg; Simon Cameron, Middletown; James Hepburn, John C. Boyd, Northumberland County; Joseph Todhunter, William Bose, Samuel Jones, Baltimore; James Evans, Port Deposit, Md.; Roland Curtin, Center County, Penn.; Wiliam McElvay, Columbia County, and George M. Hollenback, Luzerrne County, Penn.

At the first meeting of the stockholders after the incorporation, a board of directors were elected and James Hepburn of Northumberland, was made the first president; F. Palmer of Philadelphia, treasurer, and Edward F. Gay, chief engineer. The first survey and location was made on the east side of the Susquehanna, and on March 21, 1836, a supplementary act was passed authorizing the commissioners to change the location to the west side of the river, by means of a dam and a tow-path bridge at Columbia. The work was then let, and the construction commenced immediately in the spring of 1836, and finished so far as to admit the water, late in the fall of 1839.

Opening of the Canal.--In order to test the retentive qualities of the bed and banks of the canal, and immediately thereafter the grand opening took place, upon which occasion were present some of the most distinguished persons of Pennsylvania and Maryland. It was on that memorable occasion, that Hon. Nicholas Biddle, of Philadelphia, made his famous speech on "Internal Improvements," then a subject of paramount importance, in view of the development of the great material wealth of the States. The excursion was a great success, but the gentlemen composing it, had scarcely reached home, when disastrous breaks occurred, extending along the greater part of the line, the most extensive of which occurred at the Otter Creek aqueduct, at the York Furnace, in lower Chanceford Township, owing to defects in the puddling of the wings forming the junction with the aqueduct. The bed and banks of the canal at this point are held in place by winged abutments, and retaining walls of huge blocks of granite, thirty-five feet above the bed of the river. The interval embracing the work is four miles long, fifty feet wide, six feet deep, and when a body of water, occupying so large an area gains egress through an artificial earth structure it instantly becomes irresistible, leaving nothing behind but absolute destruction. Even the heavy blocks of stone were washed away into the river.

Cost of Construction and Repairs.—Although this break was much the largest of the series, it nevertheless cost less to repair it than the aggregate cost of the numerous smaller breaks. It was unfortunate that these disasters should have occurred at a time when there was no money in the treasury, no credit, and the company deeply involved in debt. Means were nevertheless availed by the directors upon their individual responsibility, and the work was repaired during the winter, and the canal formerly opened to the public in the spring of 1840, at an entire cost of nearly $4,000,000. Of this sum the Columbia dam cost $220,000. Towing-path bridge, including cost of right to attach the same to the superstructure of the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company's structure, cost $90,000; and the Havre de Grace lock, four miles long, and outlet lock, cost $500,000. The reason why the work cost so much more than the chief engineer's estimate was largely due to unforseen contingencies, for the cost of which no provisions were made, and, once under process of construction, had to be surmounted at a cost however great. The sudden advance in labor, and the extra cost in suitable material for the bed and banks of the canal, which had to be dug from the fields on the tops of high hills, and dumped into expensive shute-ways to the rocky bed of the canal, and then disposed in carts to such points which were largely deficient in material, were also a cause of great expense. More than nine-tenths of the work is founded on the foot rocks of the hill-side in the river, and numerous points of bold rocky bluffs were blasted away in order to reduce the radius within the lines of free and easy navigation. Deep pools and chasms were filled and crossed upon substructures of huge oak timbers, adjusted longitudinally several feet below the lowest stage of the river, upon which many of the high vertical retaining walls are founded, and remain

intact, except below Conewingo. 100 feet of which slipped from its footing into "Job's Hole," 150 feet deep, in 1861, and although the wall has not been rebuilt, the notch is permanently closed and more reliable than before the occurrence took place.

Navigation.—During the season of 1840, the trade was dull, and the revenue proportionately small—owing in a great degree to the instability of the canal, the want of boats, and a change in the development of the coal and timber interests in north and west branches of the Susquehanna. The trade, however, soon commenced to increase rapidly for many years, until it reached its maximum in 1870, when it was largely divided and gradually diminished, by reason of many railroad lines tapping the sources of a large trade created by the opening of the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canals. In the meantime, however, the capacity of the work has been greatly increased, boats have descended with cargoes as high as 150 tons, instead of sixty tons in 1850.

Description of Canal and its Benefits to York County.—This canal starts at Columbia, Penn., where it unites with the Pennsylvania Canal, crosses the Susquehanna to Wrightsville, and extends from thence along the river to Havre de Grace, Md., at the head of Chesapeake Bay. Its length is forty-five miles, of which thirty miles are in York County and fifteen in Maryland. The lower portion south to the State line is the Tide-water Canal. As early as 1814 a route had been surveyed by Baltimore capitalists, with the design of building a canal from the Susquehanna, near York, to Tidewater, for the purpose of attracting the trade of the upper Susquehanna Valley to Baltimore. There was nothing accomplished at that time, and the era of railroads had already begun in York County before this canal was constructed. On its entire line are forty-three locks, four dams, five culverts, eighteen bridges, thirty-three waste-ways and wiers, and six aqueducts. The surface width of the canal is fifty feet, and its depth five and a half to six feet. The locks are one hundred and seventy feet long, and seventeen feet wide. In January, 1872, the Reading Railroad Company leased the canals, and have operated them since. The people of the lower end of York County gave it hearty encouragement. Before its construction all the lime used in the lower end of York County was hauled in wagons from the valleys around York to the lower townships. Lime became extensively used in the azoic slate soils, and either in the form of the natural stone, or as quick-lime, was transported down the canal from the Canojohela and Grist (Kreutz) Creek Valleys. It had a magic effect on the land at first, and caused the crops of wheat, rye, corn and oats, to produce much more abundantly, soon changing the whole aspect of the "York Barrens." In this respect the canal was of more real value, correspondingly, to the farmer of the lower part of York County, than of financial interest to the stockholders and officers of the company. The original canal company issued money in the form of "shinplasters," which fell wonderfully below par at times. Eventually an extensive business was done, and the canal became very valuable. D. F. Shure has been the active and efficient superintendent of this canal since 1842.

From the description of the Conewago Canal above, and of the Susquehanna and Tide-water Canal herein given, it will be observed that the first canal in Pennsylvania, and one of the last to which much general importance was attached, were built in York County.

THE CODORUS NAVIGATION.

A company received a charter in 1825, and soon after constructed a canal from York to the mouth of the Codorus Creek, at the Susquehanna, a distance of eleven miles. Of this distance three miles consisted of canal and eight miles of slack water. It was soon after built and put into effective operation. Boat loads of lumber and coal were brought to York over this route, and it promised to be an important adjunct to the business interests of the town. For a time an immense business was done, but the construction of the York & Wrightsville Railroad and in 1849 the York & Cumberland Railroad to Harrisburg, caused the value of the Codorus navigation to diminish, and it soon after ceased to be operated.

HISTORY OF RAILROADS.

According to the statistics of 1883, the State of Pennsylvania had 10,056 miles of railway, being exceeded by no other State except Illinois, New York coming third on the list, with 7,215 miles. The topography of Pennsylvania is not naturally favorable to their construction, as it requires great engineering skill to surmount some of the difficulties. It does not possess the treeless plains which invite railroad operations, like the West, at small cost, but, on the other hand, the surface here is broken by mountain ranges, cut by broad rivers, and much of the State is covered by forests. Yet the unbounded re-

sources of the great State has brought forth the business energies of capitalists so as to have surmounted all those difficulties, until every important interest is supplied with railroad transportation. Of the vast number of miles of railway in Pennsylvania, York county furnishes 180. Our State, though, early in the history of American railroads became prominent in the construction of them. All efforts at the internal improvement of the State, for the purpose of transportation, met with an encouraging support by the enterprise of our people. Under the head of canals it will be observed that the first one in the United States was built in Pennsylvania, and that, too, for the navigation of the Susquehanna, within the limits of York County, at York Haven, being completed in 1797. Turnpikes, canals and railroads have in large numbers been constructed in Pennsylvania entirely without government aid.

INVENTION OF RAILROADS.

Railroads made of wood, called tramways, were used in the mines of England to transport coal from the pit's mouth to place of shipment as early as 1630, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, built by a man named Beaumont; wagons transporting coal were drawn over this road. They soon became common in England. In 1738 the first rails, made wholly of iron were put into use and a flange was cast on the outside of the rail like the rails of the present city passenger roads. The flange was soon changed to the inside of the rail. In 1789 flanges began to be cast on the wheel instead of the rail. William Jessop, of England, made this invention. In 1801 the English parliament passed the first legislative act ever made, authorizing the "Surrey Iron Tramway," nine miles long.

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

In the year 1800, an experimental tramway was set up in the yard of the "Bull's Head Tavern," on Third Street, Philadelphia. It was done by Thomas Lieper. The rails were wood, being oak scantlings, four feet apart, supported on sleepers. The road was only twenty-one yards long. One horse could haul 10,696 pounds on this track. In 1807 Silas Whitney built a railroad on Beacon Hill, near Boston, Mass., to haul down gravel. In 1809 a tramway was laid in Delaware County, Penn., by John Thomson, father of J. Edgar Thomson, late president of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It was sixty yards long with rails of wood, four feet apart. This experiment was successful, and led to many others. A road one mile in length was built at the Crum Creek stone quarries in the same county, and was used for nineteen years. In 1818 a similar road was built at Bear Creek Furnace, Armstrong County, Penn., and one at Nashua, N. H., in 1825. The first road of more than local note was Quincy Railroad, in Massachusetts, built in 1826, and used for transporting granite. It was four miles in length. In 1827 a railroad was constructed at Mauch Chunk, in Carbon County, from a coal mine to Lehigh River, a distance of nine miles. On this road, loaded cars descended by gravity, and were drawn back empty by mules. The rails were made of wood, strapped with iron. None of the roads mentioned thus far were used to convey passengers.

INVENTION OF LOCOMOTIVES.

James Watt, of England, perfected his invention of the steam engine in 1769. The properties of steam had, however, been known from time immemorial. In 1804 the first locomotive was used upon the Merthyr Tydvil Railway, in Wales, by Richard Trevithick, who was a foreman in a tin mine in Cornwall, England. This engine would only answer for a level surface. George Stephenson worked upon his invention from 1814 to 1822, when he successfully introduced the use of locomotives on the railroad of the Holton colliery in England. He then became chief engineer of the Stockton & Darlington Railroad, and constructed a coal road twelve miles in length, over a rough country. Inclined planes were used in some places to be worked by stationary engines. On the other parts of the road locomotives were used. The rails were rolled fish-bellied, and weighed twenty-eight pounds to the yard. Some cast-iron rails were used; one of Stephenson's engines would run twelve miles an hour. On October 10, 1825, the first passenger car ever used in the world was put on this road. At first it was drawn by one horse. Several were built and then attached to a locomotive the same year.

The first locomotive in the United States was run on the road connecting the Delaware & Hudson Canal with its coal mines at Carbondale, Penn.; the length of this road was sixteen miles. It was completed in 1829. On this road, August 8, 1829, the locomotive "Starbridge Lion," built in England, was successfully run by Horatio Allen, on a trial trip. It was found to be too heavy for the railroad, and therefore was not afterward used. A part of it is still in existence in Carbondale.

In 1828 the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad began operations in Maryland, and the same year the Charleston & Hamburg Railroad in South Carolina. This was the beginning of important railroad enterprises in America. The Baltimore & Ohio Company intended to use horses to draw the cars on their road. It was supposed that the sharp curves, which were unavoidable in its construction, would preclude the use of steam engines. Peter Cooper, the great philanthropist, of New York City, then owned considerable property in Baltimore, and became wonderfully interested in the progress and success of railroads. He voluntarily offered to construct a locomotive that would round the curves of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. When thirteen miles of the new road had been constructed in 1829, Mr. Cooper experimented without success, but on August 28, 1830, his new locomotive, "The Tom Thumb," made a satisfactory trip. This was the first locomotive built in America, but it was a mere toy. Its boiler was very small, and the tubes were made of gun barrels. It burned anthracite coal, and ran thirteen miles in an hour and a quarter. It was only an experiment and was never put into practical use. Horatio Allen, mentioned above, induced the South Carolina Railroad Company to use locomotives, and employed E. L. Miller, of Charleston, to superintend the construction of one for trial, which was done in the West Point foundry, on Beach Street, New York City. It was completed by October, 1830, and put on trial November 2, of the same year. The experiment was claimed to be a success, and the engine was used for a time. On June 17, 1831, the negro fireman ignorantly weighted the steam, when the boiler burst and injured several men. This locomotive, called the "Best Friend of Charleston," is claimed by some to be the first successful engine built in America. The company, however, continued to use horse-power after the explosion, and in the meantime offered a premium of $500 for the best locomotive by horse-power. This premium was awarded to C. E. Detmold, who invented a horse-power working on an endless chain platform, like the powers now used for threshing. "The Dewitt Clinton," a locomotive made in New York was put into successful use on the Charleston Road, August 9, 1831, which was but a short time after "The York" gained its prize on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

FIRST RAILROADS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The State legislature passed an act March 31, 1823, granting to John Stevens and others permission to build a railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia. The original company did not accomplish anything, and the State afterward completed it. The canal to Columbia was not yet built. The object of the contemplated road was to divert the trade, which came down the Susquehanna at that time in keel-boats to Columbia, from going to Baltimore.

On January 4, 1831, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company issued an advertisement to the inventive genius and mechanical skill of the country, offering liberal inducements for the production of locomotive steam engines. It was the first proposal ever issued in the United States for locomotives of American manufacture. Four thousand dollars were offered for the best engine delivered for trial on or before June 1, 1831, and $3,000 for the one adjudged the next best. One of the most important requirements was that the engine must burn coke or coal and consume its own smoke. During the summer of 1831, in response to this call upon American genius, three locomotives were produced upon the railroad, only one of which, however, was made to answer any good purpose. This engine, called "The York," was built in York, at the establishment of Davis & Gardner, on the west side of the Codorus Creek, and was the product of Phineas Davis. It was accepted as the best, which gives to York the undoubted claim of having constructed the first locomotive ever built in the United States, that burned coal and was put in active use on the railroad. After undergoing some modifications it was found capable of conveying fifteen tons at fifteen miles an hour, on a level portion of the road. It was employed on that part of the road between Baltimore and Ellicott's mills, and generally performing the trip to the mills in one hour with four cars, the gross weight of which was about fourteen tons. The engine was mounted on wheels, like those of the common cars, of thirty inches in diameter, and the motion was obtained by means of gearing with a spur wheel and pinion on one of the axles of the road wheels. The curvatures were all traveled with facility by this engine. Its greatest velocity, for a short time on the straight parts of the road, was thirty miles per hour, while it frequently attained that of twenty miles, and often traveled in curvatures of 400 feet radius at the rate of fifteen miles per hour. The fuel used in it was anthracite coal, which answered the purpose well; but the engine weighing but three and a half tons was found too light

for advantageous use on ascending grades. The performance of this engine fully convinced the board of directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and its engineer corps that locomotive engines could be used successfully on railways having curves of 400 feet radius, and from that time forward they began to be used in this country. To Phineas Davis, of York, then, was due the credit of successfully introducing the use of locomotives that burned coal, in America. He soon afterward became manager of the company's shops, and to him Ross Winans, Engineer Knight and John Elgar (the inventor of switches, turn tables, chill bearings, plate wheels, etc.), is due the honor of solving most of the problems which presented themselves first in connection with the great system of railroad travel and inland transportation. The first steel springs used in this country were placed upon "The York," Davis' locomotive and tender, in September, 1832. As an experiment it demonstrated their utility in regulating the motion and greatly diminishing the jar and consequent injury to the road. This experiment, under the superintendence of Phineas Davis, led to another, that of placing steel springs on burden cars, by which it was found they admitted one-third more loading without any increase of damage to the road or car. Three years after Davis' first experiment, th eBaltimore & Ohio Railroad had but three engines in use: "The York," "Atlantic," and "Franklin." In 1834 a number of new ones were added. "The York" is still in existence and is kept as a relic by the Company.

After the death of Phineas Davis, which occurred by accident, on September 27, 1835, Messrs. Gillingham and Ross Winans took charge of the car shops of the Baltimore & Ohio Company, and continued the manufacture of locomotives and railroad machinery so successfully commenced by Mr. Davis.

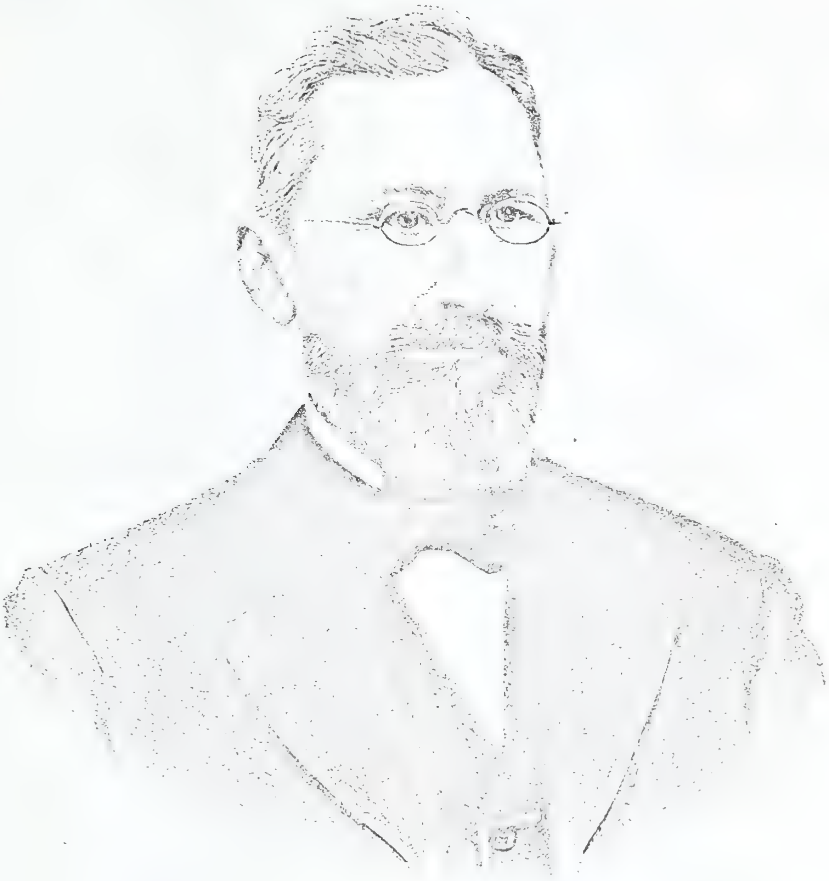
THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

This railway is now one of the most important and most valuable lines which crosses our great State. It extends from the city of Baltimore to Canandaigua, N. Y., and is the only line that passes across the entire breadth of Pennsylvania in a northerly and southerly direction. It is the grand highway of travel from Baltimore and points south to Niagara and the lakes. From York Haven to Williamsport it follows the Susquehanna river. It has contributed greatly to the material interest of Pennsylvania and especially to York County.

The Baltimore & Susquehanna, now a part of the N. C. R. W., starting at the city of Baltimore and extending to the Pennsylvania line, was chartered by the legislature of Maryland on the 13th day of February, 1828, and organized as a company on the 5th of May following, with a board of directors whose names are now historic. This is the oldest part of what is now known as the N. C. R. W. On the 9th of August, 1829, the one hundredth anniversary of the passage of theact creating "Baltimore-Town," this railroad was begun, being thus one of the first roads completed in America.

THE YORK AND MARYLAND LINE RAILROAD.

The legislature of Pennsylvania, in March, 1832, passed an act to extend a road from York to the Maryland line, to join the Baltimore & Susquehanna Railroad, to be completed, that far, under a Maryland charter. In some respects there were objectionable features in the act of 1832, and it was not until November, 1835, that a satisfactory arrangement was entered into between the legislative body and the stockholders of the road. Railroads at this time were in their infancy. Outside of military operations, civil engineering had not developed into a science which may explain the cause of some mistakes that arose in the construction of these two roads. The southern division, the Baltimore & Susquehanna, was completed to the Relay House, and opened July 4, 1831, and to Owing's mills in 1832. It was the first railroad corporation in this country to undertake gradients of any considerable magnitude: a grade of eighty-four feet to the mile for two and seven-tenths miles was overcome, which, in that early day, was considered a marvel. The first locomotive used was imported from Liverpool, England. It was ordered in March, 1831, but a vessel to bring it over could not be obtained until six months later. It was the third locomotive put into successful operation in America that burned anthracite coal. Phineas Davis' engine, made at his foundry in York, and described elsewhere in this work, was the first. The railroad was completed to York in August, 1838. A few years before, a survey had been made and a new corporation formed called the Wrightsville, York & Gettysburg Railroad Co. A line was completed from York to Wrightsville in 1840, and for a number of years was operated in connection with the Baltimore & Susquehanna Railway, which then included York & Maryland line. There was then a continuous line from Baltimore to Philadelphia by way of York and Columbia, joining the Philadelphia & Columbia at the latter town. At Columbia the road



A. W. Eichelberger

from York communicated with the canal at that point, giving a complete route of traffic from Baltimore to Pittsburgh—another great point gained in the history of internal improvements in Pennsylvania.

THE YORK & CUMBERLAND RAILROAD,

Extending from York to York Haven and thence along the Susquehanna to Bridgeport, was completed in 1850—another important event. This gave a direct line from Baltimore to Harrisburg. The legislature of Maryland, on the 10th of March, 1854, and the legislature of Pennsylvania, on the 3d of May following, passed a joint act, which read as follows: "An Act to authorize the consolidation of the Baltimore & Susquehanna Railroad Company with the York & Maryland Line Railroad Company, the York & Cumberland Railroad Company, and the Susquehanna Railroad Company by the name of theNorthern Central Railway Company." It will be noticed the word "railway" is used, a name common to all roads in England, but rare in America. By its extension north into New York State, it now passes through rich agricultural and mining regions, and has become a great and important line for the transportation of coal, petroleum, grain and live stock, and, with its connection at Harrisburg with the Pennsylvania railroad, constitutes most of the main line to the west, with all the advantages of through passenger and freight traffic. During the civil war it was the main line for the transportation of soldiers and army supplies from the West and North to Washington and "the front." Hundreds of regiments passed over this route. Originally there was but one track. About fifteen years ago a double track was completed as far north as York. It is intended soon to extend it to Harrisburg.

The Baltimore & Susquehanna Company, which was organized on the 5th of May, 1828, elected the following directors: George Winchester, Charles Ridgely, S. C. Larkin, Thomas Wilson, James Smith, Justus Hoppe, James B. Stansbury, Thomas Finley, Hugh W. Evans, James L. Hawkins, Robert Purviance and John Kelly. George Winchester, a distinguished citizen and lawyer of Baltimore, was chosen the first president. In March, 1828, Gen. Swift examined the topography of the country between Baltimore and the Susquehanna River by way of York, for the purpose of directing a survey of the proposed railroad, of which he afterward proved to be the projector and manager in the construction. G. McNeil and G. W. Whisler were engineers from 1827 to 1830; Maj. Isaac R. Trimble was chief engineer in 1834, and surveyed the road to York and continued in service until 1837. J. M. Goldsboro afterward became engineer and managed the construction of the road from York to Harrisburg. The following is a list of the presidents of the several companies from the time of their organization to the consolidation into the N. C. R. W.

Of the Baltimore & Susquehanna, including York and Maryland Line. George Winchester, James Howard, Alexander Nisbet, Charles Howard, R. M. McGraw, R. C. Wright, G. W. Hughes.

Of the York & Cumberland: Thomas C. Hambly 1848 to 1850; Eli Lewis, 1850 to 1852; John Herr, 1852 to 1854.

Of the Susquehanna, which was above Harrisburg: William F. Packer, 1852 to 1853; Hon. Simon Cameron, 1853 to 1854.

Upon the consolidation of the above roads on December 9, 1854, the following is the list of officers and directors of the N. C. R. W. thus formed: President, John P. Kennedy; secretary, Robert S. Hollins; treasurer, John S. Leib. Directors: R. C. Mason, Francis White, W. H. Kiegler, Simon Cameron, Michael Herr, R. M. MaGraw, Lloyd N. Rodgers, W. E. Mayhew, William F. Packer, John Herr, William McPhail, Eli Lewis, Zenus Barnum, Johns Hopkins.

The successive presidents of the Northern Central have been as follows: John P. Kennedy, Zenus Barnum, John S. Giddings, A. B. Warford, J. Donald Cameron, Thomas A. Scott, George B. Roberts.

Robert Bruce became the first general agent of the railroad company at York. On May 12, 1846, James Hopkins, of Baltimore, succeeded and was assisted by his two sons, Samuel B. and James G. Hopkins; T. H. Belt followed in 1864. J. K. Gross, the present efficient officer, was appointed general ticket and freight agent of the N. C. R. W. January 1, 1873.

HANOVER & YORK RAILROAD.

March 24, 1873, a bill was introduced into the legislature by George W. Heiges, then a member of that body for York County, to incorporate the Hanover & York Railroad Company. A charter was granted April 21, 1873, appointing as commissioners to organize the company: George D. Klinefelter, Samuel Shirk, H. M. Schmuck, William Young, Samuel H. Bechtel, P. H. Glatfelter, W. Latimer Small, John S. Young, David S. Tanger, E. H. Etzler, William J. Young, David P. Forney, Michael Schall, W. H. Jordan, James W. Latimer and M. B. Spahr.

After subscriptions to stock to the amount of $105,000 at $50 a share were received, a meeting was held in Hanover, on Saturday, August 16, 1873, to elect officers, which resulted as follows: president, John S. Young; directors, George D. Klinefelter, William Young, Sr., Isaac Loucks, Dr. J. P. Smith, Samuel H. Bechtel, all of Hanover; P. H. Glatfelter, of Spring Grove; David E. Small, Philip A. Small, A. J. Frey, Michael Schall, all of York; and William McConkey, of Wrightsville. The board of directors then elected Samuel Shirk, treasurer; and Dr. J. P. Smith, secretary. The route was surveyed by Joseph S. Gitt, of New Oxford.

The entire line is eighteen miles. When the amount of $200,000 was subscribed, the board of directors gave out the contracts by sections for grading and masonry to different persons. Col. Cyrus Diller, Nicholas F. Fliegle and Jacob F. Frederick, of Hanover, and Rehill & McTague, the former from Allentown and the latter from Columbia. On the 5th of February, 1873, the directors contracted with the Lochiel Iron Works, at Harrisburg, for 1,600 tons of railroad iron at $62 per ton of 2,240 pounds each. The bridge across the Codorus Creek at York was built at a cost of $5,760. It was a combination bridge of wood and iron. A new bridge was erected a few years ago, which was taken away by the flood of 1884. The present one was built immediately after the flood. Some of the materials of the old one were used. This road, in connection with the York & Wrightsville, and Hanover & Littlestown, forms part of the Frederick Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with the main office at York.

The town of Hanover, on the summit of an extensive plain of the most fertile and productive land, is favorably situated for railroad interests, and has, therefore, become quite a center of trade. The first railroad, which terminated here, was the Hanover Branch, extending from Hanover to the junction with the Northern Central Railway. Then followed the Hanover & Gettysburg Railroad, the Littlestown Railroad, now a part of the Frederick Division, the Hanover & York Railroad, also a part of the same road. The Berlin branch, the Bachman Valley, and the Hanover & Baltimore Railroad interests also center here. The main office of these companies is in Hanover, and their cars pass over the line of the consolidated roads, called the Hanover Junction, and Hanover & Gettysburg Railroad. A large number of trains arrive and depart daily.

HANOVER BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted at a previous meeting, a large number of citizens of Hanover and vicinity convened in the public schoolhouse, on Saturday, the 26th of December, 1846, for the purpose of discussing the project of constructing a railroad from Hanover to intersect with the Northern Central at the nearest and most practicable point. Henry Reily presided at this meeting. Mr. Winchester had made a survey of the proposed route. After their report was read, committees were appointed to solicit stock subscriptions. After $100,000 had been subscribed, a public mass meeting was held August 28, 1847, which was addressed by James Cooper, J. J. Naille and Capt. A. W. Eichelberger.

The company was chartered March 16, 1847. The commissioners were Samuel Mumma, Joseph W. Schmidt, Jacob Forney, David Diehl, Jacob Young, Daniel P. Lange, Eli Lewis, F. E. Metzger, Michael Bucher, David Slagle, Jacob Wirt, John R. Hershey, Jesse Frysinger, Henry Reily, A. H. Barnitz, William S. Jenkins, H. W. Emmert, Joseph Althoff, Peter Flickinger, Amos Lefever, D. M. Myers, George Eichelberger, Samuel Diller, Jacob Dellone, Joseph Bittinger, John Trimmer, Joseph Fink, Henry Leib, Henry Sherman, Jacob Forry, John E. Zeigler, and Andrew Deardorff. Committees were then appointed to visit the cities and canvass the country. Meetings were called and strenuous efforts made to dispose of the stock. It appears, however, that delay was experienced, as it was not until October 18, 1849, that the requisite number of shares (1,000) to incorporate the company under letters patent were fully secured. An election was held November 10, which resulted in choosing Jacob Wirt for President, and Jacob Young, F. E. Metzger, Philip Kohler, H. W. Emmert, Samuel Diller and Jacob Wortz, as managers. The board organized on the 18th of the same month, but it was not until October 28, 1850, that any definite action was taken to build the road. In addition to other causes, the estimate of the cost of the road made by A. P. Winchester, civil engineer, who had made a survey the previous year, and which was far in excess of the actual cost, as subsequently shown, contributed much to discourage the friends of the project, many of them believing it was beyond the financial ability of the community to build the road.

At the meeting of the directors referred to, a resolution was adopted to put the road under contract. Theophilus Sickels was em-

ployed as engineer, and negotiations resulted in making a contract with Joseph Gonder for completing the road according to specifications. The agreement was closed March 1, 1851, by Jacob Forney, president pro-tem, Jacob Young, Jacob Dellone, Samuel Diller, Philip Kohler and Jesse Frysinger, as directors, on the part of the Company, with Joseph Gonder, Jr. Ground was broken at Jefferson on the 20th of the same month, and October 22, 1852—about 19 months thereafter—the road was formally opened for business, notwithstanding that some delay was occasioned by the death of the contractor and the loss at sea of a cargo of iron ordered for laying, that portion of the track between the York Road and Hanover. The location of the terminus or depot at the latter place gave rise to an animated contest, which was finally decided by a vote of the stockholders May 13, 1851.

The first train after completion of the road arrived in Hanover on Wednesday evening, September 29, 1852, with a large number of passengers. Jacob Forney was elected president, in 1851, to succeed Jacob Wirt, who resigned. He served until 1853, when Capt. A. W. Eichelberger was elected. He has occupied the same position continuously, ever since, and is, therefore, the oldest railroad president, in number of years of service, in the United States. Until April 1, 1855, the road was operated, for a proportion of the earnings, by the Baltimore and Susquehanna (now N. C. R. W.) Railroad Company. The present officers are A. W. Eichelberger, president; R. M. Wirt, secretary; Rufus Eichelberger, treasurer; directors, Stephen Keefer, William Grumbine, Peter Flickinger and Reuben Young of Hanover; C. W. Slagle and William Buehler of Baltimore; Matthew Eichelberger and David Wills of Gettysburg; general superintendent, Hugh D. Scott; general freight and ticket agent, Joseph Leib.

THE BACHMAN VALLEY RAILROAD.

The Bachman Valley Railroad was chartered May 13, 1871, and road opened December 2, 1872. It extends from Valley Junction on the Hanover Branch Railroad, in Codorus Township, across Manheim Township to Ebbvale, Md., a distance of thirteen miles, and joins the Hanover & Baltimore Railroad near Summit station, near the Maryland line. From Valley Junction to Summit station it forms a part of the main line from Hanover to Baltimore. This road is operated by the Hanover Junction, Hanover and Gettysburg Railroad Company, which supplies the rolling stock. The main office is at Hanover, Penn. Its officers are as follows: president, A. W. Eichelberger; secretary and treasurer, C. W. Forney; directors, Stephen Keefer, H. C. Schriver, Henry Young, Joseph Althoff, J. W. Gitt, of Hanover, Levi Dubs, of Summit; A. W. Boyd and Jerome L. Boyer, of Columbia, Penn.; P. R. Pyne, of New York City; Samuel Thomas, of Hokendaugua, Lehigh Co., Penn.; J. A. Klinefelter and Adam Newcomer, of Glenville, York County.

That part of the road from the State line to Ebbvale in Carroll County, Md., a distance of five miles, is controlled by a different list of directors, with Jerome L. Boyer of Columbia as president. The entire route of this road passes through a country abounding in a good quality of iron ore; immense quantities have been taken out and shipped over the road to Hanover Junction, thence to Columbia and Danville, Penn.

A company had been formed in 1835, and a board of directors elected to build a railroad from Wrightsville to Gettysburg, and from thence through to Hagerstown, Md. An act of the legislature was passed May, 1836, incorporating it as the Wrightsville & Gettysburg Railroad Company. Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, one of the chief incorporators, became president of the company. The York & Wrightsville and Wrightsville & Gettysburg companies combined in one company to extend the road from York westward, through Abbottstown and New Oxford, to Gettysburg. A survey was made over a part of this route, and a State appropriation granted to the amount of $200,000. The work came to an end after an expenditure of $800,000, mostly for that portion of the route west of Gettysburg known as the "Tape Worm Road." A resolution, passed by both houses of the legislature, ordered further work to discontinue after March, 1839. It was never afterward revived.

That portion of the road lying south of Gettysburg, and which was controlled by the State, was subsequently transferred by the legislature to the Gettysburg Railroad Company. A few years ago, all the rights and interests of this road were merged into the Hanover Junction, Hanover & Gettysburg Railroad.

THE HANOVER & LITTLESTOWN RAILROAD.

The first survey of this road was made by civil engineer J. S. Gitt, in November, 1855. A charter was soon after received. On the 4th of July, 1857, the work of construction was begun at Littlestown. A speech was first made by William McSherry, the presi-

dent of the railroad, and two bands discoursed fine music. After a bounteous repast in a grove near by, other speeches were made and the work started. The completion of the road was celebrated just one year from the time of beginning. It joined the Hanover Branch at Hanover, and the first trains were run on July 1, 1858. This road was operated for a number of years after its completion by the Hanover Branch Railroad until its lease by the Pennsylvania Railroad. It now forms a part of the Frederick Division of that railroad.

THE BERLIN BRANCH RAILROAD.

This line is under the control of H. B. H. & G. R. R. Co., with the central office at Hanover. The entire line from Hanover to East Berlin is twelve miles. The first five miles of the route is over a part of the H. & G. R. R. to Berlin Junction. The line from there to East Berlin is seven miles. The Company, with a capital stock of 75,000, organized March 30, 1876, with the following board of officers and directors; A. W. Eichelberger, president; A. W. Storm of East Berlin, secretary; Jacob Resser, treasurer. Directors: William Grumbine, P. Flickinger, S. Keefer, R. M. Wirt and William Bittinger. Dr. Samuel Meisenhelder, and Joseph Dellone. Joseph Gitt was civil engineer, and Cyrus Diller, Gonder & Sons, Fleegle & Bittinger, and A. Favorite, contractors. The road was completed and opened in August, 1877. The same persons are still the officers of the company. Joseph Wolf, of Abbottstown, Dr. R. N. Meisenhelder and G. W. Diehl of East Berlin are at present directors, having taken the places of some of the original directors.

BALTIMORE & HANOVER RAILROAD.

The company which controls and operates this road was organized in the year 1877. It connects the Western Maryland Railroad at Emory Grove with the Bachman Valley Railroad near Black Rock Station, in York County, and these constitute, with the Hanover Junction, Hanover & Gettysburg Railroads, a continuous line from Baltimore to Gettysburg. These lines of roads pass through a well cultivated, rich and productive agricultural country. After leaving Emory Grove on the line of the Western Maryland Railroad, seventeen miles from Baltimore, the road gradually ascends, running parallel with and in close proximity to the Hanover & Baltimore Turnpike. One great point gained to the southwestern end of York County, by the building of the Baltimore & Hanover and the Bachman Valley Railroads, was that they opened up a section of country, in which the soil is susceptible of being highly improved by the application of fertilizers, especially lime and phosphates. The facilities thus offered for their introduction at a moderate cost, were promptly availed of by the industrious and enterprising farmers, the results of which are now shown in crops which compare favorably with those raised in limestone land.

THE YORK & PEACH BOTTOM RAILWAY COMPANY.

For many years the central and western parts of York County had derived important results from being traversed by railroads. There was yet a large section of country in the southeastern portion of the county which for 120 years was called the "York Barrens." It is true, Susquehanna Canal had wonderfully helped to improve the river districts, after its completion, in 1839, by furnishing easy means of transportation, But what the sturdy descendants of the Scotch-Irish needed still further to help them develop that now fertile and productive region was the means for rapid transportation. This has been abundantly supplied by the York & Peach Bottom Railway Company, an organization that has had many struggles and trials, but is yet destined to triumph and be still more highly appreciated by the enterprising merchants of York and the business men and the hardy sons of toil of the now prosperous lower end. Stephen G. Boyd, in 1867, a representative in the Pennsylvania legislature from York County, took an active interest in developing a favorable sentiment toward the construction of a road through his native section, and worked with great zeal and earnestness, until the much coveted road was built.

At a railroad mass meeting held in the village of Fawn Grove, so much interest was manifested by the people of the lower end, that a company was soon after organized and plans laid for constructing the road. The purpose of this meeting was to endorse the efforts of Mr. Boyd in securing the passage of the bill incorporating the company. The bill passed the Legislature, was approved March 24, 1868, and a supplement to this bill was passed March 29, 1872, which empowered the new company to construct and operate a railroad from any point on Northern Central Railway, between York and the Maryland line, eastward through the lower end of York and Lancaster Counties into Chester County, joining any road leading to Philadelphia, and to extend its main line west, from

York to East Berlin, Adams County, further west connecting with other roads.

The original name was Peace Bottom Railway Company. The line from Oxford, Chester County, to the Susquehanna, was completed first, a distance of twenty miles, and called the eastern division. The line from York to Peach Bottom, forty miles, was termed the middle division.

For the construction of this, bonds amounting to $500,000 were issued, and Samuel Felton and David E. Small were made trustees for the bondholders. The company organized by electing Stephen G. Boyd, president; Samuel Dickey, of Oxford, vice-president; William Wallace, secretary; A. C. Manifold, treasurer; and Stephen McKinley, Benjaman Tyson, Henry Neff, Rufus Wiley, of York County; John Alexander, Slater B. Russell, Nathaniel Morgan, of Lancaster County; Robert Patterson and John T. Wadell, of Chester County, directors. It was then determined to construct a narrow guage road of three feet. Work was soon begun by contractors, James Freeland, Samuel Smith, D. W. Grove and John T. Wallace. The cost was $12,000 per mile. On July 4, 1874, seven miles of the road was opened as far as Dallastown Station, by an excursion party from York. By December, 1874, it was completed to the forks of Muddy Creek, and the next summer to Woodbine. A public meeting was held at Woodbine July, 1875, in order to raise funds to complete the road to Delta. It was extended from Delta to Peach Bottom in 1883.

John M. Hood, who was president of the Western Maryland road, was first civil engineer in constructing the road. He was followed by J. E. Matthews, and by the present one S. M. Manifold.

L. J. Dodson has been a conductor on the road since it was first operated. W. C. Licking, now a conductor, has been an employe of the company since organization.

Stephen G. Boyd was president of the company from January, 1871, to January, 1877, when he was succeeded by Charles R. McConkey, of Peach Bottom, who is now the efficient president. The secretaries in order of succession have been, William Wallace, J. V. Geesey, E. C. Bender and F. G. Metzgar.

The road is now under excellent management, and is considered a deeply felt necessity.

STEWARTSTOWN RAILROAD.

A line is now (1885) being constructed from the borough of Stewartstown to join the Northern Central.

THE TELEGRAPH.

The electric magnetic telegraph was invented by Prof. Samuel B. Morse of New York. The first line ever built was stretched from Washington to Baltimore, and the first news message transmitted was the result of President Polk's election in November, 1844. This line was extended to York in 1850, and from thence to Columbia and Philadelphia, and also a line from York to Harrisburg. The line to Columbia followed the turnpike. It was soon afterward removed, and now a line follows the railroad. The wires from Baltimore through York were first called the American line. A few years later, this line came into possession of the Independent & Inland Telegraph Company, and subsequently was purchased by the United States Telegraph Company.

The Western Union Company purchased all interests about the time of the Civil War, and now own them. There are also private wires on these lines owned by the railroad company, and there are a great many offices at the different railway stations in York County. George W. Schock has been the efficient manager of the Western Union office at York for many years. There are now in the United States nearly 200,000 miles of telegraph wire in operation.

TELEGRAPH AT HANOVER.

In 1858 a private telegraph company was organized at Hanover, with a capital stock of $800, to run a line from the Junction, on the Northern Central Railway, to Hanover, and a line was completed in the spring of 1860. The first despatch, received April 10th, of that year, was a congratulatory one from Hanover Junction which was replied to by Geo Thomas, president of the Hanover Company. The interest of the local company was soon purchased by the Inland & Independent Line, and by them transferred to the United States Telegraph Company, and soon after the last-named company sold their interest to the Western Union. The first operator was W. H. Shock. He taught Daniel E. Trone of Hanover, who soon took charge of the office. For a time Mary Harris was operator. During the time of the Battle of Gettysburg all the important dispatches to President Lincoln and war department at Washington, and to the New York and Philadelphia journals were sent from this office by the late Daniel E. Trone, as operator.

OTHER LINES.

The Bankers & Merchants' Line, of two

wires, was run from Harrisburg to Baltimore in 1883, extending across Fairview, Newberry, Conewago and Manchester Townships to York. It extends from York to Baltimore, via York & Maryland Line Turnpike. The line is now owned by the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company. In 1884 two more wires were added.

The line, which crosses the Susquehanna at McCall's ferry and passes diagonally through Lower Chanceford and Fawn Townships, via Bridgeton and Gatchelville, was originally constructed by the Insulated Telegraph Company in 1871. It contained four wires on plug insulators, which were soon after replaced by brackets and glass insulators, and at this time the line passed into the hands of the Franklin Telegraph Company, and was operated by it until November 1, 1874, when the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company leased it, rebuilt in the summer of 1880, and added two new wires. The line was then composed of six wires. The two new wires are No. 6 gauge, the other four No. 9 gauge. Four of the wires are put on cross arms, with screw pins and screw glass, considered the best insulator made. The Atlantic & Pacific Company was consolidated with the Western Union in the spring of 1881, and this line has been worked by that system ever since.

There is one office along this line near the village of Centreville. It is, however, known as the Airville office, with John M. Easton as the efficient operator..

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This company built a line across York County during the winter of 1883-84. It crosses the Susquehanna River at McCall's ferry, and passes through Lower Chanceford and Fawn Townships about half a mile south of the line above described. It was at first composed of two compound wires on four wire cross arms. Two more wires, one compound and one of solid copper, were run in the spring of 1884. This is known as the Mackey-Bennet system. It is a main line from the East to the West. There are no offices connected with it in this county. It passes from McCall's ferry through Nailer's fording on the Muddy Creek, into Maryland at a place on Mason and Dixon's line known as Constitution Postoffice.

NATIONAL TRANSIT LINES.

The National Transit Telegraph Company constructed a single wire line from Millway, Lancaster County, crossing the Susquehanna at York Furnace, thence via Woodbine to Canton, near Baltimore. It is a private line in connection with the National Transit Oil Company's Pipe Lines and was built during the months of May and June, 1883. There is a test office near Airville of which Mr. Easton is operator.

OIL PIPE LINE.

There is an oil pipe line from Millway near Litiz, Lancaster County, crossing the Susquehanna River at York Furnace, extending from thence through Airville and Woodbine in a direct line to Canton near the city of Baltimore. At Millway there are two immense oil tanks, each one hundred feet in diameter, and eleven feet high, together with engines and aparatus for forcing the oil to other stations which are located on the lines branching out from this central one. The line from Millway to Baltimore, crossing this county, was laid in 1883. The pipe used, is made of wrought iron five inches in diameter. The oil is pumped from Millway, by means of the engines mentioned, to Canton. The company paid land owners in York County 25 cents per rod for right of way. Being laid in the early summer, all destruction to the growing crops, caused by laying the pipe, was also paid for. This is called the Baltimore line, being a branch of the Pennsylvania line from Millway. From the great oil region in northwestern Pennsylvania, there are a number of lines directing toward the large cities. There is one from Bradford to New York, one from near the same place via Millway to Philadelphia, under the management of the National Transit Company. The Standard Oil Company, which possibly controls them all, has lines extending south and west.

THE TELEPHONE.

There have been many new inventions and discoveries during the past half century, but none that startled the world more than the invention and successful use of the telephone, which, like the invention of the electrical telegraph and steam navigation, is the product of American genius. They are all now intimately related to each other, and have an important bearing in the economy of mankind. It is impossible in a short article to show the relations of the telegraph to the telephone, and of the various forms of electrical or magnetic communication which led to scientific research resulting in these wonderful inventions. The telephone is marvelous for its simplicity, and can be put to so much practical use that it is now a necessity.

The practicability of the telephone in York was clearly established, and soon the "Exchange System" was adopted. This system consists of a number of circuits running first to offices, stores, factories and private residences of subscribers to a central office, where they are joined to a switching apparatus by means of which the operator can answer calls and place any two subscribers in communication with each other.

J. K. Gross, general freight agent of the Northern Central Railway, in 1882, put the telephone on the exchange system into effective use in York. W. Latimer Small built the first wire from his residence to the Codorus Mills, three miles from York. Soon after, a number of instruments were put in position in various business establishments and offices of York.

The interest of Mr. Gross was purchased by the Southern Pennsylvania Telephone Company. In January, 1883, this company was consolidated with the Pennsylvania Telephone Company, comprising in its territory sixteen counties, with Hon. Francis Jordan of Harrisburg as president; William Kerr as general manager. At this time Isaac Rudisill was chosen general solicitor, and in the interest of the same commenced the publication of the *Telephone*, a monthly journal. The use of the telephone as a mode of communication soon became popular in York under its new management. Territorial lines were built to connect it with Harrisburg, Lancaster, Reading and other exchanges. In York County, lines were extended to Spring Grove, Glen Rock, Loganville, Seitzland, Wrightsville, Hanover, Railroad Borough, New Freedom, Hellam, Paradise, Emigsville, York Haven, Goldsboro, Dallastown and along the line of Peach Bottom Railroad to the river. There are now about 150 instruments in York County.

AGRICULTURE.

THE art of agriculture is older than history, but the science of agriculture is comparatively modern, and understood by very few who are engaged in its honorable pursuit. Man, soon after his creation, learned to till the soil and raise crops. The art of agriculture and civilization have come down to us through the ages hand in hand, and their combined influences have helped to bless mankind. Even though agriculture is yet conservative, it is the most productive of all industries and the most healthful of all pursuits. It will survive all social or political revolutions, and nothing but the extinction of the human race would discontinue it. The methods of agriculture frequently have told the social and political history of nations in ancient and mediaeval times, but their growth, progress and development have not been parallel with that of civilization. In the infancy of civilization it was the most advanced of the industrial arts, but it did not grow as most other arts did. The human race has advanced enormously during the past 4,000 years in general culture, and some of the arts have, from rude beginnings, passed to the highest degree of development. Yet agriculture as a whole has not made the same commensurate progress. In foreign countries the system of land tenures, lack of political liberty, and the social condition of those who tilled the soil, have been the main causes. The enlightened condition of Egypt at an early day gave direction and tone to the agriculture of the Mediterranean region, and hence that country was the cradle of civilization. As an abstract principle, in early times, labor was glorified. Religious rites were performed by the Greeks and Romans in the special honor of agriculture, but the laborer himself was socially despised. The feudal subjects of the British Isles and central Europe; the unlettered peasantry of France, and the tenure-bound serf of Russia, all tillers of the soil, were an inferior people, kept in a despised subjection. For centuries the agriculture of the world was so conducted that social and political repression seriously affected the vocation. The Elizabethian age of English history and the discovery and settlement of America gave a new era to it, and it then began to develop. But invention and improvements necessary were not yet fostered. Even the present great staples, Indian corn and potatoes, native plants in America, were slowly and cautiously intropuced into Europe. It is wonderful to relate, that not until the early part of the present century did they gain sufficient foot-hold in Europe to be considered much of a product of cultivation, with the exception of maize in Portugal and potatoes in Ireland. Indian corn spread in cultivation more rapidly at first, among the savages of Africa, and the half-barbarous peoples of Asia, than among the enlightened countries of Europe.

The peasantry of America to-day, as a class, are the most honorable of all her people; but it was not so across the Atlantic during the

centuries of the past. As late as 1824, an eminent writer of England, showed by statistics, that the number of paupers and the amount of vice and crime were greater in that country among the farm laboring population than among the manufacturing population. A "villain" in the middle ages, was merely a feudal tenant, and Blackstone describes in detail two kinds of them. A "heathen" was a peasant who lived on the heaths. The word "peasant" now has an enlightened signification, but originally of low social value. A "boor" was a plowman, and a "churl" a tenant-at-will. "Incivility" meant the awkward movements of the unpolished countryman. It was because the political and social conditions were the same down through the centuries, that the art of agriculture did not progress, and it was partly the intention of this article, therefore, to show briefly that it was America that taught the world the art and science of agriculture; and in no way more successfully, than by giving to the agricultural classes the political and social standing which they so richly deserve. From that source indeed have come nearly all the great men of our country. By that means, we have taught our mother country and all Europe a lesson which they cannot fail to recognize. From the farms of the United States have come fifteen of our presidents; from the farms of Pennsylvania, three-fourths of her governors have grown to manhood; and from the farms of York County have come most of the men who have been prominent in managing her material and political interests.

HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE IN YORK COUNTY.

The progress of agriculture in York County is similar to that of the state and country in general, and, like the divisions of our country's history, may be separated into epochs or periods.

The first period was during our colonial times, and may appropriately be termed the era of experiment.

The second period begins with the Declaration of Independence, and extends over a period of about fifty years, to the time when the cast-iron plow came into regular use. It was the time of great awakening.

The third period, of about thirty years, began about 1825 with the complete introduction of the cast-iron plow, and extended to the time when the reaper came into common use, about 1855. During this period, thrashing machines, which had already been invented long before, became almost universally used. Railroads were built, commercial fertilizers came into use, and there was general advancement in agricultural interests.

The fourth period began when the reaper became common to the present time—includes the steam-thrasher, improved harvesters and reapers, etc.

INDIAN FARMING.

In York County, agriculture began with the Indians—with the squaw who tilled the soil in a primitive manner. The Indians cleared patches of land along the streams and flats by girdling and burning down the trees, scratched the ground with sticks, and used sharp stones to hoe the corn and beans which they planted, and in the fall, the cornstalks were burned with the weeds. Long, hard stones, used as pestles, and concave ones used as mortars, have been found along the Susquehanna and on the islands in it. These were used in grinding the corn into a coarse meal, from which the "Johnny cake" was made. The corn patches were thus kept clear of obstruction by burning, except in some places the scrub oak, which the ordinary fire would not kill. These, the white settlers grubbed out when they commenced to till the soil.

MARSHES—GRUBENLAND AND HOLZSCHWAMM.

Among the Germans, these places obtained the name of the "Grubenland" from the word "grub," which signifies in German "a small tree." Tradition points out one of these Indian fields in Fairview Township, near the Yellow Breeches, where the Indians of the Shawanese tribes for a long time had an encampment. The Red Land Valley had one. There may have been numbers of them in the central part of the county. Well authenticated tradition locates them in the lower end in the Chancefords, Hopewell, the Windsors, Peach Bottom and Fawn. On these Indian fields, in the north and central portions of the county, thickets grew so dense that cattle and horses of the first white settlers, straying into them, were difficult to find; hence bells were put on both classes of these animals, that they might easily be found. This was before the era of fences. Some of the streams broadened and produced marshes. A large portion of Paradise and Jackson Townships were composed of swamps, in which grew tall hickory trees. The early German settlers called these tracts "Holzschwamm", meaning a woody swamp. The region they covered is now fertile and productive. Smaller swamps of a similar character existed around the present town of Hanover, also in West Manchester, Hellam, Heidelberg and Spring Garden, and other townships. There were natural

meadows where tall grasses matted themselves into a thick, compact sod. These were the deer pastures which the Indians loved to visit.

THE FORESTS.

In the limestone region, heavy timbers covered most of the land, with occasional meadows and swamps. Lighter wood covered the southern belt of the county and the sandstone regions in the north. There were, however, many places in all sections of the county, where the native ash tree, elm, shellbark and black walnut contended with the sturdy oak and the spreading chestnut for size and pre-eminence. The progress of the mechanical arts soon demanded the trunks of these monarchs of the forests, until now they are rarely seen, and but few are growing to take their places.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EMIGRANT FARMER.

Mostof the emigrants to America belonged to the middle class. They were artisans, traders, farmers, mechanics. Those who came to York County were mostly farmers of three different nationalities,—English, German and Scotch-Irish, each of which, coming from a different country, had their own peculiar modes of tilling the soil. Some of these people had located for a time in Chester and Lancaster counties; especially was this the case with the English Friends and the Scotch. Many Germans and Swiss came direct from their native lands to this county. Religious persecution, in most cases, was the cause of their emigration. Hence they came to America, with noble aims and, generally, were of high moral character. There may have been notable exceptions, but the immediate prosperity that attended them faithfully illustrates that they were thrifty and industrious. Great wealth in European countries, then, was rare, except among the nobility. The gentry and the warrior, did not emigrate, but the working and business classes did. Some of them were not farmers to begin with, but the necessity of the case made them farmers. They were a class of men who were to work out a great problem in the new world. Neither feudal system nor nobility interfered; every man was lord of his own domain in Pennsylvania, and this is what gave character to the agricultural classes so early in our history.

There were a few emigrants from the Palatinate, who belonged to the lower order of peasantry. They came here as redemptioners, that is, they bought their own passage to America by selling themselves into temporary servitude. Many a one of them served out the appointed time on the newly formed farms of York County. Their descendants may now own the same farms and be prosperous citizens.

HOW OUR ANCESTORS CAME, AND WHAT THEY BROUGHT WITH THEM.

The Germans who came direct from the Palatinate country were inclined to come in colonies of ten or more families direct from their native country. After visiting some friends in Lancaster County, possibly, they made a bee-line for the place of destination, first subscribing to the proper oath of allegiance, as it must be remembered, the Friends were in their own bailwick, but the Germans were foreigners, invited here, however, by none less than the great founder of the colony, himself, who paid his addresses to them, in person, while in their native land, and offered them inducements to emigrate to his province,—a land of pure and undefiled religious liberty. The Germans brought with them large "iron-bound chests;" each family, if they could be afforded, had one of them. They can be seen yet in this county among their descendants. These were filled with homespuns and some of the most important household utensils. One, two or more covered wagons, sometimes belonging to the emigrants, frequently the property of settlers in eastern counties of a kindred nationality, who hauled their fellow-countrymen to their place of destination. In these wagons, including household articles, were stored some of the most essential implements of agriculture, such as the wooden plow, the scythe, the hoe and the sickle. The settlement of a few German colonies can still be located in York County. The Scotch-Irish brought the ox-team, the horse and the most essential implements. Many of the first Quakers rode from Chester County and Delaware on pack horses; the grown and half-grown went on foot. Some of the most active went ahead, when passing into an entirely new section, with axes to clear away obstructions. There were in places fallen trees and hanging vines, streams to cross and deep morasses and savannas to wade which now may be embraced in the most fertile farms.

SELECTION OF LANDS BY FIRST SETTLERS.

Where, to whom, or to what people among the white settlers belongs the honor of breaking the ground for the first farms in York County, the truthful historian cannot now chronicle. Emigrants located nearly at the

same time in all sections of the county, and took possession of chosen tracts of land so rapidly from the period between 1730 and 1736, that hundreds of farms were laid off between those dates. The Scotch-Irish selected their homes in the lower end of the county, and in the Marsh Creek country (now around Gettysburg) on land with similar characteristics to that of the places of their nativity.

The Friends and the Germans, upon emigrating, frequently sent their representatives ahead to locate land. The Germans naturally selected such land as was similar to that from which the more prominent of them came, and hence they fell heir to most of the limestone region, although, as the land warrants show, there were many English who took up land in the Hallam and York valleys. They did not long remain in possession of them. Much of the land was taken up by English speculators, who, soon after the first settlements were made, disposed of their rights at a profit to the German emigrants, who came flocking with great rapidity again into this county from 1740 to 1752. There were as many as 2,000 Friends located in the upper end of the county, in Fairview, Newberry, Warrington and adjoining townships, before 1760; they were all farmers, largely from Chester County and Newcastle County, Delaware.

Most emigrants had some money, with which, after getting the proper warrants, they located lands of their own selection, or purchased them of surveyors, at a very small cost per acre. Much land of the lower townships was taken up in 400-acre tracts. Some of the settlers of the limestone regions took up large tracts, but, as a general rule, nearly all land purchased by settlers was taken up in 100, 200 and sometimes 300-acre tracts. The tradition that the ancestors of people now living, took up 1,000 or more acres, is nearly always at fault, and cannot be verified by the records in the land office. The early surveyors and speculators owned many tracts in York County. Among them were Thomas Cookson, surveyor, of Lancaster, Edward Slippen, of Philadelphia, and Joseph Pidgeon, a surveyor of Philadelphia County, after whom the "Pigeon Hills" were doubtless named. George Stevenson, the intelligent Englishman who for sixteen years was clerk of the courts, prothonotary, register and recorder, all in one office, owned at one time as much as 10,000 acres in York County, much of which he fell heir to when he married the widow of Thomas Cookson, of Lancaster. But the Fates were not propitious with him, as he lost it all by some mishaps, and died poor, in Carlisle, just after the Revolution. Michael Tanner, an intelligent German Baptist, one of the commissioners who laid off York County and afterward located at Hanover as the first justice of the peace, was a very large landholder.

The land in the lower end, then contained many spots of scrub oak which were left unburned by the Indians, who annually set fire to patches, on some of which they had cultivated corn and beans; and some possibly used as hunting grounds were burned, yet this tradition is of doubtful authenticity. It is far more natural that the Indians burned patches of the land off for farming purposes, and such is the opinion of the earliest writers of intelligence. The "York Barrens," which covered a large extent of territory, became noted in the annals of York County long after the period of experimental farming. Much land in the Chancefords, Hopewell, Fawn, Peach Bottom, and parts of Codorus and Manheim was cleared of wood, and for two or three years produced fair crops of wheat, barley, spelt or corn. It then became poor and would no longer grow these valuable cereals. Rye could be cultivated longer; finally it ceased to yield profitably, and then nothing but buckwheat could be made to grow with satisfaction. It was long known as a great buckwheat country.

When certain cultivated tracts became totally sterile, they were deserted, and new tracts cleared and cultivated. This is what gave rise largely to the name "barrens." In the southwestern township, the Germans learned to call them "barns."

INCIDENTS OF PIONEER LIFE.

The first settlers always located near some spring or gentle, running stream of crystal water. Springs were plenty, and Nature's drink was pure and wholesome. For a few days the covered wagon served as a home, oftentimes for more than one family, especially for the children and females. The spreading branches of a large tree sometimes afforded shelter, until the log-cabin—occasionally a stone house—could be built. A few red men visited them, and the squaws to gather willow twigs for baskets, and gazed upon the newcomers with wondering admiration. But until 1756, during the French and Indian war, their ravages were never feared, and the few that remained, were on friendly terms with the whites. After that event the sight of a wild Indian was terror, even in this county. But within the present limits of it

there were only a few incidents of depredations being committed.

Hard and patiently did the settlers go to work, with coats off, arms bare, and sweated brows, to fell the trees from which to hew the logs to erect the future homes. Logs were split, notched and appropriately arranged, and then each settler assisted his nearest neighbor to do the heaviest work. The women who endured this new life were not idle. In homespun clothing and plain white caps, with the open air for a kitchen, and a few collected stones for a hearth, after the custom of the Gypsy of the present day, they swung, with chains and hooks, the pots and kettles brought from their native land, and prepared the coveted and heartily relished food. This food was either brought with them, or furnished by some kindly-disposed neighbor who had located earlier. A large log, a huge rock, or the "end gate" to the emigrant wagon, served as a table. Sometimes a huge white oak or chestnut was cut at a proper height, around the stump of which these humble sons of toil, gathered to partake of their frugal meals, until better accommodations were afforded. The men ate first; the women and children came last. Thanks were silently offered and there was but little profanity. The little children wandered into the near woods to observe the new attractions, but not too far from the cabin, lest the voracious wolf, or some unfriendly Indian might cause alarm. The timid deer and the sportive squirrel were frequently added to the newly-formed larder, and delicious fish which the aborigines so much loved to catch, were still left in abundance in the Susquehanna, the Codorus, the Conewago, and in all the streams. The table of the early settler was frequently supplied with them, as they were easily caught. The iron fish-hook was a necessary article for the emigrant, as was his flint-lock gun. The spade and the hoe, a necessary accompaniment of the settler, were first brought into requisition, and soon a small patch was cleared and dug and planted with seeds and bulbs, which were ofttimes brought from across the ocean.

In some places the abundance of wood necessitated the destruction of some of it by burning or girdling the trees. Much timber was split into rails for "worm fence" to enclose the newly cleared tracts. The underwood was "grubbed," dragged on heaps and burned, and a large flame from them was a common sight. There were no matches to light them as now. "Punk" and the flintstone were commonly used to ignite wood, or else live coals were brought from the open fires within the cabin. The age of stoves had not arrived in York County. The era of forges and furnaces came later. Then, as the season progressed, the old-fashioned wooden plow, drawn by the heavy draught horse or a pair of oxen, slowly turned up the soil, most of which, for ages unknown, had been undisturbed. It is strange to think that the world existed so many thousands of years without her inhabitants even knowing of the richness of her treasures in the Western hemisphere. Stiff brushes tied together first served as harrows to level and pulverize the soil. For a few years one plow was used by two or more farmers. The crops were planted or sown by the hand, and covered with a hoe or brushwood. The soil being naturally fertile, crops grew abundantly without fertilizers, and to the "backwoodsman" the first harvest was a great delight.

EARLY MODES OF FARMING.

Many of the Quakers came to York County on pack horses, and there is a well authenticated tradition that some of the first wagons they used were made here entirely of wood. The wheels were sawed from the thick trunks of the "gum tree" or the tough "buttonwood." As has been mentioned, some of these settlers brought their wagons with them. Spelt-wheat, barley and rye were first cultivated. They were cut with a sickle, thrashed with the flail, and among the very first settlers the chaff was separated from the grain by both being placed on a linen sheet, which two persons took hold of, and tossing the contents up in a current of air, a gentle breeze would blow the chaff away and leave the precious grain. Corn was shelled with the hand or by flail. Wheat or corn was ground the first year or two in a "pioneer mill,"—a mortar hollowed in the end of a log, or a stump in which it was ground, Indian fashion, with a pestle. Soon after the small grist-mill, run by water power, was constructed. During the first season the log-house, was completed about fifteen feet long, ten feet wide and seven feet to the roof, at first covered with heavy bark, and, after the first year's crop, was carefully thatched with straw. There was no cellar to it. On the garret or "loft," as it was termed. was stored the grain of the first year's crop. The next winter was spent by the husband in clearing more land, and taking care of his horse, cow, pigs, and sheep, which were expected to huddle together, and live harmoniously in one common stable. The wife would "ply her evening care" in front of the blazing hearth, on

which the glowing "back logs" furnished both heat and light.

Before their first settlement in this county, agriculture had a fair foothold in this province. The domestic animals had been put into use, and all the cultivated plants grown in the mother countries, had been tried on American soil.

The plants peculiar to their native country were at first planted here. The intelligent reader will observe that the countries from which our ancestors came greatly differed then in modes of agriculture. Many of those differences were illustrated in this county, and hence were experimental, owing to the differences between the climate and meteorological conditions of our country with the places of their nativity. Corn, to them, was a new plant, native to America, and cultivated in a small way by the aborigines. Hemp, cotton, rice, spelts, oats, millet, lucerne, sainfoin, flax, mellon, rape, rye, oats, barley and buckwheat were all experimented with in our own province, and most of them in our own county. Few of them remained in profitable cultivation. Hemp struggled a long time, and the old-fashioned "hemp-mill" is still remembered. It was cultivated in abundance in York County as late as 1812. Flax and its valuable product were known much later. It is still cultivated on a small scale. The "linsey-woolsey" made from it was used by our ancestors as an article of clothing.

This experimental farming of our ancestors was so successfully tried before the Revolutionary period, that, since then, the introduction of few plants, except sorghum during the Civil war, can now be named. The sugar beet could be cultivated.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

The cows brought here first were long-horned, hooked backward, many of them of brindle color. They were a large-sized, clean-limbed animal. Short-horns were not introduced until 1830, Devons much later, and Jerseys during the civil war. Long-wooled sheep were raised. Many farmers during the Revolutionary period owned from ten to twenty of these animals. Merino sheep were introduced from Spain early in the present century.

Previous to the settlement of America, the domestic animals of Europe fed on "natural" pastures. The grasses were not culitvated as they now are. The artificial seeding to grass only became common in Europe and America, toward the close of the last century. There were many kinds of grasses indigenous to this section, but they were not well suited for pasturing purposes; hence domestic animals deteriorated. The faithful horse and the ox, both of which were much used for farming, as well as the milk cow, deteriorated in size and form, and became smaller than their progenitors. The native Indian corn was found to be healthful and nutritious food for them. and greatly counterbalanced the influence of the grass food.

During the colonial period, the products of agriculture and of the forests constituted the principal articles taken "to market;" first conveyed from our county to Philadelphia and Baltimore on pack horses and afterward on rudely constructed wagons.

Since 1870, the fattening of cattle for market has become a very important business. Thousands of them are sold annually in the town of Hanover and shipped to Baltimore, a few to Philadelphia. In the fertile lands around York, and in many sections of the county, farmers find it a profitable business.

DISTILLING AS AN INDUSTRY AMONG FARMERS.

The successful introduction of rye, and the gradual increase in the cultivation of Indian corn, led to the business of distilling liquor from these cereals. Wheat was also used in distilling. In fact, among the agricultural classes, it was a very important industry, especially with the Germans and the Scotch-Irish. As early as 1770, there were sixteen distilleries in Dover Township, eighteen in Manchester, and equally as many in Hellam, Windsor, Shrewsbury, Manheim and Codorus Townships. Whisky after being made was hauled to Baltimore. The industrious Teuton and the impetuous Hibernian or Scotchman, did not fail in those days to quench his own thirst with some of the inspiriting fluid. It was a very common drink among the agricultural classes, and considered a necessity at harvest time. The whisky of those days, it is claimed, was pure and undefiled. Those were halcyon days for the manufacture of whisky. No internal revenue assessor need apply. Strange as it may seem, the Friends used it, but woe unto the one who drank too freely. He was sure to be "put out of meeting." There are a number of cases in the records of the Newberry and Warrington meetings, of members of the Society of Friends, being "brought before meeting" for imbibing too freely of ardent spirits. It was necessary for them to make a public acknowledgement of it, and they were then excused.

The business of distilling greatly increased.

At first rye was mostly used. Then corn was found to be especially valuable for the same purpose. From 1810 to 1840, nearly one-fifth of the farmers of York County owned a "copper still," by which they distilled their own cereals into whisky and hauled it to Baltimore. Hundreds of those stills were made in York and Hanover.

WAGONING.

Wagoning to Philadelphia and Baltimore became a great business, taking to these markets the supplies of grain, distilled liquors, etc., and returning with goods and merchandise for local merchants, or to be hauled to towns farther north or west. Most of the hauling was done in the winter, when the horses were not needed on the farm. The famous "Conestago wagons" were used, and many teamsters made it a business, year after year, to follow wagoning from Philadelphia and Baltimore to Pittsburg. Four, six, and eight-horse teams were common; some of the animals were furnished with bells, fitted so as to form an arch over the collar. The large wheel-horse carried the bass bells, and the other animals had bells producing different notes, selected to harmonize or chime. The wagons were masterpieces of workmanship, with the wheels painted red and the bed blue. This wagoning business caused taverns to spring up without number along the leading thoroughfares. To men who followed this wagoning, the railroad was an innovation and an unwelcome improvement. The following song, which many persons yet remember having heard, will illustrate the teamster's opinion of the new invention:

"May the d—l catch the fellow who first invented the plan
To make a railroad or a canal,
For they ruin our plantation wherever they do cross,
And they spoil our markets that we can't sell a hoss.
Chorus—Can't sell a hoss.
"Now come all you bold wagoners that have good wives,
Go home to your farms and there spend your lives;
When your harvest is over, and your corn is in the crib,
You have nothing else to do but to curse the railroad.
Chorus—Curse the railroad."

The bar-room of the wayside tavern was often made to ring with this ballad, as well as the turnpike road in the morning, lined with these wagons.

"Philadelphia was the nearest place to market," to which the first settlers, until about 1770 conveyed most of their surplus grain. For more than a century of our early history that city was the metropolis of America, and the most important emporium for the exportation of wheat. Later, the tendency of York County farmers was to market in Baltimore, until York Haven in 1811 became a great wheat emporium on account of the merchant mills there. Since 1830 York has been the great center for the sale and purchase of grain; Hanover second in importance. Large quantities are purchased at Goldsboro, Dillsburg, Wrightsville, and at the numerous merchant mills and railway stations at which warehouses have been erected.

PLEASURE CARRIAGES.

Carriages are a luxury of recent use to the farmers of York County, and yet to-day there are thousands of them owned by farmers and their sons. If our great grandfathers were now to attend a modern camp-meeting and see the array of these modern vehicles, they would be astonished. The old-fashioned gig was owned by a few persons, and some of the wealthy owned a chaise, for a pleasure wagon as far back as 1770. In 1783 there were but thirty of them assessed in the entire county, including Adams County. They were then generally called a "chair." In 1830 the modern carriage began to be made. Previous to that time most of the traveling was done on horseback. People went to church in that way. In the southern part of the county many went in ox carts. Among the Quakers horseback riding was the universal mode. The women of those days became very skillful and daring in the practice. Children were frequently taken along and made to sit in front or behind the rider. Maidens of sixteen or eighteen would take butter and eggs to market in a basket on horseback and heartily enjoyed it.

THE OLD TIME HARVESTS.

The fields were plowed in "lands" by several furrows being thrown together. In harvest time two or four reapers would take a "land." The harvest season was a time of great enjoyment. Neighboring farmers assisted each other. Ten, fifteen, and sometimes as many as a hundred reapers, both men and women, worked in one field as a gay, lively company. Town people went to assist. One "through" was reaped, the "grips" were bound on the return, and the keg of ardent spirits tapped at the end of each "round." Before the introduction of the cradle, tradesmen and townspeople all temporarily dropped their vocations, and went to "help harvest." On the farm of George Hoke, now William Hoke's place, in West Manchester, in 1828, there were 102 reapers,

men and women, reaping with the sickle in one field. They soon cut the grain of that field, and went to another. About the same time, near by, Peter Wolf had fifty-four reapers at work. They passed along like a moving battle line, and made an interesting sight. A good reaper could cut forty-two dozens of sheaves a day. The German scythe, made of malleable iron, sharpened by hammering the edge on a small anvil, was used for mowing. The whetstone was carried by the mower, with a horn containing water mixed with vinegar. For cutting spelts, rye and wheat, the sickle was almost universally used until about the beginning of the war of 1812, or possibly five years earlier, when the grain cradle came into use in York County, and in the country in general. The sickle was indeed extensively used much later.

INTRODUCTION OF GRASSES.

The following advertisement, which appeared in the Pennsylvania *Herald*, published then in York, dates the successful introduction of clover seed into York County. It had been used by a very few persons as early as 1765, but not much cultivated. The first seed sold at a rate of what is now equivalent to $20 a bushel. Owing to the dry season of 1838, the following year it sold for $20 a bushel in York County, and for $17 during the civil war.

> CLOVER SEED.
>
> Those farmers who would wish to improve their land and stock, and put money in their purses by cultivating that valuable new article, CLOVER, would be supplied with SEED by applying to the subscriber, near York, or to Samuel C. Updegraff, in said town. CALEB KIRK.
>
> February 14, 1792.

Red clover and timothy, native grasses of Europe, were not grown much in Pennsylvania before 1800, except to experiment. About this date their introduction became general. In some sections of York County they were never successfully grown until after the era of commercial fertilizers. The German scythe could not cut them well, which caused the introduction of the English scythe. These new grasses grew well on upland regions. They were found to be better food for domestic animals than the native meadow grasses. Spelt-wheat and barley held sway in York County for nearly a century, when they gave way, in the decade between 1820 and 1830, to red wheat and the blue-stem wheat. The ears were smooth. Many varieties of wheat have since been cultivated with success. In order to yield most abundantly, it is found necessary to change the seed once in five or six years.

CULTIVATION OF FRUIT TREES.

As soon as a tract of land was cleared and the young fruit trees could be obtained. an abundance of apple, peach, pear and cherry trees were planted. In no country did they grow more luxuriantly than that of our ancestors. Winter apples, "cherry bounce," "apple jack" and "peach brandy" soon became plentiful. The "snitzings" and "apple-butter boilings" were parties where mirth and hilarity reigned.

THE BIG BARN AND THE SECOND HOUSE.

There were no large barns, such as seen now by the hundreds, in York County. The first ones were either log or stone. After a few years, as saw-mills became established along the streams, the huge trunks of the oak and the walnut were sawed into scantlings and boards, and some of the later immigrants, who came from eastern counties of the State, began at once to construct large buildings. The rye, the only winter grain that produced well at first, was very useful. Its straw was used for thatching roofs, for making beehives and bread-baskets. A well-made straw roof lasted many years.

The second house built was two stories high, of stone or logs, with weather-boarding. Many of them had a large chimney in the center, after the German custom. The English and Scotch custom was to build chimneys on the outside of the house, one at each gable end. They were made of stone or brick. Among the wealthier classes large buildings were constructed about the year 1812, and even earlier. In York, at a very early day, there were some massive and imposing structures, with large apartments, spacious hallways and easy stairs. Some of the wood carving was beautifully done, showing artistic workmanship. Among the farmers, when a large mansion was built, it was always the custom of the owner to honor his wife by placing her name beside his own, with the date of erection. on a tablet at a conspicuous place on the building.

PRICE OF LAND AND LAYING OUT OF TOWNS.

The price of land varied greatly at different periods of our history. Some of the most valuable was purchased of the proprietaries at a few shillings an acre. Owing to the depreciation of the continental currency, it became enormously high during, and shortly after the war of the Revolution. In this State it rose enormously in price after the passage of the bill in the Pennsylvania legislature, in 1814, establishing forty State banks. Gov. Simon Snyder vetoed this bill,

but it was passed over his veto. Money in a depreciated form became enormously plenty, and farm land sold for more than double its former and real value. In this county several new towns were laid out that year on account of the apparent prosperity. Among them were Liverpool, Jefferson, Franklintown, New Market, Sowego, Georgetown, Millerstown, Jacobstown, Siddonstown, and the old town of Manchester. Some of them were only "paper cities," and when the collapse soon after came, their prospects of future greatness ended.

FERTILIZERS.

The first fertilizer used was barnyard manure, which is still considered the best. Plaster was applied before the present century. Lime was used for plastering houses, and for mason work, many years before its virtues were known to generate the necessary sustenance, and furnish it to the roots of the growing crops. In 1817 it was experimented with in Hellam and Spring Garden Townships, but it was not much used in the county on the land until about 1828; by 1830 it was put into general use. The conservative sentiment of many farmers prevented them from applying it for many years after, and those who did use it were at first ridiculed as foolish and visionary.

Societies and associations for the diffusion of knowledge and the growth of the physical sciences, especially chemistry and geology, about this period, led to great developments in agriculture. From that time forth agriculture began to be studied as a science, and lime became very extensively used.

Bonedust, guano, phosphates, and other artificial fertilizers, are now used in great abundance in York County, and seem to produce especially good results in slate and shale lands.

The rotation of crops began with the introduction of lime.

THRASHING MACHINES, REAPERS, ETC.

The introduction of the thrashing-machine, superseding the laborious methods of trampling with horses and pounding with the flail, was a great curiosity. At first only the wealthy farmers bought them. Laboring men and fogy farmers opposed them as an innovation, injurious to the interests of the poor man. It was not many years, however, before all enterprising farmers used them, and the laboring man found his task much easier. The same discussions arose when other labor-saving machines were invented. "Taking bread out of the poor man's mouth," was the cry. Most men now would rather not put the bread into the mouth at all, than return to the old methods of sowing, harvesting and thrashing the crops. It is quite probable that the ancient Egyptian could thrash and clean his grain, 3,000 or 4,000 years ago, as well as the York County farmer could before the introduction of the thrashing machine, when from six to twelve bushels per day were what one man could thrash out with the flail. By treading with horses, he could possibly treble this amount. Then came the horse-power, thrashing first 100, then 300 or more bushels per day and cleaning it; finally, the steam thrasher of to day, traveling from farm to farm, and thrashing 600, 800, and sometimes over 1,000 bushels in a day, or 50,000 bushels in a year.

The double-toothed, turning grain rake and hay rake succeeded the common hand rake about 1838, and continued in use until 1860. The modern sulky rake, a still greater improvement, has since been used. The old Colter plow gave place to the present much easier running plow of to-day.

All the small cereals were, for an entire century of the history of agriculture in York County, sowed by hand and "harrowed or plowed in." The grain drill came into use in 1843 or thereabouts, and has, like many other implements, undergone many changes since. Perhaps the greatest triumph and the one which created the most curiosity among farmers, was the invention and successful use of the mower and reaper. If a farmer purchased one of these, all his neighbors, for miles distant, went to see it operate. It was then that the would-be friend of the laboringman shook his head and said: "It is taking bread out of the poor man's mouth." The McCormick reaper was the first to be used in this county, introduced in 1853. Various other kinds soon were purchased in Hanover, York and Dover. Reaping machines, like thrashing machines, had been devised centuries before in a crude form, but it was not until the time of the great World's Fair in London, in 1852, where the American machinery attracted so much attention, that they came into prominent use. From 1852 to 1855 their circulation was immense, and their manufacture very profitable. In 1855 Conrad Moul, of Hanover, began manufacturing the "Hussey" reaper and mower. Ilgenfritz & White, of York, the next year, made the "Atkins." The following year, Flickinger Bros., of Hanover, began making the "Dorsey," and Hoffheins, of Dover, his own invention soon after. The McCormick was invented and tried in 1831, and the "Hussey" reaper in 1833. These were the

first American machines. A noticeable historical fact is that Obed Hussey, the inventor, was a descendant of Nathan Hussey, who was one of the commissioners to lay off York County in 1749, and one of the first Quaker settlers in the county.

The typical York County farmer of to-day is conservative, industrious and, in general, prosperous. He labors hard from sun-up to sun-down, during the summer months; strives to constantly improve his land and make his farm and farm buildings more attractive every year. The Pennsylvania German is now the predominating class, many of them lineal descendants of the first settlers. They pursue their honorable and independent occupation without much knowledge of the science of agriculture, yet by industry and frugality have generally prospered. The farm mansions and the large bank-barns, painted in some predominating color, dot every section of York County, and lend great charm to the attractiveness of the landscape scenery. The section occupied by the descendants of the Scotch-Irish of recent years, by improved cultivation has been made to produce cereal crops beyond the expectation of the most sanguine landowner of twenty years ago.

STATISTICAL.

The census of 1880 reports 4,008,907 farms in the United States, 213,542 in Pennsylvania containing 91,791,341 acres, of which land 6,368,334 acres are unimproved and generally covered with woods and forests. The value of Pennsylvania farms is estimated at $975,680,400.

The number of farms in York County in 1880, was 7,327, containing 516,269 acres. There were 5,579 farms cultivated by their owners, the rest by tenants. There were 101,096 acres of unimproved land, 91,839 acres of which was woodland, the balance waste land. Value of farms in York County, including lands, fences, and buildings, $31,142,021; value of farming implements and machinery, $1,283,115; value of live stock, $2,626,362; cost of fertilizers purchased, $480,576; estimated value of all farm productions for the preceding year (1879) was $4,623,232. During the same year there were raised in York County, 1,211,340 bushels of wheat, on 81,805 acres; 141,052 bushels of rye, on 13,776 acres; 1,066,110 bushels of oats, on 46,120 acres; 1,739,885 bushels of corn, on 63,053 acres; 55,066 bushels of buckwheat, on 3,425 acres; 471 bushels of barley, on 28 acres.

There were raised 68 bushels of flax seed, producing 1,994 tons of straw, or 7,333 pounds of fiber, and 1,200 gallons of sorghum molasses made. Of hay, there were 87,617 tons made and 5,543 bushels of clover seed raised; poultry of all kinds, 247,704. Number of eggs laid for the entire year of 1879 was 1,537,900; honey taken from bees, 22,122 pounds, from which 707 pounds of wax were made.

TOBACCO CULTURE.—ITS HISTORY.

The tobacco plant, now so extensively cultivated in America and Europe, is indigenous to our country, being originally found in a wild state by early settlers of the subtropical regions. It was introduced into England by Sir Walter Raleigh, and as early as 1614 its use had become fashionable in England, Spain and France. About the date mentioned it became one of the great staples of the Jamestown colony in Virginia. The colonists brought over by Penn engaged in tobacco culture, and as early as 1689 fourteen cargoes of tobacco were exported from this province to the mother country. The amount of these cargoes is unknown, and it soon ceased to be an article of exportation from Pennsylvania, as its cultivation declined. The first settlers of our county may have cultivated it to a limited extent, for home consumption, but as far as it can be authoritatively stated, the first tobacco grown in this county was introduced during the early part of the present century. It was of an inferior quality, familiarly known to the common populace as the "shoe-string tobacco," a hybrid of the Kentucky seed. It was raised principally along the low districts adjoining the Susquehanna River, on both the York and Lancaster County side and on the islands in the stream. It was a heavy, black, gummy product, and narrow in the leaf, hence the origin of the nick-name given to it. The climate here did not seem to be suited to the growth of the pure Kentucky tobacco. The inferior tobacco, after being cured, was sold at low figures ranging from $1 to $3 per hundred pounds. The cigars manufactured from it by unskilled workmen, were of the crudest form, and were commonly called "tobies." They were sold at an average price of $1.25 per thousand, and retailed at four for one cent; no revenue tax was paid on them. Persons who indulged in "the weed," were usually accommodated with one of the "fragrant tobies," free of charge, at many of the taverns, after partaking of a meal and paying for the same. It is amusing to hear old citizens relate how rudely constructed those cigars were. They

contained a vast amount of nicotine, the stimulating element in tobacco, and were doubtless very injurious to the smoker.

A New Era.—Previous to the year 1837, Pennsylvania was not known as a tobacco growing State. The early census reports scarcely recognized tobacco as one of the agricultural products of the State. It was the year above mentioned that Benjamin Thomas, father of John F. Thomas of York, who was then an enterprising farmer and tobacconist of Windsor Township, York County, conceived the idea that if a finer quality of cigar leaf were obtained, the soil of this county, when properly fertilized, would be specially adapted to the cultivation of tobacco. He accordingly secured some Havana seed, a specimen of Cuban tobacco, experimented with it himself, on his farm, which is now owned by ex-County Commissioner Charles F. Haines of Windsor, and then distributed the seed he raised the first year among his friends in York and Lancaster Counties, along the river districts. This was really the beginning of the better seed-leaf tobacco raising in Pennsylvannia, and antedates its introduction into Lancaster County, which county has for many years past become famous for this valuable product. That county has long had a national reputation for the production of an excellent quality of tobacco; whereas, when the absolute truth is known, it is not to-day, and never was superior to the York County tobacco, if raised and cured by skilful farmers. This is a fact of history which the intelligent farmers of York County should know. The current reports, for many years circulated, which proved to be detrimental to the interests of York County raisers, originated thorough the shrewd machinations of designing monopolists in the trade, who resided outside of our county, and whose whole purpose in misrepresenting the quality of tobacco raised in York County was for the purpose of sending purchasers into the county and buying it at a low price. This was done for many years.

As a matter of fair argument, it is self-evident that the product of this county must be, of necessity, similar to that of Lancaster County, for the plain and significant reasons that the meteorological, climatic and geological conditions of our neighboring county, are the same as those of our county: the soil is similar, containing the same variety, and upon analysis has the same constituent elements. It has lately been discovered that the slate soil of the lower end of York County, at first considered unfit for the raising of tobacco, is now most admirably adapted to its growth.

The New Tobacco.—The tobacco Mr. Thomas introduced, after being raised a number of years, changed its peculiar characteristics from the small Cuban leaf to the larger Pennsylvania leaf, retaining the better qualities of the finer seed leaf than that of the old "shoe-string." Mr. Thomas, the first year after distributing his seed, bought up the entire crop of York and Lancaster Counties, in all about fifteen hogsheads. It was packed at that time, peculiar to the style of the South. The crop was subsequently sold to Heald, Buckner & Co., Philadelphia, tobacco dealers. The manufacturers of that day pronounced it to compare favorably with Connecticut leaf. In the following year it became a fair competitor of the Connecticut tobacco, and the pioneer in this industry found it necessary to pack it in cases as was the custom in Connecticut. The territory of its cultivation was then limited to a few miles of the river shore, on both sides. In 1840, the quantity cultivated had increased to about one thousand cases for that year. The territory then extended from Goldsboro', this county, down the river to East Prospect, on this side, and from Bainbridge to Turkey Hill, on the Lancaster County side, and east and west about two miles from the river shore. This was then regarded as the full extent of the Pennsylvania tobacco growing district. There was some ground beyond this limit, but considered at that time of an inferior quality. From 1840 to 1850 the cultivation of "Pennsylvania seed-leaf" gradually increased, and at the latter date the product had reached 2,500 cases of 400 pounds each. During this time all raised in York and Lancaster Counties was purchased by Benjamin F. Thomas, the pioneer in the industry, and packed in York, Wrightsville and Columbia, until 1853, having associated with him a part of the time his son, John F. Thomas. About this time P. A. & S. Small, of York, becoming interested in this industry, obtained a considerable quantity of Connecticut seed, which they had their agents distribute among the growers of the two counties. From this dates the introduction of Connecticut seed-leaf into Pennsylvania. From 1853 to 1860, P. A. & S. Small were associated with Messrs. Thomas & Son in purchasing the crop of the two counties. The first-named firm continued in the business until 1865. In 1853–54–55, they tried the experiment of exporting large quantities of it to Bremen, Germany, but found the shipping, commissions, and government

charges so expensive, that the business was considered unprofitable. In those days this tobacco, already incased, realized to the wholesale dealers, wrappers from 6 to 11 cents, and fillers from 4 to 5½ cents per pound. The farmer then received from 3 to 7 cents per pound: a very fine quality was sold for 9 cents. German orders were received for the tobacco seed of Pennsylvania at one time. It was gathered in York County, hermetically sealed, and sent to the city of Baltimore to a representative of the German Government, then located there, who sent it to his country.

The Tobacco Product.—From the few thousand pounds raised in the Jamestown Colony in 1815, tobacco has continued as an important product until to-day its production in the world reaches 1,500,000,000 pounds, and it has been estimated that 800,000,000 of people or one-half of the population of the globe use it in some form. There is no instance on record of an article that is unnecessary to the human race, to have gained such an extensive circulation in so short a time. It has grown to some extent now in every State and Territory in the Union, and is a staple in sixteen States, which produced in 1884 over 500,000,000 pounds. According to the census report of 1880, during the preceding year there were 27,566 acres planted in tobacco in Pennsylvania, which produced 36,943,272 pounds; of this amount Lancaster County produced 23,946,236 pounds, and had 16,992 acres planted. York County produced 5,753,766 pounds, and had 4,567 acres planted. This illustrates that they are the leading counties engaged in the cultivation of tobacco in this State. It is since 1879 that the great boom has taken place in this county. In 1881 there were about 10,000 acres planted. In 1840 the total production returned for the State was 225,018 pounds, of which York County produced 162,748 pounds, or about one-half of the entire crop. Lancaster County grew only 48,860 pounds. During the year 1845 there was a great increase in its cultivation, but the Mexican war the following year, caused the growth of wheat to be more remunerative, and the prices of tobacco declined for a time. Not a pound is reported for Lancaster County in 1850. The amount grown as reported in the census of that year in Pennsylvania, was 912,651 pounds. This was after the close of the Mexican war. York County again took the lead and is credited with a production of 418,555 pounds, nearly one-half of the entire amount. Lawrence County came next and Dauphin third. In the decade from 1849 to 1859 great strides were made, as the returns show for the census of 1860 the amount of 3,181,586 pounds in the State, an increase of 248 per cent in ten years; of this amount Lancaster County produced 63 per cent and has ever since remained in the lead. In the same year York County grew 695,405 pounds. The census of 1870 reports for the State 3,467,539 pounds; Lancaster produced two-thirds of all and York County 527,809 pounds. The census of 1880 shows a production of 36,943,272 pounds in the State, or an increase of 965 per cent in ten years. Of this amount York County grew 5,754,766 pounds on 4,507 acres. The crop has gradually increased since that year. Experience has caused great improvement in the cultivation and curing of it. The average price of the crop of 1879 was 10 cents per pound, but the range of prices was from 5 to 15 cents, depending on the skill exercised in curing and handling. The crop has increased from 10 to 25 per cent annually in York County.

Varieties Cultivated in York County.—The varieties of tobacco planted are the Connecticut Narrow Leaf, the Connecticut Broad Leaf, Hoover Leaf, Broad Leaf, Brooklyn Leaf, Valley Green, Kill Island, Glessner, Pennsylvania Seed Leaf, and during the past few years, the Havana Leaf. There are some other kinds named after individuals; whatever new kind is introduced, the distinctive characteristics are soon lost, and must be renewed with fresh seed every few years. Owing to climatic influences, all varieties eventually change their characteristics to what is known as a Pennsylvania Seed Leaf. Cuban tobacco has frequently been tried without success. In some of the lower townships, within the past two years, it produced and yielded very well. It is believed that stalks intended for seed should stand near each other, and not be scattered over a large tract. In that way they fertilize each other and produce prolific seed, true to the original variety. A southern exposure, facing the sun, is always preferred for a seed bed, and the same plant bed can be used several years in succession. The bed is prepared about April 1st, and the plants ready by the 1st of June. It is believed that early cut tobacco cures into a light color, because the juices dry out more rapidly, and the late-cut cures darker because it cures more slowly. For this reason much tobacco is planted after 10th of June.

Preparation of Ground.—Grass lands are preferred by some when plowed down in the

Fall; some prefer land on which corn was grown the year before, and thus avoid more the troublesome cut-worm. As a rule, any land that will produce wheat or corn, will grow tobacco. Sod or clayey soil should be manured in the Fall before plowing. Tobacco ground cannot be made too rich. According to circumstances from eight to twenty loads of manure to the acre is necessary. Well-rotted barn yard manure is preferable for tobacco to all other fertilizers. Tobacco buyers do not now take kindly to artificial fertilizers. They claim that stable manure produces a pure white ash, other fertilizers do not. Custom demands that quality now.

Planting.—When the ground is ready it is thrown into ridges three and a half to four feet apart, and the plants placed on indentations or "hills" twenty-two to twenty-eight inches apart. Plants should have four leaves, and the plants three or four inches across. Some farmers prefer planting on dry ground and watering the plant, which is costly. Most tobacco is planted immediately after a rain. The rootlets of the plants should be spread out and not squeezed together.

Cultivation.—The cultivation is a great care, and needs the closest attention. The disastrous cut-worm sometimes plays sad havoc which necessitates replanting. The shovel-plow is run twice between each row. The hoe is used for making near approaches to the plant and to pulverize the large clods near it. The utmost care is demanded while the plant is small. When the danger of the cut-worm has ceased the next great enemy is the tobacco worm. As the tobacco of this State is used almost entirely for cigars, the greatest care is necessary to prevent the ravages of this insect. No definite plans have been devised to rid a patch entirely of them, so hand-picking is resorted to. Poisons to kill the moths have been used, but not without some degree of danger. The hunting of the worms two or three times a week becomes necessary.

Topping and Suckering is the next work. Topping is done as soon as the blossom bud makes its appearance. Some top when the desired number of leaves have appeared. If the top is pinched out it will cause less bleeding than by cutting. Dry weather is unwelcome as topping comes on. If such weather occur, the process should be deferred. Most topping is done too high, and too many leaves left on the plant. This is owing to the cupidity of the grower. When this is done a season of drought produces "foxy" tobacco, as it is termed. Topping after a warm soaking rain is most advisable.

Cutting the Crop.—This is an important work and needs to be understood. Some years ago farmers let the plant get fully ripe. The careful grower has several ways of determining maturity. When the leaves assume different shades of color and become brittle and break when turned over easily, the plant has matured and should be cut. Of late years much tobacco has been cut when on the point of ripening. This tobacco cures with a darker shade, and is preferred by some. Fashion, as it were, sometimes demands a dark shade, which can be produced by early cutting. It is considered imprudent to cut immediately after a rain, as the gum or resin secreted by the numerous hair-like glands is dissolved and in a measure washed off.

The hanging of tobacco, housing, stripping and bulking, preparing for market and packing are all important parts of the process which need to be carefully understood. Space will not permit to discuss them here.

Does Tobacco impoverish the soil?—Scientific agriculturists now assert that tobacco, though a voracious feeder, does not make heavier drafts on the soil than other farm crops. No soil in York County, even in the river districts, has been worn out by it, after twenty years of continuous raising. It is even asserted that the land where it is cultivated is growing richer. Where careless farming prevails the case might be different. Tobacco stalks themselves are excellent fertilizers. They should be thrown on manure piles or plowed under. Yard scraps are now used by experienced raisers with great success. A few planters are accustomed to throwing a handful of hen manure wherever a plant is set. It has a tendency to burn the tender plants, especially during a dry season. Phosphates suit some soils, but are considered objectionable by tobacco buyers.

Physical Features.—South-eastern Pennsylvania is peculiarly adapted to the growth of tobacco, for which reason the culture of it is destined to increase in York County. It being a profitable crop, is another reason for the increase. Our county has some of the best soil in the State for tobacco. Mesozoic sandstone of the upper end of the county by proper fertilization produces an excellent quality. The alluvial soil along the streams is admirably adapted, the limestone of the center and the eozoic chlorite slates of the lower end are noted for their strength and durability. The depth of the soil varies in different places, but they re-

spond freely to manurial applications, whether natural or artificial, making it well suited for tobacco. The statement for many years made that the limestone land produces a finer quality of tobacco than any other, is somewhat discredited. The white ash, so desirable in the cigar, is due, it is claimed, to the mode of farming and curing. The quality of tobacco sometimes depends on the season; at times the best and purest kind grows on sandstone soil. The moist atmosphere that prevails along large streams, the numerous fogs, the low-lying situations, and the rich, alluvial deposits of soil, make the river sections especially fruitful of this valuable product. Island lands are therefore valuable. The climate is well suited. The summer heat is prolonged late in autumn, and frosts rarely occur before October in this county, giving ample time for the tobacco to mature, even though some is planted as late as July.

The Cigar Industry.—No other single industry employs so many persons in York County as the manufacturers of cigars. In certain sections whole communities are almost entirely dependent upon it for a livelihood, and in those places a depression in the trade is a cause of great inconvenience. Many millions of cigars are annually made. The rapid increase of tobacco culture has stimulated this allied industry. It must be considered beneficial in this respect, that it affords employment to many people.

THE YORK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The project of forming an Agricultural Society in York County, was first considered at a public meeting held in the court house on November 22, 1851, the object of the society being, "to foster and improve agriculture, horticulture and the domestic and household arts." The first regular meeting of the society was held January 5, 1852, at which officers and managers were elected. The first exhibition was held October 5, 6 and 7, 1853, on the Public Common in the Borough of York, and resulted in a net profit of $3,000. The second exhibition was held in 1854, and resulted in a loss, the receipts not covering expenses by $110. No exhibition was held in 1855, in which year the present location was purchased, originally containing but seven acres and fifty-one perches, but which has gradually been enlarged by purchase, so that at this time fourteen acres are enclosed. The cost of the original tract was $2,057,24, the value of the present $50,000. Since 1855, with the exception of the years of our civil war, viz.: 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864 (during part of which years the grounds were used by the government, and troops were quartered on them), annual exhibitions have been held, up to the present year (1885), which marks the 28th, and now the society distributes in premiums and expenses annually about $6,000. The following gentlemen have been president: John Evans, Esq., from the organization of the society, to the date of his death, early in the year 1876; Dr. W. S. Roland, for the years 1876, 1877, 1878; Prof. S. B. Heiges, for the year 1879; Michael Schall, for the years 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1885. The following have been secretaries: Dr. W. S. Roland, from the organization to 1876; Hon. A. H. Glatz, 1876–79; E. Chapin, Esq., 1880–85. The following have served as treasurer: William Wagner, 1852–55; Charles Weiser, 1856–58; George A. Heckert, Esq., 1859–83; W. S. Roland, 1883 and 1884; Charles S. Weiser, 1885.

The profits of the exhibition have always been expended in the improvement of the grounds and buildings, and now this organization can boast of as compact and well arranged ground as any similar organization in the country, and is free from debt. The race track is but one third of a mile in circuit, which is the only objection to the present site. Unfortunately the grounds are surrounded by streets and roads, and it is nearly impossible to secure the additional land which seems necessary for the future use of the society. The influence of the society has been abundantly manifested, and the advantages offered by the society, have been profitably appreciated by the farmers, as is evidenced by the improved grade of stock now held by them over those used and kept thirty years ago; and in improved methods of farming. The annual exhibitions not only furnish the exhibitor the means of calling attention to new labor-saving methods, fertilizers, farm machinery and stock, but also serve as an annual re-union, as it were, of friends and relations, who meet and discuss questions mutually interesting, arising out of past experiences in farming. The attendance has always been large, and on Thursdays of Fair week, the citizens of the borough always expect the streets to be crowded. Various estimates have been made of the usual crowds on that day, from 13,000 to 22,000. The great success of the exhibitions of this society are largely due to the efficient and active interest taken by John Evans, Esq., who for a quarter of a century was the president of

the corporation. A large exhibitor himself, he never accepted a premium, although hundreds of dollars had been awarded him by the judges.

HANOVER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Hanover Agricultural Society was organized in September, 1884, by electing Stephen Keefer, president; R. M. Wirt, vice president; M. O. Smith, secretary; Joseph G. Keagy, treasurer. The directors, including the president and vice-president, were William Boadenhamer, W. C. Stick, H. Y. Sprenkle. George Bowman, David Newcomer, H. J. Lilly, George A. Long, L. P. Brockley and E. H. Hostetter. Twenty-eight acres of land were purchased to the right of the York Road, adjoining the borough limits, at a cost of $275 an acre; including land, buildings and all needed improvements the amount expended by the association was $15,000. In 1885 two acres of the land were sold.

In the early part of June, 1885, an exhibition was held under the management of W. C. Stick. On this occasion there was a large attendance of people.

The regular annual fair was held in September of this year (1885).

It is thoroughly believed that this fair will be of inestimable value to the rich agricultural section around that interesting town. For many years Hanover has been known as a prominent place for the purchase and sale of fine horses.

At a recent election John R. Bittinger, A. Schmidt, J. H. Schmuck and H. W. Parr have been elected directors to fill positions of those who retired.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE founder of the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was an ardent advocate of schools and education in general. The class of settlers. who represented the Society of Friends in this county, established schools soon after the settlement was formed. They were kept in the meeting houses at first. The Quakers deeply cherished the thoughts and opinions of their great prototype, William Penn. Among the many circular letters he sent to them, one contained the following forcible sentences: "Nothing weakens kingdoms like vice. It is the enemy of wisdom and religion. If we would preserve our government, we must endear education to our people. The government is a trustee for the youth of the kingdom." The intelligent Friends, some of whom were prominent in the administration of affairs at the time of the first settlement of this county, filled the desires of Penn by encouraging education.

The Scotch-Irish, who by nature were an educating people, also brought the church and school with them. Parochial schools, similar to those established in Scotland during the latter part of the seventeenth century, were organized here.

The first German churches also had parochial schools, yet no systematic effort was made to improve the schools among the Germans in Pennsylvania until 1751, when Michael Schlatter was sent to this country on that mission and did noble work. A plan was laid by some noblemen of Europe, for the instruction of the Germans and their descendants in Pennsylvania; consequently, through the efforts of Rev. Muhlenberg on the part of the Lutherans, and Rev. Schlatter on the part of the German Reformed people, parochial schools were very early established in this county and State. These schools continued in force until the present century.

In addition to these parochial schools, private schools were established in places remote from churches or meeting houses.

SOME EARLY SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

The names of some of these early teachers and schools are mentioned elsewhere, and frequently appear in the township history. Rev. John Andrews, an Episcopal clergyman, afterward provost of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, beginning about 1770 and continuing during the Revolutionary period, taught in York the first classical school west of the Susquehanna River, an important fact in history, and like the Rev. Mr. Dobbins, who opened a similar school in the Marsh Creek settlement, Gettysburg, was a gentleman of great force of character. Both these schools were then in York County, Adams not being separated until 1800. While Andrews eagerly taught the rising generation of the better class of people in and around York to con the pages of Latin, Greek and the higher mathematics, Dobbins was doing a noble work for the Scotch-Irish of Marsh Creek. The former trained the minds of many of the early lawyers of the York bar, and some of the early clergy. At least sixty of Dobbins' pupils became profes-

sional men, and twenty became ministers of the gospel. Rev. Andrews removed from York; Rev. Dobbins died in this county, his remains were interred in the Lower' Marsh Creek burying ground near the town of Gettysburg, and the old stone building known as the "Dobbins property", in which he taught, is still standing in the suburbs of the town. These were representative men, who labored zealously and earnestly among our ancestors, to mold the facile minds of the young, in those early days, that they might become the ideal prototypes after which they were created.

The teachers of York County, in its early history, especially of the rural districts, were varied in character and ability. They remained longer, however, in one locality in many instances than teachers now do. Thomas Garrettson taught twenty-three years in succession, at the Newberry Friends' meeting house, in a school kept up by that denomination. He was a mild-mannered, genial gentleman, who generally controlled the boys by moral suasion, and his influence was long felt and not yet lost to tradition. William Underwood, the first clerk of the Warrington Friends meeting, was also the first teacher in that section, beginning in 1740. Zephaniah Underwood and his brother, Elihu, were men of equal merit and influence among the Warrington Quakers, before and during the Revolution. John Peter Streher taught the children of the first emigrants to Dover Township in 1758, and after. An educated German, Ludwig Kraft, as early as 1744, began twenty years of continuous work among the early settlers on the banks of the Codorus, at York, when the town contained less than three hundred inhabitants. His school was organized by the celebrated Michael Schlatter. Rev. David Candler, who organized the "Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Conewago Settlement" (now Hanover), taught a school in his log church and schoolhouse, as early as 1738, near the present site of Hanover. After his death in 1744, John Frederick Wildbahn became the instructor of the youths of that settlement. He also ministered to the spiritual wants of the first German settlers of the community. Bartholomew Maul, from 1735 to 1770, taught the early Lutherans in York.

Among the Scotch-Irish, from the time of their emigration, schools were established and supported. The oldest one known was in the First Presbyterian Church, then a log building at the Union of Scott's Run with the Muddy Creek. It was in operation before 1750. Schools were supported and considerable advancement made, at the Presbyterian churches of Guinston, Chanceford, Round Hill and Center. A classical school was opened at the Slate Ridge Church during the latter part of the last century. It was taught by the pastor. Among the pupils were the following persons, who afterward became distinguished American citizens: U. S. Senator James Ross of Pennsylvania; Judge Hugh Brackenridge, and the late Senator Rowan, of Kentucky.

Jacob Goering, who became a Lutheran clergyman of rare ability and power, was born of German parents in Chanceford Township in 1755, upon attaining his manhood, became a successful teacher in his own district.

The people of Hopewell tell many a quaint story of "Jimmy" McCandless, the poet, fiddler, justice and schoolmaster, known throughout the entire "lower end", three-fourths of a century ago. "Jimmy" Cabot, of the village of Liverpool, was a similar personage about the same time. Lawrence Frost was a successful teacher in "Newberry meeting" long before the Revolution. Elisha Hammond and Isaac Kirk, before 1800, taught at Lewisberry; Hervey Hammond, the son of the former, and Jacob Kirk, the first county superintendent, and the son of the latter, both followed in the footsteps of their ancestors, and were noted teachers of the same vicinity. John McLaughlin, in 1810, taught the first purely English school in Hanover, partly on the Lancastrian plan. The old Monaghan Church, now the Dillsburg Presbyterian church, had a parochial schoolhouse connected with it, which in 1809, was a very old building. In 1783, John Beals, was a teacher of this school, and was followed by William Bowman. Samuel J. Kirkwood, now the distinguished ex-cabinet officer, under President Garfield and ex-governor of Iowa, taught in Hopewell Township early in life. The old school house of Jefferson is still in existence, as is the one at Stone Church near by, erected in 1788. The following advertisement, published in 1771, illustrates that all teachers were not exemplary characters.

> RAN AWAY, a servant man, who had followed the occupation of a schoolmaster, much given to drinking and gambling. One cent reward is offered.

Well authenticated tradition speaks of many knights of the rod and ferrule, who held power by "switch suasion" in different localities during the early history of our county. To another class the following quotation, from one of the world's greatest poets, would apply:

"Beside yon straggling fence that skirts the way,
With blossomed furze, unprofitably gay,
There, in his noisy mansion skilled to rule,
The village master taught his little school.
A man severe he was, and stern to view;
I knew him well and every truant knew;
Well had the boding tremblers learned to trace
The day's disasters in his morning face;
Full well they laughed with counterfeited glee
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he;
Full well the busy whisper, circling round,
Conveyed the dismal tidings when he frowned
Yet he was kind, or, if severe in aught,
The love he bore to learning was in fault;
The village all declared how much he knew—
'Twas certain he could write and cipher too;
Lands he could measure, terms and tides presage,
And e'en the story ran that he could gauge.
In arguing, too, the parson owned his skill,
For e'en, though vanquished, he could argue still;
While words of learned length and thundering sound,
Amazed the gaping rustics ranged around;
And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew,
That one small head could carry all he knew.
But past is all his fame. The very spot
Where many a time he triumphed is forgot,"

BOOKS USED AND MODES OF TEACHING.

In the primitive days our history among the Germans and in their parochial schools, books, imported from their native country, were used. About 1800 and later, many of the German susbcription schools were taught by Scotch-Irish and English Quaker schoolmasters. The schools, under the direction of the "Friends' monthly meetings," at Warrington and Newberry, were regularly kept up for three-fourths of a century, and had a good record. The kindly persuasive manner and the gentle dispositions of these good old teachers of the past, are still deeply cherished in the minds of some of the old citizens of the neighborhoods in which they taught. How carefully they tried to con the inviting pages of Webster's, Comly's, Cobbe's spellers; Emerson's, Pike's, Park's and Daboll's arithmetics; Murray and Kirkham's grammar; the English Reader and the Introduction; frequently the New Testament, any history of the United States, or history of any country that might chance to have found its way into the scanty library of the early settlers. The competitive spelling match always gave rise to much interest, and taught the early youths the whole of the speller, possibly much better than spelling is now taught in many schools. There always was a great rivalry in attempting to acquire a knowledge of this art, and he or she who was the "best speller" in a community, was a local hero or heroine, as great in importance to the immediate vicinity as Washington to the nation at large. Teaching the spelling of words, without understanding their meaning, is of little value, consequently outside of the emulation it brought about and the amusement it afforded, the value derived may not have been great.

There always was great rivalry in the study of arithmetic, and often a healthy spirit of emulation was inculcated. To go "through the book," and have all the "sums" copied, in a large book, specially prepared for the purpose, before any other schoolmate could do it, was considered a meritorious victory. Thus the one who could "cipher the best" in a community, was a person for whom there was much admiration. Until the invention of steel pens, and for several years after this event, in this section the quill was the common instrument of writing. Metallic pens were unknown, and it was an important item for a teacher to know how to make a good quill pen. It is now one of the lost arts, but if we are to judge from the appearance, neatness and accuracy of some of the writing of our ancestors, done by a quill, in contrast with much writing now done with the metalic pen, it is a pity that quill-pen-making is a lost art. An attractively executed old document has come into the hands of the writer. It contains all the problems of an old English arithmetic, copied carefully and systematically on old style paper, made in book form. If Elihu Underwood, who executed this book in the year 1769, at the school adjoining the "Warrington meeting-house," was not a local hero, he ought to have been considered one. His father, Zephaniah, for many years a famous teacher among the Quakers during the Revolutionary period, and Elihu Underwood became one of the first trustees of the York County academy in 1789.

The old fashioned log school houses had the writing desks almost invariably arranged along the side walls of the school houses. These desks were used for writing purposes only. In most cases the writing was done in books made at home by parents or pupils. The first writing exercise was a straight mark, then a single curve, next a double curve, and the letters taken singly, beginning with "o" and following with simpler ones. Large hand was first taught, then small hand. The teacher made pens and "set the copies." For the latter, quaint precepts were used. How many times has the reader as well as his father and grandfather seen the following: "Command you may your Mind from Play." "A Man of Words and not of Deeds, is like a Garden full of Weeds," "Desire wisdom from Experience." In the first log houses, windows were made by having the space between the logs cut wider and narrow sash

inserted. Thus one window sometimes was made to extend along nearly one whole side of the building. Before glass had become plenty, oiled paper was used. On this, truant boys would often place crude hieroglyphics. Indeed such demoralizing tendencies have not yet entirely disappeared, to deface these temples of learning by impure chirography.

THE LENGTH OF THE SCHOOL TERM.

At the church schools and some subscription schools, in many places the session was longer than the present common school term. In 1806 the one adjoining Slate Ridge Presbyterian Church was kept open for nine months. The records of a school near Spring Forge show that in 1810 it was in session ten months of the year. A school was kept eight months of the year, 1803, in Fairview Township by the father of the first county superintendent. But these long terms were rather the exception than the rule, as in general the school term was only three or four months of the year, from the time of first settlements until a uniform term was established by act of the legislature.

STATE LAWS.

From the time of the adoption of the State Constitution of 1790 to 1809, no legislative provision of a general nature was made in reference to public schools. During the latter year, an act was passed for the "gratuitous education of the poor." A report was made by township and ward assessors to the county commissioners, of all children between the ages of five and twelve years, whose parents were unable to provide for their education. These poor children were sent to the nearest school at the expense of the county. This law was repealed by the act of March 29, 1824, which provided that every township or borough should elect three "schoolmen," who should superintend the education of poor children in their respective districts. But each county might authorize the "schoolmen" to divide the township into school districts, and to establish schools at the expense of the township, to which all the children belonging to the districts, might be taught for three years, at any time between the ages of six and fourteen years. This law was applicable to the whole State, with a few exceptions. A few of the English speaking townships of York County accepted the provisions of this act. It was repealed in 1826, and the act of 1809 revived. By the act of April 2, 1831, the basis of a more efficient system was laid, under which certain moneys and powers were placed under the direction of Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Auditor General and Secretary of the Land Office.

The Act of 1834 establishing our present system of public schools, caused a great and exciting discussion in the legislature. Its final passage was considered a great triumph by its advocates. It was entitled "an act to establish a general system of education by common schools."

A convention of delegates assembled in York on Tuesday, November 4, 1834. Jacob Dietz was president and Daniel Small secretary. "Will this convention accept the provisions of the school law as passed in April of this year, and shall a tax be laid for the expenditure of each district?" was brought up for consideration.

Some of the delegates were sent to the convention by certain townships, with the special purpose of preventing its acceptance. The following-named persons voted in the affirmative, in the order given: Samuel Prowell, representing Fairview; Luther H. Skinner, Hanover; Jacob Emmitt, South Ward, York; Godlove Kane, North Ward, York; James H. Smith, Chanceford; Robert Gebby, Lower Chanceford; John Livingstone, Peach Bottom—yeas, seven. The names of those persons are now historic. The first affirmative vote was followed by applause by a few, and marks of disapproval by many delegates.

The county commissioner and the following-named delegates voted in the negative:

Commissioners.—Jacob Dietz, Samuel Harnish, John Shultz.

Delegates.—Christian Snyder, Manchester; John Walker, Warrington; Jacob Emig, Dover; Ezekiel Williams, Paradise; William Foster, Newberry; Jacob Weltzhoffer, Hellam; Jacob Feiser, Shrewsbury; Hugh McMullin, Monaghan; James Wallace, Hopewell; Thomas Brooks, Fawn; Abraham Burkholder, Franklin; Charles Diehl, Windsor; Samuel Johnson, Spring Garden; Henry Bowman, Heidelberg; Henry Berkheimer, Washington; John Wentz, Manheim; John Fitz, Sr., Codorus; John Kreber, Carroll; Henry Stover, Conewago—nays, twenty-two.

On motion, it was then resolved by the delegates who voted in the affirmative that the sum of $1,300 be raised by tax, agreeably to the provision of said act, to be apportioned among their respective districts, as follows:

York borough, south ward	$303 99	
" north ward	223 74	
		$528 28
Hanover		122 74
Chanceford		173 63
Lower Chanceford		138 50
Peach Bottom		81 52
Fairview		254 33
		$1,300 00

Resolved, That Saturday, the 22d. be the day in which the people meet in their respective districts, and decide by a majority of votes whether they will raise for the current year a sum in addition to that determined on by the delegates, as above stated.

The convention then adjourned.

On Thursday, May 28, 1835, a similar meeting of delegates was held in the commissioners' office, which resulted as follows:

Frederick Baugher, North Ward; Israel Gardner, South Ward; Henry Wirt, Hanover; Andrew Clarkson, Chanceford; John Livingstone, Peach Bottom; Stephen McKinley, Lower Chanceford; Dr. Benjamin Musser, Fairview; Joseph Willis, Newberry; Jesse Wheeler, Fawn—yeas, nine.

Commissioners.—Jacob Deitz, John Shultz, Christian Inners.

John McAllister, Hopewell; Henry Stover, Conewago; Henry Peter, York—nays, six.

Some districts were not represented.

Monday, May 2, 1836, the annual convention of the county commissioners and school delegates assembled at the court house. The following delegates attending produced their credentials, and took their seats.

Commissioners.—John Shultz, Christian Inners, Joseph Small.

Daniel Kraber, North Ward; Joseph McPherson, South Ward; John Stickel, Warrington; P. Williamson, Peach Bottom; John Thompson, Fairview; Joseph McCreary; Newberry; James E. Mifflin, Hellam; George Klinefelter, Shrewsbury; John Bush, Dover; Joseph Parks, Monaghan; William Allison, Hopewell; Robert Anderson, Fawn; Martin Carl, Franklin; Michael Paules, Windsor; Henry Leib, Heidelberg; John Grist, Washington; Daniel Bailey, Carrol; Luther H. Skinner, Hanover; Samuel Bear, West Manchester; Andrew Clarkson, Chanceford; Matthew McCall, Lower Chanceford.

On motion of Daniel Kraber it was then

Resolved, That a school tax be raised agreeably to the act of Assembly, entitled an act to establish a general system of education by common schools, and the supplement thereto.

The question being taken by yeas and nays, the vote was as follows:

Joseph Small, Daniel Kraber, Joseph McPherson, John Stickel, John Thompson, Joseph McCreary, James E. Mifflin, George Klinefelter, Joseph Parks, William Allison, Robert Anderson, Daniel Bailey, Luther Skinner, Jacob Feiser, Andrew Clarkson, Matthew McCall—yeas, seventeen.

John Shultz, Christian Inners, John Bush, Martin Carl, Michael Paules, Henry Leib, John Greist, Samuel Baer—nays, eight.

It will also be seen that the common school system was not very popular in the county generally. Of the nine votes cast by the county commissioners, at the three conventions, there is but one yea, that of Joseph Small. The delegates of the following districts voted to accept the system: Fairview, Hanover, Chanceford, Lower Chanceford, Peach Bottom and York borough. The next year Newberry and Fawn Townships were added to the list. At subsequent conventions many districts refused to send delegates. At the third and last convention, Warrington, Hellam, Shrewsbury, Monaghan, Hopewell, Carroll and Springfield accepted.

In many places bitter controversies arose, and great opposition was manifested in the efforts to establish schools. The remaining townships, with few exceptions, did not accept the system until after the passage of the act of 1848, which contained the following conditions: "That from and after the passage of this act, the common school system shall be held and taken to be adopted by the several school districts of this county." Heidelberg did not, however, accept until 1857; West Manheim in 1858, and Manheim in 1870. Attempts were made to vote down the system in some of the German townships. As time progressed, the new system was received with more favor. The examination of teachers was very imperfectly conducted by the school directors, or some person selected by them.

THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY.

In accordance with the act creating the office of county superintendent of schools, the incumbent to be elected for the term of three years by a majority of the school directors of the county assembled, the first meeting was held in the court house, June 5, 1854. There was a fair representation of the directors from those townships, which had accepted the common school system. Daniel Kraber, of York, was chosen president; J. H. Watkins and Jacob Greenfield, vice-presidents; John Finley, of Lower Chanceford, and A. A. Glatz, of Hellam, secretaries. There were four candidates named for the position, viz.: Jacob Kirk, Andrew Dinsmore, C. B. Wallace and D. M. Ettinger. The law gave the school directors assembled the power to estab-

lish the salary, which on this occasion was fixed at $500, whereupon all candidates withdrew, except Jacob Kirk, of the village of New Market, Fairview Township, and he was unanimously elected. Mr. Kirk was an exemplary gentleman, representing an intelligent Quaker family of the upper end. He had not been, however, a teacher for a number of years previous to his election, and was not specially prepared to surmount the obstacles in the way of establishing the school system in the county. Two reports were made by him to the secretary of the commonwealth, which officer then filled also the position of State superintendent of common schools. Mr. Kirk's first report was dated December 8, 1854, in which he felt encouraged to say that "the cause of common school education is becoming so interwoven with the interests and feelings of our people as to insure its prosperity." He suggested that the law be so amended as to authorize the school directors to purchase suitable books with the district funds. There were then 247 schools in the county under his supervision, 223 male and 37 female teachers; average salaries of males, $19.17; of females, $13.00. Number of pupils in all the schools, 13,652. There were twenty graded schools in York, and six in Hanover. His second report was made to Andrew G. Curtin, secretary of commonwealth and superintendent of common schools, dated "New Market, August 13, 1855." There were then 279 schools, and Mr. Kirk visited 240 of them. The average school term in the county was a little more than four months. The teachers, generally, he said, "were attentive and industrious, but there are some painful exceptions." The highest average salary, $28.75 per month, was paid in Wrightsville. Mr. Kirk resigned the position, after having served about one year, and G. C. Stair, editor of the *People's Advocate*, of York, was appointed to the position. He was familiarly known among his many friends as "Neighbor Stair." He was an ardent supporter of the cause of education, having used the columns of his paper to advance its interests. At the expiration of fifteen months, on account of failing health, he resigned, and Dr. A. R. Blair was appointed to fill the unexpired term.

The second triennial convention was held May 4, 1857; Judge Robert J. Fisher, was elected president, and Dr. G. L. Shearer of Dillsburg and Dr. H. G. Bussey of Shrewsbury, secretaries. There were fifty-six directors present. The salary was raised to $1,000 per annum, and Dr. Blair elected. During this administration, Heidelberg and West Manheim Townships accepted the school system, leaving Manheim the only non-accepting district.

In the year 1858, Hanover Borough, Hellam and Dover Townships, organized district insitutes and a union institute was formed by the teachers of Manchester, West Manchester and North Codorus. Twenty-three districts in the county adopted a uniform series of school books; outline maps were placed in 124 schools and twelve districts held institutes twice a month. Whole number of schools in county 310; average length of school term, four and one-half months. York had a nine months' term, Hanover eight, Lower Chanceford and Spring Garden six months. The law required but four months, and most districts did not exceed that number. The amount of tax levied was $42,235 for the entire county. During this term the York County Normal School was started.

The third convention for the election of a county superintendent was held May 7, 1860 V. K. Keesey, of York, was called to the chair. The salary remained unchanged and the incumbent in office, Dr. Blair, was reelected on first ballot over four competitors; at this session 111 directors were present. In 1862 Superintendent Blair entered the Union Army as a surgeon, and Daniel M. Ettinger was deputized to fill the balance of the term. In many townships in the year 1860, district superintendents made reports to the county superintendent.

Among those who reported encouraging progress were W. H. Bond of West Manchester, Henery Mosser of Fairview, Charles Mitzel of Codorus Township, William Linebaugh of Conewago, J. B. Baughman of Paradise, Daniel Rhodes of Manchester and Peter Heiges of Monaghan. Most of these gentlemen were the secretaries of their respective school boards. In 1863 Joseph Wickersham, of Newberry Township, reported that the district superintendency "had done much to improve the condition of our fifteen schools. A spirit of emulation has thus been encouraged."

The fourth convention assembled May 3, 1863. Judge Fisher was chairman, C. B. Wallace and S. J. Rouse secretaries. The salary remained $1,000. One hundred and six directors were present. D. M. Ettinger, S. G. Boyd, and S. B. Heiges were nominated; Mr. Heiges received a majority of the votes and was declared elected. He had been for a number of years previously a successful teacher in the county. For the year 1867 he reported

as follows: Public examinations, 45; applicants examined, 377; schools visited, 130; institutes held, 31; educational meetings, 18; days officially engaged, 200; miles traveled, 2,100. There were then 353 schools. During the civil war many of the most efficient teachers entered the Union Army. In the year 1867, about seventy pupils attended the Normal School conducted during the Spring and Summer months by county superintendent, S. B. Heiges, S. G. Boyd and George W. Heiges. At the next election, held in May, 1866, Mr. Heiges was unanimously re-elected and the salary raised to $1,500. In 1868, on account of sickness, he deputized George W. Heiges to serve the balance of the term.

The sixth convention assembled in May, 1869. Dr. B. F. Porter of Chanceford was elected president. At this meeting S. G. Boyd who had been an energetic teacher in the county, was elected County Superintendent without opposition at a salary of $1,500. In his first annual report Mr. Boyd announced that Wrightsville, in 1870, built a magnificent brick school building at a cost of $22,000, including lot on which it stood, and furniture. It is yet a noble monument to the enterprise of the town. During this year, Manheim Township accepted the school system and took advantage of the benefits which accrued from the State appropriation. He held that year, in the county, twenty-two institutes each two days in length. In the year 1871 the borough of York taking advantage of the act of 1867, and seeing the necessity of better local supervision, elected W. H. Shelley, Borough superintendent, and after this event the county superintendent had no further supervision of the York schools. The York High school was organized the same year. In 1871 Mr. Boyd was elected President of the Peach Bottom Railway and W. H. Kain was made deputy county superintendent.

At the seventh convention, held May, 1872, ninety-seven Directors were present. A. H. Glatz was chosen President; Wilson Grove, W. J. Arnold and Henry Fortenbaugh secretaries. The salary was reduced to $1,200 per annum. W. H. Kain was elected over two competitors. He was a graduate of Pennsylvania College and well fitted for the position. On March 28, 1873, the Legislature passed an act requiring the county commissioners of York County to provide and furnish an office for the use and accommodation of the county superintendent.

The eighth convention met in May, 1875, Rev. T. M. Crawford, presiding. W. J. Arnold and Dr. B. F. Porter, secretaries. The number of directors ninety-five. The nominees were W. H. Kain, A. W. Gray and George R. Prowell. Mr. Kain was re-elected. In his first annual report he stated that Spring Garden had the best built and best furnished school houses in the county. Fairview ranked next. In 1876 there were 410 schools in the county; average salary paid to male teachers was $33.50 per month and to female teachers $31.50 per month. There were 20,500 pupils attending public schools in the entire county, with an average attendance of 13,115. State appropriations $19,025; amount raised by taxation $127,482. The amount paid for teachers' salaries $73,381. Of the teachers 290 males and 120 females.

The ninth convention was held May 8, 1878. At this meeting, Lemuel Ross of Dillsburg was made president, and Capt. Magee, N. Z. Seitz, C. R. McConkey, Millard Blackford and Dr. James Gerry secretaries. There were seven candidates nominated. D. G. Williams was elected. Two hundred and six directors were present. During the previous winter the State Legislature had passed an act allowing the county superintendent a fixed compensation for each school under his supervision in the county. At the time of this election, there were 380 schools, exclusive of York Borough. The area of the county is 921 square miles, making the salary $1,671 per annum.

At the ninth triennial convention, which assembled in May, 1881, Capt. Magee of Wrightsville was chosen president; H. C. Smyser of Dillsburg and A. D. Thompson of Hopewell, secretaries. One hundred and sixty-eight directors formed the convention. The candidates were D. G. Williams, S. J. Barnett, J. P. Hays and Daniel Simon. Mr. Williams was re-elected.

On May 7, 1884, the tenth convention was presided over by B. Frank Koller of Shrewsbury, with William Heltzel of Hanover, H. C. Smyser of Dillsburg, and Capt. Magee of Wrightsville, as secretaries. One hundred and eighty-five directors voted. The candidates were D. G. Williams, H. C. Brenneman, D. J. Barnett, M. H. Seitz, D. H. Gardner, J. P. Hays and Jacob Smith. Mr. Williams was again re-elected, and is the present efficient county superintendent

There are now 397 schools, and the salary is $1,786.50 per annum. Since 1854 one hundred and six permanent certificates have been granted by the school department at Harrisburg to teachers in York County. There are 144 frame and 220 brick schoolhouses in the county. The last of the old-time

log houses has disappeared. But a number of those now standing are reported unfit for use.

THE COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The first session of the county institute assembled in the court-house, in York, on Saturday, December 23, 1854. According to an account of said meeting in the York *Gazette*, the following teachers and directors were present: Teachers—John Taylor, Daniel Klinefelter, Solomon Meyers, J.N. Taylor, Ephraim Trimmer, Aaron Trimmer, Jonas Deisinger, George M. Ettinger, J. M. Aldinger, W. H. Jordon, L. Haney, S. S. Mathews, John Keller, E. Keller, J. E. Kline, Daniel Beitzel, W. F. Davis, C. A. Ebert, G. Scheffer, W. H. Bond, J. M. G. Wiseman, Zachariah Rudy, Michael Galligher, Charles Alexander, Henry S. Bear, Martin L. Duhling, and John Conoway. Directors—Jacob Dehuff, Windsor; E. Garretson, Spring Garden; William Diehl, Seven Valley; Jacob Falcomer, Pine Hill; David Smyser, West Manchester; Dr. W. S. Roland, Alexander J. Frey, J. Jessop, William Sayres, and Dr. A. R. Blair, all of York. In the absence of the county superintendent, Dr. Roland was called to the chair, William Diehl and David Smyser were chosen vice presidents; J. W. Graham and Dr. A. R. Blair, secretaries. The institute passed an elaborate set of resolutions, with an exhaustive preamble, complaining bitterly of the same evils that still beset the system. It was resolved to call another county convention of teachers and directors on Thursday, January 25, 1855, which meeting lasted till Saturday noon, of the same week, and was addressed by Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes and Rev. Charles Martin. From this small beginning the county institute has grown in importance and influence. It is now acknowledged to be a strong lever in supporting and encouraging a healthful educational feeling in the county. Since the legislative act has been passed requiring all boards of education of the public schools to allow the teachers full time for attending the Institute, nearly every teacher in the county is regularly in attendance for the entire week. The sessions are held annually, and continue for five days. Some of the ablest instructors and lecturers in the country are selected.

A large number of the citizens of York Borough and the county attend these annual meetings, and Institute week is looked forward to with great interest. The State annually appropriates $200 to its benefit.

YORK BOROUGH SCHOOLS.

The town of York was laid out in 1741, but before this time parochial schools were opened in connection with the "Evangelical Lutheran Church of Codorus," now Christ's Lutheran. A school was opened in 1735. Barthol Maul was teacher. The German Reformed people also had a parochial school in connection with their church, which was opened about the same time. Ludwig Kraft was teacher in 1740, and for many years later. These two schools and others of a similar character, were kept in operation for many years. There were subscription schools in force at different times, but no accurate history of their work can be written, on account of insufficient data. Rev. John Andrews, an Episcopal clergyman, conducted a Latin school in York, previous to the Revolutionary War. It was still in operation in 1785, and enjoyed a good patronage. John Dobbins, W. H. Brown, D. B. Prince, Roger Dougherty and John A. Wilson, were successful teachers of private and classical schools before the common school law was passed.

THE ACT OF 1834.

After the passage of this act, considerable trouble was manifested.

At a public meeting, in the court house, in November, 1835, notwithstanding the most violent opposition, it was resolved, by a considerable majority, that an experiment should be made of the advantages, offered by the law of the preceding year. As the greater part of business, in those days, was conducted on principles of barter or trade, it was doubted by many whether any tax could be collected for school purposes. Many resisted the payment of tax as long as possible, and the collector's duty was far more burdensome, and much less lucrative, than in these modern times. The only compensation of the treasurer was exoneration from militia duty, while the maledictions of rich and poor alike were heaped upon the collector. The following are the names of the first directors, elected under the provisions of the law of 1834: Daniel Kraber, Frederick Baugher, John Voglesong, Dr. T. N. Haller, Jacob Laumaster, James Chalfant, Joseph Garretson, C. A. Morris, Dr. Alexander Small, Dr. Luke Rouse, Jacob Emmett, and James Myers.

The borough, from the organization of the school system, was divided into two wards for school purposes, viz.; North and South, which division continues to the present time in the purchase, ownership and sale of school property, or erection of new buildings, a separate and distinct tax being levied in each ward for this purpose.

Daniel Kraber, served as an active member of the school board, from the time of his first election until his death, a period of forty-four years. William Sayres was the first tax-collector under the law of 1834, and subsequently for a number of years a director.

Among those who taught private schools, previous to 1834, may be mentioned: Lewis Miller, J. Hartrick, Michael Bentz, Henry M. Skelton, Abner Thomas, Patrick McDermott, Emanuel Spangler, John Smith, James B. White and daughter, Robert W. Long, Howard Gilbert, Mrs. Beard, Mrs. Davis, and Mrs. Montgomery. Very few schools at this time were taught by female teachers.

The teachers who were in service immediately before the adoption of the law of 1834, were at once employed under the new system, and the directors, in their respective wards, appointed the following teachers: Sarah Jones, Ann Love, Lydia Love, Sarah White, Jane White, Margaret Hunter, Joseph McPherson, Samuel R. McAlister, G. J. Joint and wife, Patrick McGuigan, Robert W. Long, Benjamin Ziegler, Malona Gowin.

Of these teachers, Miss Ann Love continued in the employ of the board until December 19, 1870, when her resignation was reluctantly accepted, after a service of thirty-four years. In a graphic manner she narrated many interesting incidents in the educational work of those early years. Patrick McGuigan taught in the public schools during thirty-two years (1836–1868), and died while in service.

DIRECTORS.

Beginning with 1837, the following appear in regular succession, as members of the board in North ward, down to the present time: George Lauman, John G. Campbell, Peter McIntyre, Rev. J. G. Capito, John J. Cochran, William Sayres, George A. Heckert, Thomas E. Cochran, Henry L. Fisher, W. Latimer Small, C. B. Wallace, Joseph Smyser, John M. Brown, Dr. A. R. Blair, Henry Lanius, Dr. E. H. Pentz, Rev. W. B. Raber, George Meredith, John Demuth, Samuel M. Barnitz, Rev. A. H. Lochman, Alexander J. Frey, George C. Stair, John Gibson, Israel Loucks, T. K. White, Rev. J. C. Smith, James Kell, W. H. Griffith, David E. Small, Clay E. Lewis, Dr. Jacob Hay, Arthur King, J. B. Rupp, Dr. C. A. Eisenhart, Dr. B. F. Spangler, Rueben Hildebrand and F. Beck.

Frederick Baugher served continuously from the first election, held in 1836, until 1859, a period of thirty three years.

Charles A. Morris, whose name is also found in the first board, served ten years (1836–1846), and, on February 1, 1847, he was appointed superintendent of the schools of the North ward. He served in that capacity, without compensation, during five consecutive years, and, on his retirement, received the very hearty acknowledgments of the board, for the efficient and faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

The following names constitute a list of members of board of directors in the South ward, who served in regular succession from 1847, to the present time: N. P. Buckley, Alexander Hay, Jacob Welsh, Dr. J. W. Kerr, P. Frank, Dr. W. S. Roland, Joseph Root, George Oaks, David Small, V. K. Keesey, David Laumaster, George A. Barnitz, W. C. Chapman, Hon. D. Durkee, William Beitzel, James Adams, William A. Good, Samuel D. Spangler, Abraham D. Forry, Dr. William Johnston, E. G. Smyser, Lewis Carl, Dr. T. N. Haller, Dr. Luke Rouse, William Frysinger, S. Oswald, G. K. Kane, Michael Bentz, David F. Williams, Joseph Garretson, Joseph W. Jessup, Dr. A. R. Blair, Hon. R. J. Fisher, Rev. J. O. Miller, M. B. Spahr, John B. Welsh, Alexander Duncan, William H. Albright, Herman Noss, George W. Reever, Zachariah Dugan, George W. Strubinger, Jacob Erney, James G. Cameron, J. M. Deitch, W. E. Patterson, Alexander Spangler, F. F. Buckingham, Adam S. Pflieger, and Dr. S. J. Rouse. D. K. Noell, George P. Smyser and J. Frank Gable.

Many of the members of the board, both from the North and South wards, were reelected a number of terms successively.

In the year 1849, efforts were made to secure a uniformity of text books in the borough.

On December 13, 1836, certificates of teachers were ordered "not to be received, unless they qualify themselves to teach geography and grammar."

As early as June 25, 1836, it was directed that the schools should be kept open nine months of the year.

On August 18, 1837, a separate school was established for colored children at the expense of the borough—both wards uniting for this purpose. This school has been continued separate and distinct to the present time, with James L. Smallwood as teacher, who has served continuously nearly twenty years.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The first school buildings were rude structures. In most instances, even in town, they were small, with unsuitable furniture and poorly ventilated. The board of education

did not own any school property until 1838. Before this time small rooms were rented wherever they could best be obtained. Previous to 1870, many of the buildings in use were unfit. The Central School building, King Street, erected in 1850 at a cost of $2,200, was very acceptable. In 1868 Duke Street building was erected, at a cost of $5,100. The High School building, in 1872, costing $41,796; the same year, West King Street building, costing $11,868; in 1875, Cherry Street building, costing $11,500. Since then several other new and handsome school-houses have been erected. For the year 1884, the valuation of school property in York is estimated at $125,000. The expenditure for school purposes were $34,513, and the State appropriation $3,593.

THE BOROUGH SUPERINTENDENCY.

From the time of passage of the act, creating the office of county superintendent of schools in 1854, until the year 1871, the schools of York were under the supervision of that officer. The field of labor was too extensive for him to devote much special attention to York. S. G. Boyd, then the superintendent of the county, urged upon the York board of education the necessity of taking advantage of the act allowing them to elect a borough superintendent, a part of whose salary would be paid by State appropriations. The board being composed of gentlemen of intelligence and enterprise, passed a resolution accepting the provisions of the act; and at once elected W. H. Shelly, borough superintendent, by a unanimous vote. He was formerly from York, but at that time was professor of languages in Albion College, Michigan, was thoroughly prepared to fill the honorable and responsible position, and has held it continuously, with great credit to himself and great benefit to the schools since his first election. The schools, fifty-five in number, are now thoroughly graded, and are under effective management.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

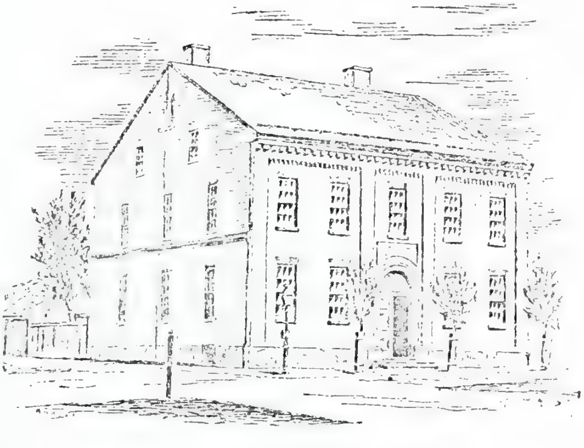
The High School was organized in 1870 with the Borough superintendent as principal, and Miss Mary Kell, assistant. She still occupies that position, and is a faithful and devoted teacher. Since its organization the following additional persons have occupied positions in this school in order named: George R. Prowell, S. B. Heiges, C. F. Chamberlain, Kolee Preston, A. Wanner and H. C. Brenneman. At present Mr. Wanner is principal, Mr. Brenneman and Miss Kell, assistants. The school numbers 120 pupils, and graduates a class every year.

TEACHERS.

Since the year 1834, the time of the adoption of the public school system, about 250 different teachers have been employed. A number of them continued in the same position for many years. William Kraber, who served continuously for twenty-two years, for a long time teaching advanced grades, died in 1869. Miss Rebecca Welshans, who died in April, 1876, had taught in York thirty years. Miss Rebecca Kraber, who died in 1872, had taught twenty-four years. D. M. Ettinger, the surveyor and mathematician, did good service for fourteen years in York schools, and afterward was professor of mathematics in York County Academy.

THE BOROUGH INSTITUTE.

One of the efficient agencies for promoting the cause of education in the community is the Teachers' Institute, which meets twice each month. At its sessions, topics pertaining to the science and art of teaching are discussed, and much benefit thereby derived.



THE YORK COUNTY ACADEMY.

At the foot of Beaver Street, in York, stands the historic old York County Academy, within whose sacred walls many incidents have transpired, dear to the hearts of a great number of persons of all ages and conditions in life. For nearly three-fourths of a century, it was the only educational institution, of any continued reputation in the county in which the higher branches were taught.

The land on which it is located was lot No. 636 in the original plat of the town of York. In 1777 Conrad Leatherman became the owner of it. In 1785 he sold it to St.

John's Protestant Episcopal Church of York. Rev. John Campbell, then rector of this church, obtained the sum of $5,000 toward building an academy on this lot and a rectory on the adjoining one. The academy building was erected in 1787. The same building, with a few slight changes, is still standing and continues to be used. On September 20, 1787, it was incorporated with the Episcopal Church, to which the institution was then attached. The distinguished Revolutionary soldier, Col. Thomas Hartley, was president of the board of managers; Robert Hettrick, secretary; Henry Miller, treasurer; Hon. James Smith, Col. David Grier, William Harris and Rev. Mr. Henderson, visitors. March 1, 1788, Rev. James Armstrong, who afterward was rector of St. John's Church, became the first teacher of the English department and principal of the academy. He was required to teach reading, writing and mathematics. The price of tuition to the children of the town and county was 40 shillings; strangers and their children, £3 per annum. The corporation engaged to make up any deficiency in the gross proceeds below £70. Mr. Robert Hettrick was engaged at the same time to teach the Latin, Greek and French languages, rhetoric, experimental philosophy, geography, astronomy and history. Rev. John Campbell was appointed to teach moral philosophy and divinity. He was considered the principal of the school.

By a second act of the State legislature, approved March 1, 1799, the academy was tendered as a public school for York County by the rector, church wardens, and vestrymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in whom the property by the previous act was vested. By this second act, all right and title to said buildings and grounds were conveyed to and vested in "the trustees of the York County Academy." By specification in the act, it was established as a "school or academy for the education of youth, in the learned and foreign languages, in the useful arts, sciences, and literature."

Under the specifications of this charter, it became a representative institution for the education of the young of all denominations in the county of York, and twenty-one trustees were appointed as follows: Rev. John Campbell, rector of the York Episcopal Church; Rev. Jacob Goering, pastor of the York Lutheran Church; Rev. Robert Cathcart, pastor of the Presbyterian Church; Daniel Wagner, Col. Thomas Hartley, Hon. James Smith, signer of the Declaration of Independence; Hon. John Edie of York; Gen. John Clark, Dr. Jacob Hay, Sr., Judge Jacob Barnitz and Sheriff Conrad Laub, of York; Hon. Jacob Rudisill, of Hanover; Elihu Underwood, of Warrington; William Ross, of Chanceford; Col. Michael Smyser, of West Manchester; William Paxton, of Newberry; Philip Gossler, of York; William McClean, William Scott, John Black and George Bard, of that portion of York now embraced in Adams County.

These were "declared to be one body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession in deed and law, as the trustees of the York County Academy." The constitution can be changed by the legislature only. A grant of $2,000 was made by the State in the act of incorporation, and the sum was paid over to the trustees, November 10, 1800. A provision was made by the act that beneficiaries, not exceeding seven, should be admitted, on application, not to continue longer than two years.

Hon. James Smith served as president of the board of trustees until 1800, when, on account of the infirmities of age, he resigned and John Edie was elected.

The funds granted by the State were invested in United States stocks, and, by judicious management, have afforded sufficient income to keep up the necessary repairs on building and ground to the present time.

On January 28, 1801, Mr. McMurray was appointed teacher in the academy at a salary of £130. Tuition per year, in common English branches, $8; higher branches, $16. An invitation was published to poor people, to send their children gratis.

Robert Adrain was appointed teacher at this time, and girls were admitted as pupils. The following minute occurs, October 21, 1801, at the close of a public examination of the school: "The pupils exhibited evidence of great improvement, and the teachers, as well as the pupils, have obtained the approbation of the board." Examinations were held, first quarterly, then semi-annually, and afterward were continued annually.

The following-named persons, in addition to several charter members, served as trustees in regular succession to the present time: Henry Miller, David Cassat, Esq., Ralph Bowie, Dr. John Morris, Andrew Robinson, Josiah Updegraff, Dr. Maxwell McDowell, William Barber, William Nes, Thomas Taylor, George Small, J. Kelly, Rev. George Schmucker, Charles A. Branitz, Rev. Lewis Mayer, Dr. William McIlvaine, John Schmidt, C. A. Morris, W. Ash, Dr. John Fisher, Gen. Jacob Spangler, Rev. James R. Riley, H. Spangler, Philip Smyser, H. B. Wentz, Samuel Wag-

ner, Hon. Daniel Durkee, James B. Webb, George S. Morris, Richard Rush, Philip A. Small, James S. Connellee, Jacob Emmitt, Jacob Barnitz, Charles Weiser, John Voglesong, John Evans, Capt. Donaldson, Jacob Spangler, Peter McIntyre, Dr. H. McClellan, Solomon Oswald, Eli Lewis, Dr. T. N. Haller, Thomas E. Cochran, J. G. Campbell, Dr. Jacob Hay, Hon. A. J. Glossbrenner, Rev. C. W. Thompson, William Wagner, Hon. R. J. Fisher, Rev. C. J. Hutchins, Rev. A. H. Lochman, D. D., Edward G. Smyser, Rev. J. O. Miller, D. D., V. K. Keesey, Rev. Jonathan Oswald, Henry Lanius, William Denner, Gates J. Weiser, Charles S. Weiser, David E. Small, M. B. Spahr, Lewis Carl, Israel Loucks, Rev. W. Baum, George F. Leber, Rev. L. A. Gotwald, D. D., W. Latimer Small, Rev. A. W. Lilly, Jere. Carl, W. H. Welsh, W. H. Souder, John J. Vandersloot, John W. Buckingham, Rev. E. W. Shields.

David Cassat, Esq., died in office, having served for twenty-four years (1800–1824). His life was devoted to the public welfare, and his long usefulness in this community has perpetuated his memory to the present generation.

Among the trustees above mentioned, Rev. Dr. Cathcart died while in office, having served from the organization of the institution (1799–1849), a period of fifty years. He served as president of the board during forty-five years, and almost completed a century on earth. Most tender and pathetic resolutions were offered by the board to his memory.

On May 7, 1874, Dr. C. A. Morris, having completed more than fifty years of service as a member of the board, departed from earth. A few months previous to his death, his semi-centennial in the cause of education was duly celebrated at his home, on which occasion the trustees and principal of the academy were present as invited guests.

November 20, 1819, the name of Mr. D. B. Prince first occurs as a teacher. He continued to serve with eminent ability, in the female department, with an absence of several years until July 18, 1866, a period of forty-five years. On his retirement, the male and female departments, which had been separated during forty-three years(1823–1866), were again consolidated, and Prof. G. W. Ruby, who had served as principal of male department from 1850, was elected to the principalship of both male and female departments.

Prominent among the teachers who died while in the service of the institution was Rev. Stephen Boyer, whose faithful labor of twenty-five years (1823–1848), received a worthy tribute from the board of trustees.

On April 1, 1870, the female department was discontinued.

The following names occur among the teachers of an early date: Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Messrs. Bacon, Carothers, Steen, Smith, James, Livermore, Beardsley, Morrills Blanchard, Skinner, Prof. Daniel Kirkwood, since known as the great astronomer Kirkwood, Miss Coulson, and Mrs. Young.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens here began his legal studies, and, as student and teacher obtained the necessary preparation for those positions of honor and trust to which he was subsequently called.

George W. Ruby, Ph. D., a graduate of Mercersburg College, occupied the position of principal of the academy for nearly thirty years, commencing in 1850, and served continuously until the time of his death. During that period he had under his instruction about 5,000 pupils prepared a large number for college, many of whom graduated and are now holding prominent positions in various professions and occupations. He was much beloved by his pupils and honored by the community. Upon his death, George W. Gross was elected, and served several years with success. C. C. Stauffer was elected principal in 1885.

THE LANCASTRIAN SCHOOL.

The "Lancastrian System," so called in honor of Joseph Lancaster, a native of England, who visited Pennsylvania about 1815, was based upon monitorial or mutual instruction. It required that a school should be divided into several sections, according to the acquirements of the scholars; over each one of these sections, the head teacher appointed a "monitor," generally the most advanced pupil, whose duty it was to superintend the instruction of his companions in the section to which he belonged.

A school of this kind was opened in York, "on Water Street, in the house of Jacob Wampler," on April 1, 1816, by Abner Thomas and Amos Gilbert, two very intelligent members of the society of Friends. They were then both intimate associates of Thaddeus Stevens, who was a teacher at the academy. They taught reading, arithmetic, writing, English grammar, and the English classics, and furnished the pupils with books and paper. Amos Gilbert afterward became a noted educator. The school was moved to the building adjoining the Friends' meeting house, on Philadelphia Street. In 1820

Francis McDermot was teacher. It prospered for a number of years.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

This institution was founded by an act of the synod of the German Reformed Church at its session at Bedford, in September, 1824, and commenced its operations in Carlisle on the 17th of May, 1825, the inauguration of the professor having previously taken place on the 6th of April. It was removed to York in October, 1828, in pursuance of an act of the synod at its session at Lebanon, in September of the same year. The institution had a library of between 3,000 and 4,000 volumes, chiefly in the German language, among which are some rare works. There were two professors, viz.: L. Mayer, D.D., professor of Dogmatic Theology, and Rev. F. A. Rauch, D. P., professor of Sacred Literature.

A classical school under the auspices of the synod of the German Reformed Church was founded by a resolution of the synod at Harrisburg in September, 1831. It was commenced in May, 1832. Mr. William Good of Reading, Penn., was appointed teacher. In September, 1832, the synod at Frederick, Md., appointed F. A. Rauch principal of the institution and professor in the theological seminary. Rev. John H. Agnew, formerly professor of languages in Washington College, Penn., was subsequently appointed assistant, and upon his resignation in September, 1833, the board of visitors elected Rev. H. Miller his successor. Rev. Charles Dober, pastor of the Moravian Church in York, was also engaged as assistant in May, 1832, and in the spring of 1834, on the resignation of Mr. Miller, Mr. Samuel W. Budd, A. B., was appointed to the vacancy.

This institution, which was originated in York, prospered for a number of years, and afterward was removed to Mercersburg College, where it remained for a time and was then taken to Lancaster. It is now connected with Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster.

Of the many students who attended the theological seminary while in York, there is now but one person living, the venerable Rev. Mr. Riegle, pastor of the Reformed denominations in and around Dillsburg, this county—who has passed his eightieth year, and is yet (1885) in the vigor of health.

The institution was located on the northwest corner of Market and Penn Streets.

YORK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

This institution of learning is located on a very desirable plat of ground on the east side of south Duke Street. From its observatory a most beautiful landscape view is afforded the observer. The cost of the building and ground was $50,000, and the present endowment is $70,000. Of these amounts $110,000 were the direct contribution of Samuel Small, Sr., the founder, the remaining sum of $10,000 having been donated by Robert H. Coleman, of Cornwall, Penn. The Cassat library was presented to the institute by Mrs. Small, in honor of her father, the late David Cassat. The philosophical department and library are well furnished. The entire building, composed of brick, consisting of three stories with mansard roof, is supplied with all the modern improvements in school architecture. It is warmed by furnaces, is well ventilated, contains a commodious chapel, recitation and library rooms, gymnasium, etc.

The school was opened in 1873, with the following board of trustees: Samuel Small, president; Rev. H. E. Niles, D. D., secretary, and Samuel Small, Jr., treasurer. The other members of the original board were Dr. James W. Kerr, David E. Small, John M. Brown, W. Latimer Small, Samuel S. Hersh, Jacob H. Huber, John H. Small, Revs., J. Y. Cowhick, C. W. Stewart and C. P. Wing. Rev. James McDougall, then pastor of a congregation at Babylon, Long Island, was chosen president of the Institute. He is a graduate of Princeton College and Theological Seminary, had several years of pastoral experience, and also for some time conducted a private classical school in New York City. S. B. Heiges, extensively and favorably known in this section as an educator, was elected professor of mathematics and natural science. The faculty was afterward completed by adding Miss S. L. Otis for English; Rev. P. Anstadt, German; and Miss Mary E. Prince, music; and on September 15, 1873, the institution was opened for students. The catalogue exhibits four courses of instruction, viz.: classical, scientific, ladies' and commercial. The classical and scientific courses take the students through two years of the regular college course. Many of the graduates of this institution have entered the junior classes at Princeton and Lafayette Colleges. The Phi Sigma Literary Society holds its meetings every week. There is a "Coleman Scholarship Fund" of $10,000, the interest of which is given to aid such students as are recommended by the Presbytery of Westminster as candidates for the ministry, and approved by the faculty and trustees. Many of the students are of mature years. It is

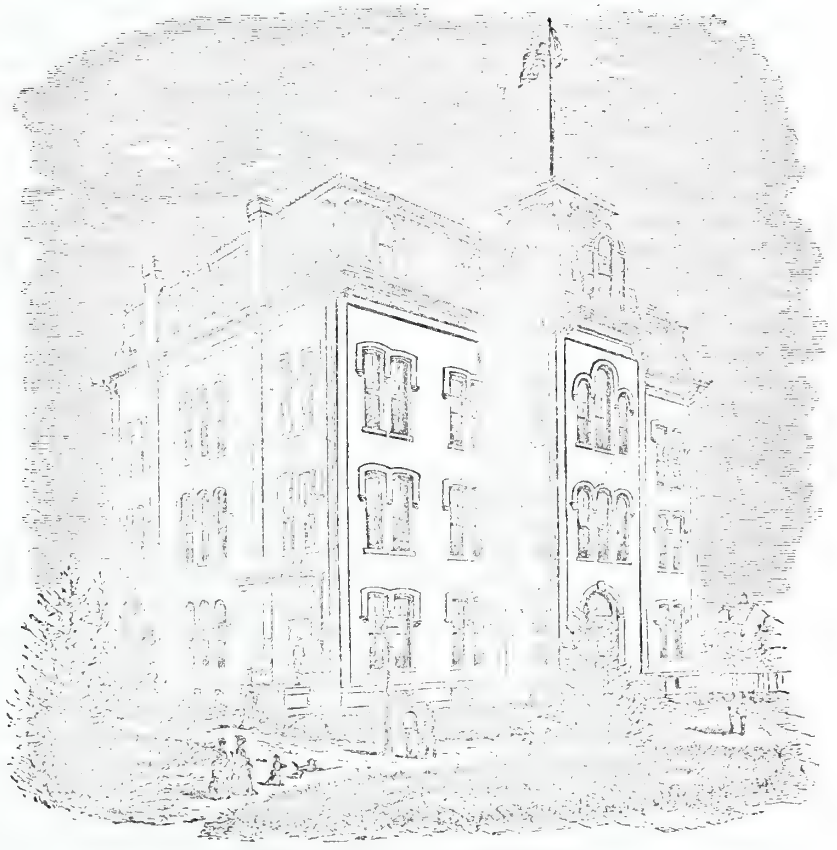
not a sectarian school, and is patronized by various denominations. The president and the teacher of music have occupied their respective positions continuously since the origin of the school. A. B. Carner, a graduate of Princeton, in 1875 became professor of mathematics and T. H. Dinsmore in 1879 professor national science. Rev. H. Walker is the present instructor in German.

In 1885 S. M. Davis was elected to the position vacated by Prof. Dinsmore.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY.

This institution was started as a young ladies, seminary by Rev. T. F. Hey of Baltimore. He at once secured the attendance of a large number of pupils, and the school prospered for a number of years. Rev. D. Eberly was his successor, and had a good attendance. It was under him a chartered institution, in connection with conference of the United Brethren in Christ, with the powers to confer degrees upon completing a course of study. Several classes graduated during this period. For a time S. B. Heiges and W. H. Griffith conducted a normal school in the building. For school purposes it was last used by the Misses Thornbury and Mifflin, who had the "Young Ladies' Seminary of York" in this building for a number of years, until they removed to their present locality on the corner opposite St. Paul's Lutheran Church. At this place they have now a flourishing and well-conducted school, which is well patronized.

York County Normal School was originated by county superintendent A. R. Blair. Its object is to train teachers of this county for the active duties of their profession, and is kept open during the spring months of the year only. It has been held at Cottage Hill in Masonic Hall, York County Academy, and now in Hartman's six-story building in Center square. The attendance is usually about sixty, most of whom are teachers. The principal teachers since its organization have been S. B. Heiges, W. H. Griffith, S. G. Boyd, George W. Heiges, W. H. Kain, George R. Prowell, J. P. Hays and M. H. Seitz. D. H. Gardner is the present



YORK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

principal, and has been connected with it for the past ten years.

STEWARTSTOWN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

In the spring of 1851, Rev. S. Hume Smith, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, secured the use of the public schoolhouse in Stewartstown, for a select school, and procured the services of his cousin, J. A. Murphy, A. M., a graduate of Jefferson College, as a teacher. This was the origin of Stewartstown English and Classical Institute. In the autumn of that year, Rev. Mr. Smith delivered a lecture on "The Past, Present and Future of Stewartstown." On the past and present, he was brief, but of the future, he spent an hour in developing his plan for the establishment of an academy, which was adopted. A building was put up and ready for occupancy by December, 1857.

Adam Ebaugh, William Griffith, Joel Mitzel, William H. Leib, Daniel Leib, A. J. Fulton, J. L. Free, Daniel I. Downs, James Fulton, David K. Ebaugh and J. A. Murphy submitted to the court a form of charter of incorporation, which named Dr. John L. Free, Daniel Leib, David K. Ebaugh, William Griffith and Joel Mitzel as a board of trustees. The cost of the original building, with the ground, was $750.

It served the purposes until 1873, when the number of students so increased that a commodious building to the front of the academy was built at a cost of $1,566, and by the commencement of the fall term, the new building was ready for occupancy.

Mr. Murphy taught the first session, was succeeded by William Chandler, of Lancaster County, who taught a single term, when George M. Ettinger, of York, a fine mathematician and musician was elected. He, in turn, was succeeded by J. Q. A. Jones of Maryland, and J. W. Edie, of Hopewell. In 1860 Mr. Murphy was again elected principal and continued until 1864, when he took charge of a Shrewsbury academy. Rev. J. McElway, of Princeton College, succeeded for two years, when Henry A. Gable was elected. Mr. Murphy returned to Stewartstown and taught until 1872, and retired from the profession. He now resides in the village. The trustees then elected R. S. Maxwell, of Lancaster County, who served until 1876. Miss Amanda Manifold, Rev. Richard Arthur and W. W. Grove each served at different times as assistants. The following-named gentlemen have since been principals: F. N. D. Browne, a graduate of Harvard; James Greene, of Dublin University; M. R. Beck, James Elliot, H. T. Dawson and Charles T. Wright. The academy is now under the principalship of the last-named gentleman.

THE CHILDRENS' HOME.

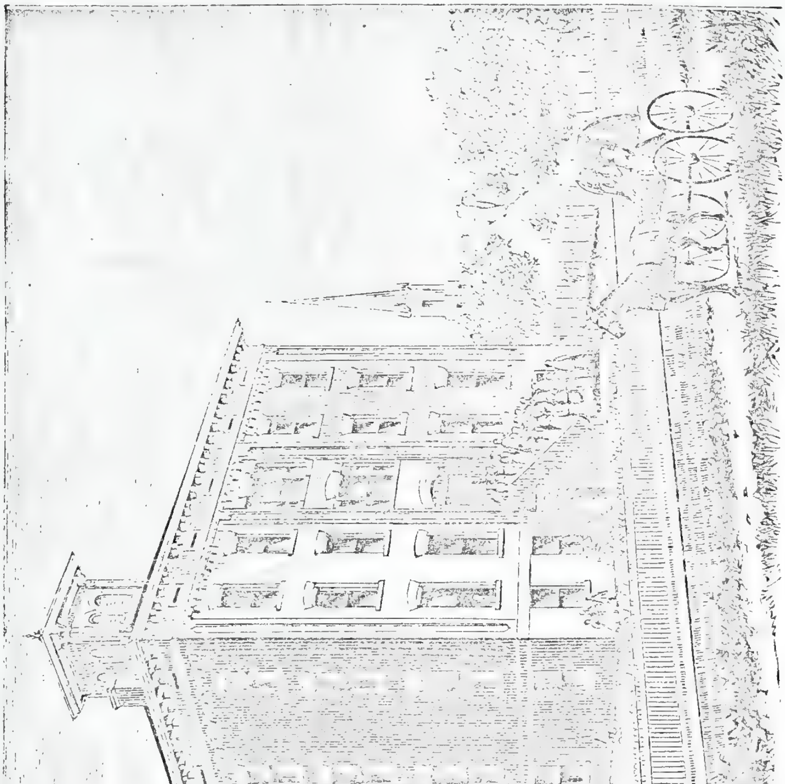
The Childrens' Home of York was incorporated by the legislature, February 2, 1865, for the purpose of educating and providing for friendless and destitute children distinct from the State provision for soldiers' orphans; though it was proposed to send to it those belonging to the county. A house was rented on the 1st of May, 1865, and on the 18th of the same month, the first soldiers' orphans were admitted. During the first two years, on account of limited accommodations, but thirty-one wards of the State were admitted—all very young. The large and commodious building was first occupied April, 1867. It was erected on ground donated by Samuel Small, Sr., and under his direction, and principally at his expense, aided also by contributions from the late Charles A. Morris. It cost $40,000. Soldiers' children have been assigned to the home from York, Adams, Dauphin and Cumberland Counties.

Since its organization to 1885, there have been ninety soldiers' orphans trained in this school. They are kept in it until the age of ten years, when they are transferred to White Hall or other State orphan schools. There are now but three orphans of this class in the institution. In all, there have been 207 destitute children admitted and trained, making a total of about 300 of both classes. There are now fifty children enjoying its hospitable care. They are taught by Miss Nettie Stair. The girls who are admitted, of either class, are either kept in the home until they are sixteen years old, or bound out in good families, but still under the protecting care of the managers, until they are sixteen. During the past year, 1884, Samuel Small built a large play-house and school-room in connection with the home at a cost of $8,000.

In addition to the State appropriation, the school is largely sustained by subscriptions and donations from a number of ladies and gentlemen in the community, and from the interest arising from the bequest of $5,000, made by the late Charles A. Morris—who, together with his noble wife, also deceased, was untiring in his devotion to all the interests of the "Home."

The following-named persons compose the board of managers: Mrs. Samuel Small, president; Miss L. Durkee, vice-president; Miss Theo. Weiser, treasurer; Miss Sue M. Chalfant, secretary; Mrs. Daniel Rupert, Mrs. Henry A. Hantz, Mrs. D. S. Wagner,

Mrs. D. A. Rupp, Mrs. George Eisenhart, Mrs. George Wehrly, Mrs. Lewis Carl, Mrs. D. F. Williams, Mrs. C. S. Weiser, Mrs. John Gehring, Mrs. George Heckert, Mrs. Dr. Smyser, Mrs. William H. Kurtz, Mrs. Edward Chapin, Miss H. Buel, Miss J. C. Latimer, Miss S. B. Small, Miss K. F. Kurtz, Miss Mary Beitzel, Miss S. E. Thornbury, trustees: Samuel Small, president; E. G. Smyser, first vice-president; Charles S. Weiser, second vice-president; Jacob Bastress, treasurer; George Buck, secretary; William Laumaster, William Smith, (Druggist), W. H. Welsh, A. H. Lochman, D. D., Martin Bender, James Kell, Samuel Small, Jr., George Wantz, Jacob A. Sechrist, George Eisenhart.



CHILDREN'S HOME, YORK.

[From Paul's Pennsylvania's Soldiers' Orphan Schools.]

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The York County Bible Society, an organization tributary to the American Bible Society, was formed in York, on August 7, 1817. Its object was "to distribute the Sacred Scriptures, without note or comment, in all sections of the county." The guiding spirit in effecting this organization was Samuel Bacon, who was born in Sturbridge, Mass., July 22, 1782. He came to York from Lancaster, Penn., after graduating at Harvard College. He was principal of an academy, which afterward became Franklin College. Being invited to York to teach the classics in York County Academy, he came here when still a young man. During the war of 1812 he went to Washington, and entered the military service as an officer of marines. In the year 1815 he returned to York and began the practice of law, having been admitted to the bar at Washington. At once he became a public-spirited citizen. Having seen elsewhere the successful operations of the American Bible Society, he assisted in organizing meetings in York and in the county, and at once received the hearty encouragement of most of the influential clergymen of the county. While yet in the practice of the law he began the study of theology, and in 1817, was ordained by Bishop White as a deacon in the Episcopal Church. Mr. Bacon was a man of striking individuality and great force of character.

THE FIRST SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

The York County Bible Society became the same year "The Bible Charity and Sunday-school Society of York County," and, under a charter granted by the legislature, was permanently organized by electing Rev. Samuel Bacon president, on August 10, 1817. From that day dates the origin of Sunday-school work in York County. This meeting was held in the building immediately west of the Friends' Meeting House on Philadelphia Street. The first meeting to discuss the question of organizing such a society, was held in the academy.

All protestant denominations were invited to lend a helping hand, and a school was established in this building, which was used by the afterward celebrated Amos Gilbert, a teacher of the Lancastrian school. He and Abner Thomas, both members of the society of Friends, conducted such a school in this building at that time. They assisted in the first Sunday-school. The *personnel* of this, the first Sunday-school, cannot now be given. Under the protecting care of its active superintendent it prospered. It was not many weeks until more than 100 pupils attended. The clergy of York in general and many laymen assisted, and others gave encouragement. In the month of April, 1818, the number of pupils had increased to 300, and the school was removed to the York County Academy, and all of the different rooms used.

OTHER SCHOOLS IN THE COUNTY.

During the summers of 1818 and 1819, Rev. Bacon used the most extraordinary efforts in establishing Sunday-schools in York County, and, owing to his wonderful exertions, during those two years he succeeded in organizing twenty-six schools in the villages and thickly settled country places of the county. In September, 1819, their combined membership numbered 2,000 pupils. A writer of the time said that "Mr. Bacon became the admiration of all who knew him." Robert Foster, a veteran in the Sunday-school cause, remembers his coming to Lewisberry in 1817 and starting a school there. As a representative of the Bible and Sunday-school Society, he frequently distributed bibles free to persons in the county worthy of such charity. Sad to relate, this enthusiastic worker in the cause of christian charity and great advocate of spreading the truths of the Gospel, died of a fever at an English settlement in Cape Shilling, on the coast of Africa, on May 3, 1820, at the early age of thirty-eight years. He had been sent there but a few months before by the American Colonization Society as their representative.

PROGRESS OF THE FIRST EFFORTS.

In the spring of 1819, a number of ladies of the borough of York joined the first school in the academy. This was a new era in its history and greatly increased its membership. This school became a great center of interest in York, and for a number of years was the only one in the town. It was in January, 1820, that Rev. Bacon left York for Africa, as he was the representative head of the society, although its president for only one year. Of the first organization Wm. Doll was secretary, and Wm. Jones librarian. In the year 1819 the Bible and Sunday School Society elected Rev. George Geistweit president; Revs. J. G. Schmucker, R. Cathcart and Constantine Miller, vice-presidents; William Barber, treasurer, and Samuel Bacon secretary. Regular quarterly meetings were held and reports read of the progress of the work. Mr. Bacon made his tenth and last report to the society, which met in the Episcopal Church, in October, 1819, at which time

it was stated that 2,000 pupils in York County belonged to the twenty-six Sunday schools then formed. In the spring of 1822, an election was held at which the following officers were chosen: Rev. Robert Cathcart, D. D., of the Presbyterian Church, president; Rev. Dr. Lewis Mayer and Rev. Geistweit, of the Reformed Church, vice-presidents; William Barber, treasurer; Jacob Eichelberger, secretary; Rev. Constantine Miller, C. Prettyman, Philip J. King, Andrew Cramer, Jonathan Jessop and William Nes, managers. The quarterly meetings were held in the different churches of York. For a number of years this society, with the double design of circulating the Scriptures and encouraging the reading and study of them, did effective work. The combined efforts of all denominations seemed to harmonize as well as was anticipated.

In the original school at York all the teaching was done in the English language. The precise location of all the schools in the county established in 1818 and 1819 cannot now be definitely stated. The exercises in some of them were in German. In the tenth quarterly report made by Mr. Bacon, the following places were mentioned as having schools, and as having been supplied with books: Dover, Lower Chanceford, Mechanicsburg (Stewartstown), Strasburg (Shrewsbury), Hanover, Cross Roads (Hopewell), Wellshoffer's School House (Helam), Liverpool, Bald Hills, Warrington (Friends' Meeting House), Newberry, York Haven, New Holland and New Market. In many places churches were not given and schoolhouses were used.

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

There are still some union schools prospering in York County, but most of them are now denominational schools.

In 1824 the Methodist Episcopal Church people were the first to leave the general organization in York and start a Sunday-school in their church. It has ever since maintained a prosperous existence. St John's Episcopal Church followed in 1826—the English Branch of the Reformed Church in 1828—the First Lutheran in January 1829—the Moravians in 1836—St. Paul's Lutheran in 1836—and by the Presbyterians, who were the last to leave, in the year 1838. The First Lutheran, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Dr. Lochman, and Zion Lutheran, under that of the Rev. Mr. Lilly, united their fortunes together at the time of the seperate organization.

In 1842 the Evangelical Association in York organized a Sabbath-school of their own. In 1843 the United Brethren followed their example—the Baptist in 1853—the Union Lutheran west of the Codorus in 1860—the First German Reformed in 1864—the Methodist Episcopal Chapel Mission in 1861—the Trinity Chapel Mission in 1861—St. Luke's Mission in 1862, and the English Reformed in 1867. None of these belonged to the original organization, but organized as separate and distinct schools under the auspices and direction of their several churches. And in this connection it will be proper to observe that the African Methodist Episcopal Church of this place established a Sabbath-school as far back as the year 1820, under their own immediate care and supervision, and have since conducted it in a highly creditable and successful manner.

THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

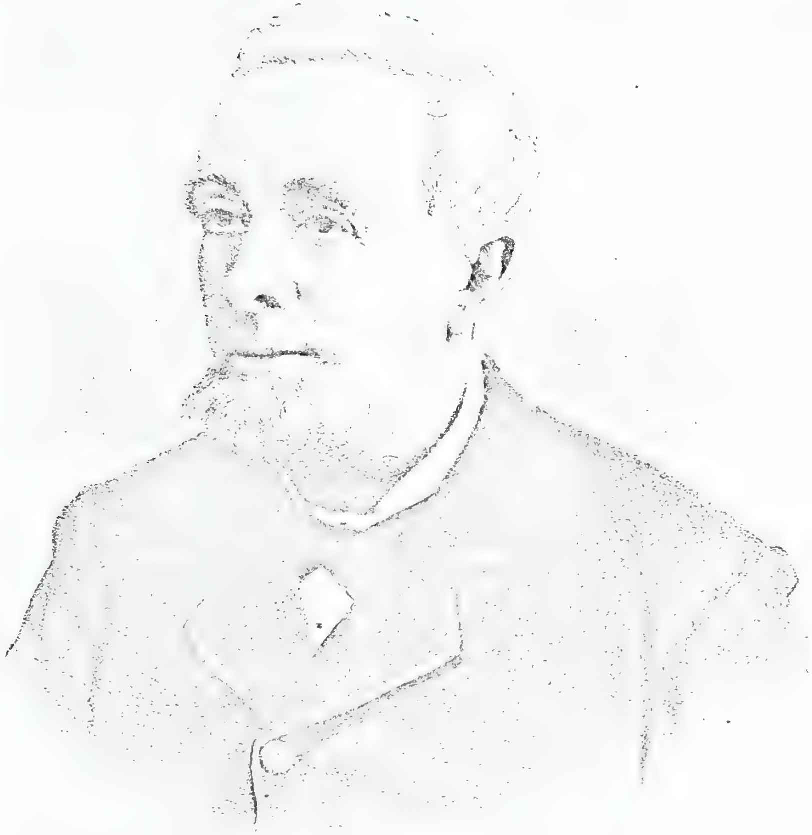
The York County Sunday-school Society was organized in April, 1863, in York, when a large audience of people assembled. Delegates from all parts of the county were present. On account of the large attendance, the meeting adjourned to the public common, in order to find a proper place to accommodate the immense assemblage.

Another successful meeting was held in April, 1867, at which time it was decided to celebrate the semi-centennial of the history of Sunday-schools in York County with appropriate exercises. The following list of officers were elected to have charge of the ceremonies.

Executive Committee.—President–Charles A. Morris, York Borough. Vice presidents—William Herbst, Shrewsbury Township; Samuel M. Eisenhart, West Manchester Township; William Shearer, Codorus Township; Henry Bott, Springfield Township; Michael Etzler, Hanover Borough; George Hengst, Hopewell Township. Recording Secretary—Wm. H. Welsh, York Borough. Corresponding Secretary—C. H. Neff, York Borough. Treasurer—Gates J. Weiser, York Borough. S. S. Missionary—J. B. Baughman, Paradise Township.

Business Committee.—David E. Small, David Craumer, E. C. Bender, Jacob Seachrist, Jacob Bastress, David Fahs, Harvey H. Jacobs, Alexander Spangler.

At this fiftieth anniversary the following statistics were gathered: In York, there were 17 schools taught by 437 teachers. There were 2,658 pupils, nearly one-fourth of the population then. In the entire county there were 81 Sunday-schools, 41 of which reported at the convention, which assembled in



Oliver Stuck

April preceding, as having 951 teachers and 4,487 pupils. The amount of money raised by them during the year 1866 for missionary and Christian purposes was $1.692.48.

On July 4, 1842, the different schools had a dinner and grand festival in Willis' Woods, and, after the ceremonies of the day were over, marched in a column to Centre square, where they united in singing "Oh. That will be Joyful." They then adjourned and retired quietly to their homes. On December 25, 1850, there was a grand assembly of the Sabbath-school children in the First Lutheran Church in George Street, where Christmas was celebrated.

In 1818 Rev. Samuel Bacon started the first Sunday-school in Hanover. It continued about two years, and there was none in successful operation then until November, 1827, when Miss Mary Blaine, of Carlisle, aunt of Hon. James G. Blaine, while visiting in Hanover, was instrumental in organizing a prosperous Sunday-school of about 100 pupils. W. D. Gobrecht was chosen president, William Sholl and Henry Myers, assistants. At first bitter opposition was manifested. It was held in a small room on Frederick street, and, after some changes, was in progress until 1845, sometimes being held in the churches, and was supported by all denominations. In 1845 the Reformed Church built a schoolhouse, in which a denominational school was started. The congregation of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church organized a denominational school on August 15, 1845, during the pastorate of Rev. J. Albert; the Methodists, under the pastorate of Rev. James Brade, in 1847.

A Catholic Sunday-school was started by Rev. Father Dompeiro in 1863. When St. Mark's Church was founded in 1864, a Sunday-school was started. Rev. Martin Lohr, who, early in the history of the union schools in Hanover, took an active part for many years, conducted a denominational school in the United Brethren Church.

The history and membership of most of the Sunday-schools of the county at present is given in connection with the history of the different churches. Since 1867 the number has greatly increased and the membership nearly doubled.

Mr. J. B. Baughman, Sunday school missionary for York County, furnished the following report of the Sunday-schools in this county for the year 1885:

Number of Sunday-schools, 250; number of teachers 4,000; number of pupils, 20,000. The first Sunday-school convention was held in 1863; first district convention in 1868. Nearly the entire county is organized into district conventions.

JOURNALISM IN YORK COUNTY.

To write a complete history of the press of York County would require great labor and research, and then, on account of the absence of files of many papers which have been published, it is difficult to write an accurate account of them. The press, and its influence as an educator of the masses, cannot be overestimated. There are yet some families in York County in which a newspaper never regularly enters; yet even in the rural districts, there are now families where as many as eight or ten papers and periodicals are regularly received, and in towns many more. The number of daily papers now read in the county is very large and constantly increasing. The circulation of daily papers from Philadelphia and Baltimore began soon after the construction of the railroads, but they greatly increased during the civil war. The "History of York County," by Hon. A. J. Glossbrenner and W. C. Carter, published in 1834, a work of 220 pages, contains valuable facts concerning the early history of the press of York. It was evidently prepared with great care, and, like other parts of the same work, has much valuable information, which, if the book had not been published, would not be lost to history. Of the introduction of printing it says: "On the 17th of October, 1777, Congress, then sitting in York, resolved that the Committee of Intelligence be authorized to take the most speedy and effectual measures for getting a printing press erected in York Town for the purpose of conveying to the public the intelligence that Congress might from time to time receive. The press of Hall & Sellers of Philadelphia and one of the oldest in the State was shortly afterward brought to York, where divers public communications were printed, as was likewise much continental money.* This was the first printing-press erected in Pennsylvania west of the Susquehanna.

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*A circumstance connected with the printing of continental money in York, shows that some of the workmen employed by Congress, or the agents of Congress, were not so honest as they should have been. In the year 1821 repairs were made to the house in which the continental money had been printed and under the hearth of a room in the second story of the building bills to the amount of some thousand dollars were found, concealed no doubt with the object of filling them up with counterfeit signatures—the execution of which object, it is presumably, was prevented by accident or the fears of those who secreted the bills.

Congress removed from York in June, 1778, and the press, with all the appurtenances, accordingly accompanied them to Philadelphia."

The Pennsylvania *Gazette*, originated in Philadelphia by Benjamin Franklin, was published in York during the time that Congress met here. The files of it, including the copies printed in York, are now (1885) in the State library at Harrisburg. After the removal of the *Gazette* office to Philadelphia, there was no paper published in York until 1787, when Matthias Bartgis and T. Roberts established a printing office here. In the month of October they issued the first number of their newspaper, which was entitled the *Pennsylvania Chronicle and York Weekly Advertiser*. It was "printed and published by M. Bartgis & Co." This paper was continued about two years, when Edie & Willcocks, having commenced a paper in York, the press, types, etc., were shortly afterward removed to Harrisburg, Penn.

The next paper printed in York was the *Pennsylvania Herald and York General Advertiser*, the first number of which was issued by James Edie, John Edie and Henry Willcocks, on the 7th of January, 1789. The types employed in the printing of the *Herald* were cast in Philadelphia by Mr. Bane, a gentleman who was educated in Edinburgh, Scotland, and who had been, in this country, a partner of Dr. Wilson. The press was made in York under the direction of Henry Willcocks, the iron work being executed by Jacob Small. The printing ink of the first number was manufactured at Germantown. The *Herald* preserved its title for about eleven years, though as to minor things, such as ownership and the like, it underwent some changes. Thus, for example, we find it, in 1799, "printed every Wednesday by John Edie; price to subscribers 15 shillings per annum."

Until the year 1796 there had not been two papers published in York at the same time. In the spring of that year, Solomon Meyer commenced the publication of a paper entitled *Die York Gazette*. This was the first paper printed in this county in the German language. It afterward passed into the hands of Christian Schlichting, under whom it ended in 1804. In that year, press, types, etc., were purchased by Daniel Heckert, by whom they were sold to Stark & Lange, of Hanover, by which latter gentleman the *Hanover Gazette*, a German paper, was established in 1805.

The paper next published in the borough of York was *Der Volks Verichter*, the first number of which was published by Andrew Billmeyer, on July 25, 1799. There are now three papers published together in York one in the English and two in the German language. The *Volks Verichter* was continued four years.

In the year 1800, Mr. Edie took Robert M'Clellan as partner, and changing the title of the *Herald* they commenced a new paper entitled the York *Recorder*. The *Recorder* was in truth the *Herald* continued; its first number was issued on the 29th of January, 1800. The *Recorder* continued until 1830. The last editor was Samuel Wagner, Esq. The establishment passed from Mr. Wagner into the hands of Thomas C. Hambly, by whom a paper was published, at first called the *York Republican*, and was afterward the *Pennsylvania Republican*. Mr. Hambly transferred the establishment in 1834 to Samuel E. Clement.

Der Wahre Republicaner was the third German paper printed in York, its first number being issued on February 20, 1805. This paper which was a continuation of the *Verichter*, or rather a revival of it, was at first published by Schlichting & Billmeyer, afterward by Daniel Billmeyer alone, until his death, in 1828. Shortly after Mr. Billmeyer's decease, the establishment was purchased by Samuel Wagner, at that time editor of the *York Recorder*, who from that time until the year 1830 published an English and German paper, the latter of which bore the title of *Der Republicanische Herald*.

At the time that Mr. Wagner transferred the *York Recorder* to Thomas C. Hambly, as before mentioned, he sold the *Republicanische Herald* to Messrs. Glossbrenner & May, by whom the paper was published for about two months, when Mr. Glossbrenner transferred his share of it to Benjamin Flory, and the paper was published by May & Flory, for about one year, when it was purchased by Thomas C. Hambley and united to the establishment of the *York Republican*. In 1834, Samuel E. Clement purchased both papers, and they continued to be published by him for some years, when Thomas E. Cochran and his brother, John Cochran, conducted it as a vigorous journal for many years. It then, in 1850, came into possession of S. J. & W. C. Shay. It was conducted by the former alone for a time. In 1858, it was purchased by Horace Bonham. In 1860, S. H. Spangler became associated in its publication. The *Recorder*, a daily paper, was issued from this office for a short time during 1861. The *Republican* was

afterward published by Lewis Smysor, J. Shelley Boyer, S. I. & M. S. Adams, A. H. Chase and H. S. McNair. At the time it ceased publication, it had nearly reached its one hundredth anniversary, and was always a highly prized journal.

Until the year 1808, there had not been two English papers published here at the same time. In the month of May, in that year, the first number of the *Expositor* was issued, a weekly paper printed and published every Thursday by Daniel Heckert and Daniel Updegraff. The *Expositor* was continued until August, 1814, when both editors suddenly relinquished their employment, and went forth with signal patriotism to the field of fame and danger. After their return from North Point, whither, with other "hearts of oak," they had marched as volunteers, they did not resume the publication of the *Expositor*. In August, 1810, a monthly literary periodical, the *Village Museum*, was started by P. Hardt, and continued four years. The *German Reformed Magazine*, the organ of the theological seminary, was removed to York in 1828, and remained here until the removal of that institution.

In the year 1815, a new German paper entitled *Der Union's Freund*, was commenced in York, the first number of which was issued on January 19, 1815, by Charles T. Melsheimer and James Lewis, at that time joint editors of the *York Recorder*. This paper was continued nearly two years. The last number of it was issued in October, 1816.

The publication of the *York Gazette* was commenced about May 18, 1815, it is supposed by William C. Harris, whose name appears as publisher in No. 29, Vol. I. It was published every Thursday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance. "Advertisements, not exceeding a square, will be inserted twice for $1, and every subsequent insertion 25 cents; larger ones in proportion." The office was located in the main street, next door to the German Presbyterian Church. Copies of the paper now in the office commence with No. 9, Vol. I, dated Thursday, November 30, 1815, to April 11, 1816. The size of the paper was 20x16 inches, four columns to the page; column about fifteen inches in length. On April 1, 1816, the office was removed to South George Street, where Squire Haller kept his office, within a few doors of the court house. An omission here occurs in the file, which recommences Thursday, May 13, 1819, as No. 17, volume I, printed by King & Mallo—Adam King and Daniel Mallo—between the court house and postoffice. This was the first number printed by the new firm. In the interval the paper had fallen into the hands of a successor to Hr. Harris, who died, and whose name is not given, but supposed to be W. M. Baxter. On Tuesday, April 11, 1820, it was announced that "the printing office of the *York Gazette* will be removed this week to the house of James Loyd, between Judge Baritz's and Presbyterian Church (Zion's Reformed), and opposite John Eichelberger's tavern in Main Street, west of the court house." The number for April 18, 1820, we find to be Vol. III, published by King & Abbott. Mr. Abbott succeeded Mr. Mallo in the proprietorship. The file leaves off at May 21, and recommences May 6, 1823. May 4, 1824, the partnership of King & Abbott was dissolved, and King & Welsh—Henry Welsh—assumed proprietorship. On September 18, 1827, the office was removed to southwest corner Main and Beaver Streets. King & Welsh dissolved partnership April 7, 1829, when Mr. Welsh was succeeded by George A. Barnitz. Tuesday, August 7, 1823, the size was increased to $20\frac{3}{4}$x30 inches—six columns to a page. In April, 1833, the office was removed to the north side of Main Street, a few doors below the York Bank. King & Barnitz dissolved partnership April 1, 1835, Mr. Barnitz retiring. He was succeeded by Adam J. Glossbrenner. Adam King died May 6, 1835, and was succeeded by David Small, one of the present proprietors, in April, 1836. In September, 1835, the office was removed to the west side of North Beaver Street, opposite Duncan's Hotel. In April, 1836, it was removed to the east side of North Beaver Street, a few doors north of White Hall. It appeared in enlarged form May 31, 1836, size, twenty-one and one-half by thirty-five inches. Another removal took place during the week between the 10th and 16th of November, 1847, to East Main Street, in the building of Charles Weiser (now Lehmayer's). April 1, 1858, the sole proprietorship passed into the hands of David Small, who disposed of a half interest April 1, 1858, to William H. Welsh, son of Henry Welsh, one of the former proprietors. August 3, 1858, the paper was enlarged to $26\frac{1}{2}$x$39\frac{1}{2}$ eight columns to the page. William H. Welsh was succeeded by his brother, John B. Welsh, early in the year 1862, and with David Small constituted the firm of Small & Welsh, the present proprietors. Owing to the high price of paper during the Rebellion, the size of the *Gazette* was, on January 13, 1863, reduced to $23\frac{1}{2}$x38 but was restored to

its former size January 26, 1864. The office was removed to Jordan's building northwest angle of Centre Square, July 25, 1865, its present location. Its office machinery and variety of printing material are unexcelled. The *Gazette*, now the oldest paper in York County, is substantial, conservative and reliable, three very essential requisites to enlightened journalism. The files of this paper from 1815 to date, have been of inestimable value to the author of this article in the preparation of many topics found in this work. The proprietors will, therefore, accept our grateful acknowledgements for the generous courtesy extended to us.

Die Evangelical Zeitung, edited by Rev. John H. Dreyer, began in 1828. It lasted two years. In 1830, the *Harbinger*, an English paper, which originated in Shrewsbury, this county, was removed to York by its editor, William C. Smyth. It existed for a number of years.

The *York County Farmer* first appeared in December, 1831. It was printed in the English language, and edited by A. J. Glossbrenner. It was discontinued at the end of the second year.

An agricultural paper was published in Lewisberry during the year 1835, and a German paper existed for two years in the village of Jefferson, beginning in 1834.

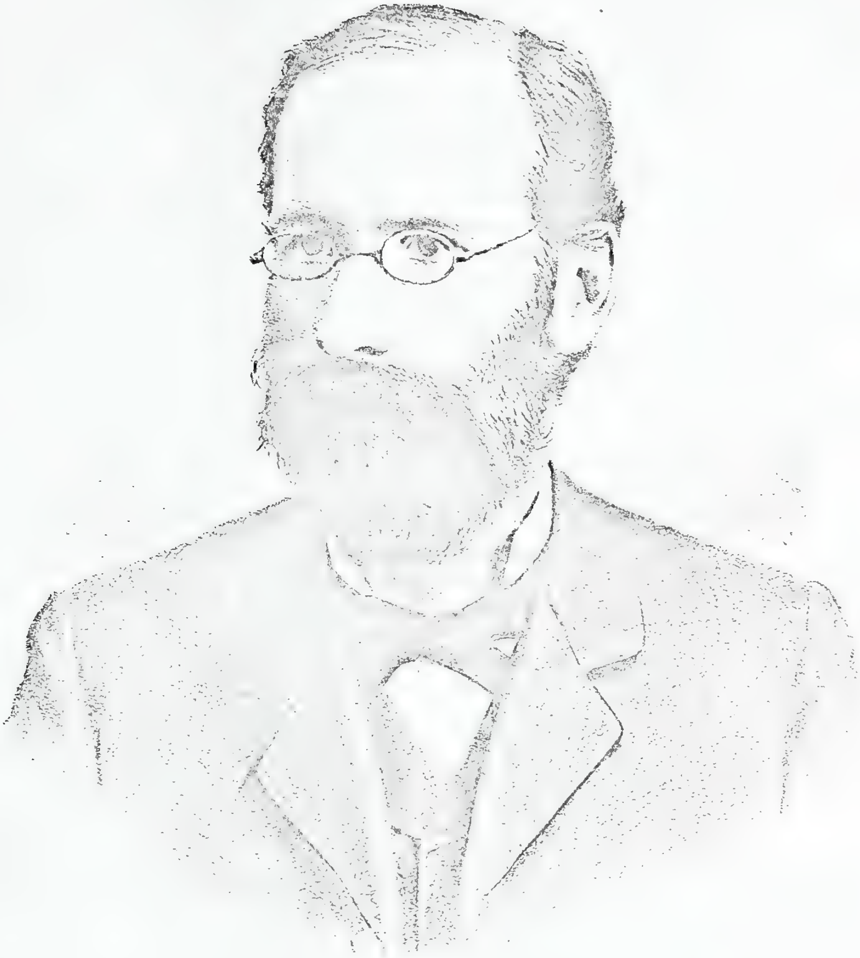
The *Democratic Press* was established in June, 1838, by an association of gentlemen for the purpose of opposing the erection of the court house upon its present site. Court had previously been held in the old court house in Center Square in which Continental Congress held its session for nine months of 1777 and 1778, after being driven out of Philadelphia by the approach of the British Army during the Revolution. The demolition of the old court house was an act of vandalism, and was so considered by this enterprising journal. The *Press* was started under the editorial control of Thomas Loyd, who was quite an able writer, but unfortunately it only remained under his charge six months, in consequence of a misunderstanding among its stockholders, on account of his strong opposition to Charles A. Barnitz, the Whig candidate for Congress that year. Mr. Loyd not being permitted to take as strong sides for the Democratic candidate as he desired, withdrew from the editorship. The paper remained under the control of the stockholders, with Dr. T. N. Haller as its chief, until June, 1839, when Samuel Wehrly (now in the Government printing office at Washington) and the present proprietor, Oliver Stuck, became its owners, and for a year or more thereafter, the late Albert C. Ramsay was its editor. It was published by Wehrly and Stuck until March, 1845, when Mr. Wehrly disposed of his interest to F. E. Bailey, who died a few weeks after. In April following, D. F. Williams, now deceased, purchased Mr. Bailey's interest. The paper was then published by Williams & Stuck, until October 1855, when the present owner purchased Mr. Williams' interest and it has ever since been printed and published under his immediate control and supervision. The mechanical department of the establishment, when Mr. Stuck became the sole owner, contained a double medium hand press, with 500 or 600 pounds of brevier and long primer type and a few fonts of wood and metal job type, with a small subscription list. Since that time the office has prospered and increased from a limited supply of material to a large and influential journal and an office equipped with modern steam presses for newspaper and job work.

The *York Pennsylvania*, a paper very popular with its readers, was started in 1851, in a building located on the corner of Market and Duke Streets, where it continued to be published until 1867, when the office was removed to its present place one door east of court house on East Market Street. The original proprietors were Frey & Hunter. The last named gentleman retired in 1853, and Samuel Wehrly purchased his interest and remained a part of the firm for three years, when D. A. Frey became sole proprietor and continued its publication very successfully. In 1881, his son, V. R. Frey became a partner, and the paper is now published under the firm name of D. A. Frey & Son. The office is supplied with a Hoe power press and Washington hand press and a Gordon quarter medium, latest improved job press. The size of the paper is 25x36½ inches. It is published weekly; is independent in politics, and contains a great variety of local and general news. The price originally was $1.50 per annum, which was reduced to $1 per annum in the year 1884. The *Pennsylvania* has a number of well-trained correspondents to its local columns.

The *York Advocate* was an ardent Whig paper, edited and published by Christopher Stair. It continued several years and was an ably edited journal.

The *American Eagle*, a lively and interesting paper, was started in 1856, by Henry F. Thomas. It was an advocate of what was then known as the American party.

The *True Democrat*, a paper of strong Republican principles, which soon became a



E. W. Spangler

prominent and influential journal in York County, was started during the civil war, as an ardent advocate in support of the imperiled government. The first number of this paper was issued on June 7, 1864, the same day that Abraham Lincoln was renominated for president of the United States by the National Republican Convention, which then convened in the city of Baltimore. It was at first issued by a stock company with Hiram Young as editor. There were at first about twenty employes. Its circulation increased very rapidly, and at one time numbered 3,500 regular subscribers. It was started in the McGrath Building on South George Street, where it remained until 1867, when it was desired by the proprietors to introduce steam as a motor. This was an important event in the history of journalism, it being the first paper printed by steam in York. The office ever since the removal has been at No. 10, East Market Street, York. A few years ago the name was changed to the *Weekly Dispatch*.

The first number of the *York Daily* made its appearance on October 5, 1870, under the management of J. L. Shaw, C. H. Glassmyer and A. P. Burchell, all of whom were strangers in York. It was printed in a Columbia office, and brought to York on the morning trains. Its original size was 14x21 inches. The business office was in Capt. Solomon Myer's building, No. 304, west Market Street. After a few weeks' existence Rev. J. C. Smith, a highly respected clergyman of York, and F. B. Raber, coal merchant, each having a son who was a practical printer, purchased printing material and placed it in the hands of the original firm, with the condition that their sons, John C. Smith and Lewis B. Raber become partners in the business. The arrangement ceased on account of the expenses exceeding the income, when Isaac Rudisill, in connection with Raber & Smith, by reducing the size of the paper, continued its publication. Its size after reduction was 15x22 inches. Under this management the press-work was done in the office of the *American Lutheran*. The paper was enlarged to 18x26 inches and its circulation began to increase. John B. Welsh of the *Gazette* purchased a one-half interest in it, April 24, 1871, and during the following June became sole proprietor, with Isaac Rudisill as local editor. In September, 1871, the office was removed to No. 3, South Beaver Street, where it remained until April, 1874, when it was removed to No. 4, North Beaver Street. During this time new machinery and material were purchased, and associated press news received. On September 4, 1876, the *Daily* was sold to Isaac Rudisill, John H. Gibson and A. P. Moul, who formed a copartnership in its publication. All of them were at the time employes in the office. April 21, 1877, the paper was enlarged and greatly improved. The *Daily* had long before become a necessity in York, even though for a time during its early history it struggled for an existence. In 1881 it was moved to its present place opposite the court house. On January 26, 1882, it was purchased by its present proprietors, E. W. Spangler, John B. Moore and S. C. Frey. In February of the same year it was increased in size, being then made a sheet of 25x36 inches. During the following July the price was changed from $3 to $4 per annum, and a more complete supply of associated press dispatches received. It thus became one of the largest and newsiest of inland dailies. April 1, 1885, the issue of a twenty-page paper from this office was considered a marvel of enterprise. The large finely equipped office is now located opposite the court house. This paper is independent in politics and the only morning paper published in York. The town of York is justly proud of so enterprising a daily journal. Its news is eagerly read by a large number of subscribers. The *York Weekly*, issued from the same office, was started in 1876, as a quarto sheet, 26x36 inches in size. When the *Daily* was purchased by the present owners it was included. It was enlarged to a six-page paper, and on October 19, 1883, the form was changed and it was made an eight page paper on a sheet 31x43 inches.

The *Evening Telegram*, edited and published by George R. Prowell, from October, 1873, to June, 1875, was the first paper in York County to be connected with the associated press, and regularly receive the telegraphic news. Thirty dollars a week were regularly paid for dispatches. This was a new era in the history of journalism in the county. The paper ceased publication at a time when nearly all the industrial establishments in York had temporarily closed on account of the financial depression.

The *Teacher's Journal* is a valuable monthly Sunday-school periodical, established in York in 1874, and is still edited and published by Rev. P. Anstadt. It now contains thirty-two pages, price 50 cents per year. The *Lesson Quarterly* was started by the same gentleman in 1875. It contains twenty-two pages, price 12 cents per year. The *Primary Leaf*, published monthly at 6 cents a year, and the *Children's Guide*, an illus-

trated monthly, price 25 cents a year, was started by the same authors in 1884. In 1885 Rev. Anstadt published a book of 360 pages entitled "Practical Sermons and Addresses," by Rev. A. H. Lochman, D. D.

The *Evening Dispatch* was established by Hiram Young on May 29, 1876, the same month the great centennial exhibition of Philadelphia opened. The proprietor having had long experience in publishing a successful weekly paper soon made his new daily paper an influential journal. For neatness of topography and excellence of mechanical execution it has received the most favorable comment in the columns of other journals and from its many patrons. It is also frequently commended for the excellent selections, and for the variety of its news. When the paper started a limited amount of press dispatches was obtained. In November, 1883, the United Press leased from the leading telegraph companies a wire for the transmission of newspaper dispatches, whereupon Mr. Young then introduced one of these wires into the *Dispatch* office, and on May 14, 1885, to better protect himself and receive more extended telegraphic reports daily, he became a member of the United Press and secured exclusive franchise for receiving the news from this association for an evening paper in York, thus giving the *Dispatch* prestige as a prominent and leading journal. Its ninth anniversary was celebrated May 29, 1885, by issuing a twenty-page paper containing a great variety of interesting reading matter.

The *Commercial Monthly* was edited by H. M. Crider, and existed for a year or two. The *Record*, a daily paper, was published by S. H. Spangler for nine months during the centennial year. It was ably edited by the well known poet, E. Norman Gunnison. The *Missionary Journal* is now printed in the *Daily* office.

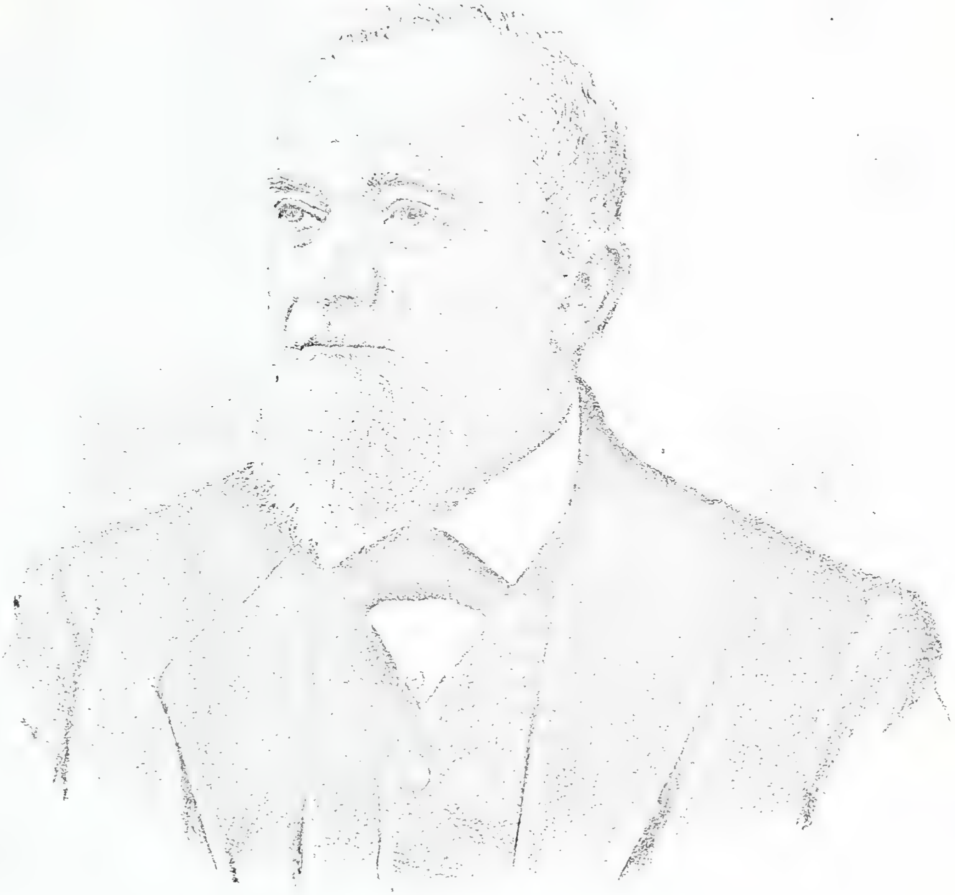
The Age, a vigorous and enterprising Democratic daily paper was started January 24, 1883, by its present editor and proprietor, Edward Stuck, son of Oliver Stuck, of the *Press*, in which office it is published. Mr. Stuck had just returned to York from the position of editor of the *Derrick*, a daily paper published at Oil City, Penn., for the purpose of establishing a Democratic daily organ in York, which he has since managed with undoubted enterprise and skill. It was a morning journal from January to May, 1883, since which time it has been published in the afternoon. The first year of its history it was a six-column paper, twenty-one inches in length. On January 24, 1884, it was enlarged to a seven-column paper. It contains a great variety of telegraphic, general, and local news.

The Fountain, an interesting and popular illustrated monthly, widely used for supplementary reading in schools, is issued monthly during ten months of the year, and edited by W. H. Shelley, superintendent of the public schools of York, and printed at the office of the *York Gazette*. It was started in September, 1883, price 50 cents per year.

HANOVER JOURNALISM.

The first paper published in Hanover was started in April, 1797, by Stellingius & Lepper, and was called *Die Pennsylvanische Wochinschrift*, printed in German. It suspended publication in February, 1805. April 4, of the same year, Daniel P. Lange, an intelligent German, and J. P. Stark commenced to issue the *Hanover Gazette*, a German paper. The type was purchased at York, having been used in publishing a paper that had been discontinued. The partnership of Lange & Stark continued until 1816, when Mr. Lange alone continued the publication of the paper regularly until 1842, and from that year to 1846, Augustus Schwartz was associated with him. From 1846 to 1850, Mr. Lange again conducted the *Gazette* alone, and afterward sold it to Gutelius & Swartz. The first named gentleman was pastor of the Reformed Church of Hanover, who sold his interest to V. S. Eckert in 1852, and soon after, T. S. Eckert purchased Mr. Schwartz's interest. At the opening of the civil war in 1860, the *Gazette* changed from a Democratic to a Republican paper; George E. Sherwood, of York, was for a time its editor. It ceased publication in 1864, after an existence of sixty years.

Another German paper was started in 1809, and continued only one year. In August, 1818, Rev. Jacob H. Wiestling, pastor of the Reformed Church, issued the first English paper published in Hanover. Its name was the *Guardian*. In 1819, he sold it to Joseph Schmuck, father of Henry M. Schmuck, now president of the First National Bank of Hanover and lumber merchant. Joseph Schmuck owned one of the old time Franklin presses. One day, while printing his paper, he over-exerted himself working at the press, burst a blood vessel, and died from the result at the age of thirty-three years. William D. Gobrecht purchased the paper in 1824. It discontinued in 1825, and soon after the *Hanoverian*, another English paper, took its place, and was published several years. In 1824, Joseph Schmuck and Dr.



Yours Truly,
Hiram Young

Peter Mueller began the publication of the *Intelligenceblatt.* It was soon removed to Adams County.

In 1835 another English paper, the *Herald*, was started by George Frysinger, and in 1839, was purchased by J. S. Gitt, and in 1840, by Grumbine & Bart. It suspended in 1840.

The *Democrat*, an English paper, was founded in 1841; in 1844, its name changed to the *Planet and Weekly News*, when it was purchased by Senary Leader, of Baltimore, Md., who had previously founded the Bedford, Penn., *Enquirer*. He changed the name of the paper to the *Hanover Spectator*. He died March 20, 1858, and his widow, Mrs. M. Leader, became the publisher, and F. M. Baughman, of Baltimore, the editor, who continued until 1860. Mrs. Leader conducted the paper until her death in 1875, and since then the *Spectator* has been owned by W. H. & E. J. Leader. It is a large nine column folio, Republican in politics, and now the oldest paper in Hanover. It is printed on a power press. The office is supplied with a large variety of type and machinery.

Rev. A. Rudisill, now of York, for several years published the *Monthly Friend*, beginning in 1843. The *Regulator*, started by J. S. Gitt, in 1848, existed two years. From 1850 to 1861, the *English Gazette* was published by Swartz & Eckert. It discontinued.

The *Journal*, the *Visitor*, the *Locomotive* and *General Advertiser*, were other papers that had a short existence. The *Hanover Citizen* was established in 1861. During that year, George W. Welsh and Joseph Dellone purchased the *York County Democrat*, a German paper, then published in Hanover, by Swartz & Bart, and changed its name to the *Hanover Citizen and York County Democrat*. The first number of the *English Citizen* appeared January 31, 1861, with F. M. Baughman as editor, and Welsh & Dellone, proprietors. Since that time there has always been an English and German paper published at this office. The editorial management of the papers was assumed by the owners, February 26, 1863. William Heltzel purchased both papers November 9, 1865, and in December of that year, he sold the one-half interest in the two papers to William Von Monikovski, who took charge of the German department of the office, and so continued until his death, April 25, 1868, when Mr. Heltzel again took charge of both papers. William J. Metzler became an equal partner in the business, March 16, 1869, and sold his interest to A. P. Bange, October 19, 1871, who conducted the German edition till his death, May 4, 1875. Mr. Heltzel again assumed charge of both papers, and published them until June 29, 1879, when, on account of ill-health, he sold the office to Barton K. Knode, the present proprietor. The size of the English paper is 24x36 inches, and the German paper 22x30 inches. They are both Democratic in politics, and are prominent and influential journals. The office is supplied with an excellent selection of job type and all varieties of printing material and machinery.

In June, 1872, the present *Hanover Herald* was started by M. O. Smith, of York, and P. H. Bittinger, of Hanover. Mr. Smith had founded the *Glen Rock Item* in 1870, and sold his interest in that paper to his partner, N. Z. Seitz, to come to Hanover and establish the *Herald*. The new paper was independent in politics, a seven-column folio in size, printed on a hand press. The growth of the business demanded improved facilities and a power printing press. The first used in Hanover was purchased in 1876, when the paper was also enlarged to eight columns, or 28x42 inches. By 1881 the increase in circulation rendered necessary the introduction of steam-power, the *Herald* being the only paper printed by steam-power in the town. The firm of Smith & Bittinger was dissolved April 7, 1885, Mr. Bittinger retiring. In his announcement Mr. Smith stated that of the 667 numbers of the *Herald*, issued in the thirteen years up to that date, not more than three of them were published without his own immediate supervision.

The *Delta Herald* is a four page, seven-column weekly published at Delta, this county. It was started September 1, 1878, as the *Weekly Herald* by N. W. Boyd, of Peach Bottom. In April, 1879, R. L. Keisling, of the same township, became a partner in its publication, and in June following was sole proprietor. S. J. Barnett, the present editor and proprietor, March 2, 1880, became associated in the business, soon after purchased Mr. Keisling's interest and assumed entire charge, under the name of the "*Herald Publishing Company.*" The *Herald* has ever been devoted to the highest interests of the people of the section in which it is published, and especially of the Peach Bottom roofing slate interests, located near Delta. It is also a persistent advocate of the temperance cause. The paper receives a generous support from the appreciative public.

The *Delta Times*, a weekly journal, was published for a year or more by J. T. Crawford, before the *Herald* started.

The history of the *Dillsburg Bulletin*, *Glen Rock Item*, and *Wrightsville Star*, will be found in the history of those boroughs.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

THE first settlers of York County were Friends or Quakers, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Lutherans, German Reformed and Moravians. The first three denominations composed the English-speaking people and last four the German. Among the first German settlers were also a number of German Baptists (Dunkers) and Mennonites. The Friends were very numerous in the upper end of the county a century ago, and were a highly industrious and respectable class of people, but have now only one meeting-house in the county in which religious services are regularly held. This one is located in the village of Fawn Grove in Fawn Township. The services in the Newberry meeting, once very strong, are now discontinued, and the Warrington meeting is held but once a year. Many of the early Friends emigrated west and south, while the descendants of those who remained gradually became members of other denominations. There is but one Episcopal church in the county, and it is located in the borough of York. It is a large, wealthy and prosperous congregation, whose membership is composed of many of the most intelligent inhabitants of the town.

The Presbyterians, who were the first settlers of the lower end of the county, have gradually increased in numbers and influence. In that section there are now nine Presbyterian churches, two in Hopewell Township, two in Peach Bottom, two in Lower Chanceford and one in Fawn. Of this denomination there are also two churches in York, one in Wrightsville and one in Dillsburg. There are three United Presbyterian churches, one in Chanceford, one in Lower Chanceford and one in Hopewell. They are the descendants of the Scottish Covenanters.

The Lutherans, at present, are the most numerous in York County. Some of the churches of this denomination in town and country, have as many as 500 communicant members. There are more than fifty church buildings of this denomination in the county. Many of them, however, are held conjointly with the Reformed denomination, which numerically is next to the Lutherans in membership in York County. Both of these denominations are very prominent and exert an important influence in the religious affairs of the county, though their aggregate membership in the United States is small in comparison to that of some other denominations.

Most of the members of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches in York County are descendants of the first German and Swiss settlers and their followers, and the custom of building Union churches began with the first settlements. In many instances, as Kreutz Creek, Dover, Quickel's and Conojohela Churches, etc., the two denominations have worshiped in the same buildings nearly a century and a half.

There is but one Moravian church; it is located in York. A hundred years ago there was one in Codorus Township. The Mennonites have about a dozen meeting-houses in the county.

The Welsh have two churches in Peach Bottom Township.

Some of the early settlers around Hanover, what was originally known as the "Conewago settlement," were Catholics. Their descendants are still in that town and vicinity. There is one church of this denomination in Hanover, two in York, one in Dallastown, one in Shrewsbury, one in Codorus Township and one in the west end of Paradise Township.

Very few of the churches of any denomination in York County are incorporated, which is a great mistake. Intelligent members should consider this subject. Deacons, elders and vestrymen must be selected annually by their respective congregations, to be lawful officers.

THE BAPTISTS.

This denomination, though very strong in some sections of this country and in large cities, has but two places of worship in this county, one in York and one in Delta. More than a century ago a small settlement of Baptists located along the banks of the Conewago, in the northeast corner of Dover, northwest corner of Conewago and southern part of Warrington Townships. In the midst of their settlement they erected a small house of worship, which was named the "Dover Baptist Church." Among its first members were Moses Davis, Susanna Davis, Anna Davis, William Smith, Sarah Smith, Phebe Hawk, William Laird, Catherine Laird, and Anne Bear. Later a number of families by the name of Kunkel,

Spangler and Gray were added to the congregation. One of the early clergymen of this denomination says: "About the close of the eighteenth century, a number of members of this settlement came to York County, who believed that the doctrine of immersion of a believer in water was necessary to constitute Christian baptism, and wrote to the Vincent Baptist Church of Chester County, desiring that church to send a person properly qualified to baptize them. This request was granted, and eight were baptized in the name of the "Triune God." In 1804, another minister of the gospel visited them and baptized a few others in the adjoining stream. An organization was then effected. The congregation had a regular pastor for a term of but four years, and for nearly half a century later was occasionally visited by different clergymen. The membership at one time increased to fifty, under the Rev. Henry Essick, who came there from Delaware County in 1842. On this site is now located what is known as "Rohler's Meeting House," in which different denominations hold services. The Dover Baptist Church, as an organization, has long ago ceased to exist, but the adjoining cemetery contains the remains of a large number of persons who once were its members.

INTRODUCTION OF METHODISM.

The Methodist denomination, which is now an influential church body in York County, was introduced by the celebrated Rev. Freeborn Garretson. The first service was conducted by him, January 24, 1781, at the private house of James Worley, an Episcopalian, who was a prosperous farmer, and resided on the farm now owned by Jacob Loucks in West Manchester Township. His home was not a hotel, as has been published. The peculiar circumstances which brought Rev. Garretson here at that time, were as follows: James Worley had sent his teamster to Baltimore with a load of flour in December, 1780.

The hired man was on his way home with a load of store goods for a York merchant. Twelve miles to the north of Baltimore, he stopped over night at a tavern, and the next morning found the way blockaded by a heavy snow-fall. He sent home to his employer, James Worley, to come to his rescue with two additional horses. Mr. Worley went down, and while stopping at the place over night incidentally met the noted apostle of Methodism, Rev. Freeborn Garretson. On the night of his arrival he heard him preach, and being so delighted with his eloquence, Mr. Worley invited him to come to York and stop with him on his farm house, which invitation the clergyman soon after accepted, and Mr. Worley, although an Episcopalian, announced through the neighborhood and in York, that Rev. Garretson would preach at his house. A large audience assembled. His sermon was based upon the following words: "Old things shall be done away, and all things become new." The next day he left for Carlisle, stopping on his way and preaching at Lewisberry, which was then composed of but half a dozen houses. The people in and around York were confused with his new doctrines, and his sermon called forth excited debates. He was invited to return. In James Worley's farm-house he preached several sermons. Being a man of great force of character and eloquence, his preaching resulted in securing Mr. Worley and his family and many others to adopt his faith. Under those circumstances the first Methodist congregation was organized in the limits of York County. A building was soon after erected in York, on the present site of the First United Brethren Church. A permanent organization was formed at Lewisberry, and services were held in the house of Hugh Foster, about the same time that the York congregation was organized. There are now churches of this denomination in all the purely English speaking townships of York County, and the society is steadily growing in numbers. Its membership in the United States is very large. There are a number of churches of the Methodist Protestant denomination in Hopewell, Fawn and Peach Bottom Townships.

ORIGIN OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION IN YORK COUNTY.

The Evangelical Association is an ecclesiastical body, which originated in Pennsylvania in 1800. Its founder was Jacob Albright, a man of limited education but earnest piety. He was early in life a Lutheran; afterward united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He began to preach in 1796, and in 1803 was ordained a minister of the gospel. He labored among the Germans, and, as the Methodist Episcopal Church was entirely English at that time, the congregations he gathered banded themselves together into a separate denomination, adopting the name "Evangelical Association of North America", sometimes called "Albright", after the founder. In doctrine, the denomination is Arminian. The church organization is similar to that of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Bishops and presiding elders are elected every four years by the general and annual conferences respectively. The itinerant system is practiced. The progress of the church

has been rapid, and, though originally German, some conferences are now entirely in English. The present numerical strength is 1,615 ministers and 124,554 lay-members. The church has three bishops. "The Evangelical Messenger" and "Der Christliche Botschafter" are the church organs.

The Evangelical Association was first introduced into York County in 1810, by Revs. John Erb and Matthias Betz, who established three preaching places—one at the house of Jacob Klinefelter, in Shrewsbury Township, about one mile south of Glen Rock; the second at the house of John Seitz, in Springfield Township; and the third at the house of Adam Ettinger in Dover Township. The eighth conference session of the association was held at the house of Jacob Klinefelter in 1815, at which there were fifteen ministers present. In 1822, the members in the vicinity of Shrewsbury united with the members of the M. E. Church in building a log meeting-house. This was the first church building used by the association in York County, and only the second in the association—the first having been built at New Berlin, Union County, Pa., in 1816. In 1827 a stone church was built at Mount Zion, in Springfield Township, entirely by the Evangelical Association. In 1831, under the labors of Revs. W. W. Orwig, G. Brickley, and J. Roesner, who had charge of the work in the county for that year, an extensive revival took place in the Conojohela valley. Among the families that united with the church were those of J. G. Thomas, Henry Thomas, Henry Burg, and J. A. Jacobs. This was the beginning of the congregations at Millersville (Yorkana) and East Prospect. In 1842, a mission was established in York, with twelve members. George Brickley was the first missionary. Rev. W. F. Swengel was the first English missionary. From the original work, commenced in the county in 1810, eleven charges have grown, namely: York, Queen Street, York, King Street, York Circuit, Prospect, Chanceford, Jarrettsville (Md.) Shrewsbury, Glen Rock, Loganville, Dillsburg, Lewisberry. These charges are served by twelve pastors, and have a membership of about 2,500, and church property valued at about $75,000. There are thirty-four Sunday schools in the county with a membership of about 3,400.

Rev. Jacob Albright, the founder of the association, frequently preached in this county. Revs. John Walker and George Miller were among the first clergymen who came into the county. The late Rev. Adam Ettinger for half a century devoted his whole attention to church work in this county.

THE UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

For the great work of assisting to revive piety among the Germans in America, and their descendants, Providence seems to have prepared Philip Wilhelm Otterbein, who selected Lancaster and York Counties, and the City of Baltimore, to preach the gospel. He was born in Dillenberg, Germany, June 4, 1726; was ordained a minister of the Reformed Church, at Herborn, in 1749, and sent as a missionary to America, 1752. A beautiful incident connected with his mission is related as follows: Otterbein's brother, who was also a minister, received a letter, according to tradition, from County York, describing the great need of more gospel; pleading for the people as sheep scattered in the wilds of the new world without a shepherd. He showed it to William and his mother, whereupon the pious woman, taking her son by the hand, said, with as much fervor as the Spartan mother: "Go, my son, and the Lord keep thee and bless thee; we may never meet again, but go." Stirred by her self-sacrificing words, he set sail for America. He began his labors in Lancaster, and afterward came to York and preached here and in the surrounding country. During this time he adopted what he termed "New Measures," viz., prayer-meetings, class-meetings, open-air meetings and the itineracy. He was a fervid, earnest and devoted speaker, and aroused the people by his preaching. In the year 1765, he met Martin Boehm, a powerful Mennonite preacher, at a large meeting in Isaac Long's barn, in Lancaster county. At the close of Boehm's sermon, Otterbein rushed up to him and clasped him in his arms, uttering in a loud voice: "We are brethren." The congregation, composed of different denominations, began to praise the Lord. This circumstance gave rise to the name of "United Brethren in Christ." He went to Baltimore in 1774 and organized a church; he erected a building soon after, which is still standing, on the corner of Sharp and Conway streets. He died in that city November 17, 1813, aged eighty-seven years. At the time of his death he had as followers 100 ministers and 20,000 members. Now there are in America 2,551 churches, 2,174 ministers and about 165,000 members. There are five bishops, as follows: J. J. Glossbrenner, J. Weaver, J. Dickson, E. B. Kephart and N. Cassel.

Rev. Mr. Otterbein, like Wesley, never disconnected himself from his mother church, yet he is claimed as the founder of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ in America, as it was upon the doctrines and principles

he advocated that this church was established. He was a man of eminent ability, and became one of the most influential clergymen in his adopted city. The first permanent church organization of this denomination in this county was effected in Windsor Township.

THE CHURCH OF GOD.

An order of Baptists originated in Lancaster in 1830 under the preaching of Rev. John Winebrenner, a minister of the German Reformed Church. This denomination is Presbyterian in polity. Great earnestness and zeal were the characteristics of the early clergy of this denomination. In 1835, and shortly after, a number of congregations were formed in York County, chiefly in the upper end, by Revs. Winebrenner, Maxwell, Ross, Mulnix, Weishampel, Kiester, and others. There are now about a dozen churches of this denomination in the county, and they are located in Newberry, Warrington, Monaghan, Franklin, Warrington and Windsor Townships.

GERMAN BAPTISTS.

The German Baptists, as a church body, originated in Germany in the year 1708, during the great religious awakening of the latter part of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries. They usually call themselves "Brethren," and their church "the Brethren Church." Locally they are generally called "Dunkers," from the German word "*tunker*," meaning to baptize or dip. This last name originated in Pennsylvania during their early history here. They do not recognize the name Dunker as appropriate to designate their church body. The originators of this denomination in Germany met and held meetings among themselves for social worship, but the embittered clergy soon caused the secular authorities to interfere. At this time, about 1695, a mild and lenient count ruled over the province of Wigenstein in north Prussia, where liberty of conscience was granted. To this place, although a poor, rough country, went many, who were aroused by a religious awakening, and who desired to consult among themselves as to church discipline and ecclesiastical polity. This province was soon known as "the rendezvous of the Lord's people." Those who collected there were first called Pietists, and all worshiped together. They then commenced to call themselves Brethren. One of the guiding points of their discipline was found in the book of Matthew, which says: "If thy brother trespass against thee, go and tell him his faults between thee and him alone." But, to fulfill this injunction, they needed some church order, and they began to seek for the footsteps of the primitive Christians. The mystery of water baptism appeared to them a door of entrance into the true church which they so earnestly sought, but they could not at once agree as to form. Finally, in 1708, eight of the most truth-loving of them agreed to enter into "a covenant of good conscience with God, by taking up all the commandments of Jesus Christ as an easy yoke, and thus follow him as their faithful shepherd."

Those eight persons were George Graby and Lucas Vetter from Hesse-Cassel; Alexander Mack, from Schriesheim and his wife Anna Margaretta, Andrew Bonny, from Basle, Switzerland, and his wife Johanna, and John Kipping, from Wurtemburg, and his wife Johanna. These eight, now historic persons, "covenanted and united as brethren and sisters of Jesus Christ," and thus formed the nucleus of a church of Christian believers. They claimed, after careful investigation, that according to the commands of Christ, the primitive Christians "were planted into His death by a threefold immersion in the water bath of holy baptism, being in exact harmony with the New Testament." Trine immersion was considered by them the only correct form of baptism. Being prepared for the ceremony of baptism, they went in solitude along the little stream called Aeder, in Germany, and he upon whom the labor had fallen baptized the leading brother and he in turn baptized the rest. This interesting ceremony occurred at an early hour in the morning. In a few years there were large congregations gathered in Swartznau in the Palatinate and in Marienborn. Persecution soon followed them. These unfortunate ones found refuge under the King of Prussia. Among the prominent workers in the church in Germany about 1715, some of whose descendants now live in York County were John Henry Kalclesser, of Frankenthal; Christian Liebe (Leib), of Ebstein; Johanna Nass (Noss), of Norten; Peter Becker, of Dillsheim; John Henry Trout and several brothers; Heinrich Holsapple and Stephen Koch of the Palatinate.

This religious body suffered great persecution in parts of the fatherland. Some fled to Creyfeld, Prussia, from thence to Holland, thence to the province of Friesland, in the hope of finding an asylum of peace and safety, but were everywhere disappointed until they "turned their faces toward the land of Penn." Twenty families first emigrated, with Elder Peter Becker at their head, in 1719, and settled in the vicinity of German-

town, Penn. In 1729 thirty more families came over under the leadership of the celebrated Alexander Mack, who himself was a noted evangelist, and a descendant of the Waldenses so well known to history. Settlements of them were soon formed at Skippack, Montgomery County, Oley in Berks, and Conestoga in Lancaster; all under the care of preachers Mack and Becker. In 1723 the church held a first election in America and chose Conrad Beissel a minister and John Hildebrand a deacon, both to serve in Lancaster County. In the language of an old record, " Conrad Beissel got wise in his own conceit, had an idea that Saturday was the Lord's day, secured a number of followers, and in 1729 organized at Ephrata the German Seventh-day Baptists," who were afterward known as a distinct church body. In 1732 Beissel organized a monastic society at Ephrata. The churches at Ephrata, at Conestoga, and one in Chester County attracted so many settlers that land became high. So numerous members of the Brethren Church, as early as 1736, began to emigrate to what is now York County. Some went down into Maryland. The first church in this county by the Brethren was organized in 1738, "twenty miles west from the town of York, on the Little Conewago." This was in the vicinity of Hanover. The district embraced by the church included a large extent of territory east, north and northwest of the site of the present town of Hanover. It will thus be seen that the German Baptists were among the very first to form church organizations in York County. Among the members of the first church were the Danners, Eldricks, Dierdorfs, Biglers, Studsmans, etc. Their first preacher was Daniel Leatherman, Sr. He was followed by Nicholas Martin, Jacob Moyer (Meyers), James Henrich (Henry), etc. In 1741 there was another church organized in the limits of what was then York County, "on the Great Conewago about fourteen miles west from the new town of York." This was the same year York was founded. Many of the members of the church lived in the present territory of Adams County, in the vicinity of the present villages of Abbottstown and East Berlin. Among the first members of this organization were the Neagleys, Sowers, Sweigards, Neifers, and most prominent were the Latschas. Their first elder was George Adam Martin, who was followed by Daniel Leatherman, Jr. and Nicholas Martin. The two organizations already described were known as the Conewago Churches.

There was another congregation organized within the present area of Washington Township, "fifteen miles from the town of York," called the Bermudian Church. The first constituents of this organization separated from the Cloister Church, at Ephrata, Lancaster County, in 1735, and organized in 1758 in York County. Many of them were Seventh-day Baptists. The church was considered an offspring of Ephrata, but for a while they worshiped with the Brethren. Some of the founders of it were: Philip Gebel, Peter Beissel, Henry Lowman, Peter Miller and George Adam Martin.

Some of the prominent persons who composed its membership previous to 1770 were: Frederick Reuter and wife, Daniel Fahnestock and wife, Paul Troub and wife, Peter Henry and wife, Dietrich Fahnestock and wife, John Cook and wife, Peter Bender and wife, Melchior Webber and wife, John Lehr and wife, John Messerbach and wife, George Reiss (Rice) and wife, George Neiss (Nace) and wife, Benjamin Gebel (Gable) and wife, Philip Beissel and wife, Baltzer Smith and wife, widows Dorothy and Stauffer, several families by the name of Frick; John Bentz, wife, daughter and four sons; John Miller, wife and two sons; Peter Beissel, wife, son and two daughters. This list includes both Seventh-day Baptists and Brethren. Later in the history of this church the Seventh-day Baptists or "Sieben Tager," as they were generally called, maintained a separate organization, but as a church, ceased to exist in this county about 1820. Some of the members about that time were Frederick Reider, Jacob Kimmel, Michael Kimmel, John Meily, Samuel, Daniel and Boreas Fahnestock and others.

The " Codorous Church was organized in the township of Codorus, eleven miles southeast of York in 1758." and soon after numbered in its membership about forty families. The first elder of this church was Jacob Danner, a son of Michael Danner, a prominent man in the early history of the county and one of the five commissioners appointed to view and lay off York County in 1749. Jacob Danner, Heinrich Danner and their father were among the most intelligent of the first German emigrants, west of the Susquehanna, and figured very conspicuously in their day. Jacob Danner was a poet of no mean reputation about the year 1750. He and Rev. Jacob Lischy, of York Reformed Church, engaged in a vigorous religious controversy. The manuscripts containing Danner's arguments were written in verse in his native German language. This rare document is now in the possession of the writer

of this article. Jacob Danner moved to Frederick County, Md. The controversy showed considerable ability on the part of both clergymen.

Prominent among the first members of the Codorus congregation in 1758 were Rudy Yunt, Peter Brillharth, John Brillharth, Henry Neff and wife. After Jacob Danner went to Maryland, Henry Neff was called to the ministry and remained pastor until after 1775. He was highly appreciated by his people, and kept careful official records. Some of the other members of this church before 1770 were Jacob Tilman, wife and daughter, Jacob Spitler, wife and two daughters, Jacob Neiswanger and wife, Anna Neiswanger, and Elizabeth Seip, George Beary and wife, John Harold and wife, William Spitler and wife, Christian Eby, Wendell Baker and wife, Michael Berkey and wife, George Etter and son, Matthias Sitler and wife, Susanne Weltner.

The celebrated Baptist preacher, Morgan Edwards, of Philadelphia, visited his Dunker brethren in York County in 1770 and afterward wrote an interesting report of their prosperity here.

Being non-resistants in principle and in church discipline, the first who emigrated to York County had no difficulties with the Indians then here. During the Revolutionary war most of them took the oath of allegiance.

"The annual conference was held first in York County in 1789 on the great Conewago." The following named elders or bishops were present: Daniel Leatherman, Martin Urner, Jacob Danner, Heinrich Danner, John Funk, Jacob Stall, Heinrich Neff, Conrad Brombach, Daniel Utz, Andreas Eby, Samuel Gerber, Herman Blasser, Jacob Basehor, Abraham Oberholtzer.

Some of these may have been visitors from Lancaster County or Maryland.

The Dunkers or Brethren were so numerous in York and Adams Counties that a second meeting of the conference was held on the premises of Isaac Latchaws in 1819, when the following named elders or bishops were present: Benjamin Bauman, Samuel Arnold, Daniel Stober (Stover), Daniel Gerber, Christian Lang (Long), Jacob Mohler, John Gerber, John Stauffer, Benjamin Eby, John Trimmer, Jacob *Preisz* (Price), Daniel Reichardt, Frederick Kline, Daniel Saylor, the ancestor of D. P. Saylor, a prominent minister of the church who recently died. Nearly all these elders then lived in York and Adams Counties.

The services in general down to about 1810 were held in private houses, barns and schoolhouses. They now have plainly constructed but comfortable meeting-houses. The following is a list of the names of some prominent members of the Brethren Church, who lived in York County before the year 1770 and belonged to the Conewago, Bermudian and other congregations: Jacob Moyer and wife, James Henrick and wife, Hans Adam Sneider and wife, Barbara Sneider, George Wine and wife, Daniel Woods and wife, Henry Geing and wife, Joseph Moyer and wife, Nicholas Housteter and wife, Christian Housteter, Rudy Brown and wife, Tobias Brother and wife, Jacob Miller and wife, Michael Kouts and wife, widow Powser and widow Moyer, Stephen Peter, wife and daughter, Maud Powser, George Peter, Henry Tanner or Danner and wife, Michael Tanner and wife, John Moyer and wife, Jacob Souder and wife, Henry Hoeff and wife, Hesther Weise, Christian Etter, John Peter Weaver, Barbara Bear, John Swarts and wife, Liss Bearing, Great Hymen, George Brown and wife, Peter Werds or Wertz, John Heiner and wife, Peter Fox and wife, Anthony Dierdorff and wife, Nicholas Moyer and wife, Manasses Bruch and wife, Michael Basserman and wife, David Erhard and wife, Ann Mummard, Daniel Baker and wife, Abraham Stauffer and wife, Henry Dierdorff and wife, John Burkholter and wife, Christian Frey, Andrew Trimmer and wife, Justus Reinsel and wife, Samuel Arnold, Peter Dierdorff and wife, Barnet Achenbach and wife, Mary Latche, Catherine Studybaker, John Neagley and wife, Valentine Beissel and wife, Mathias Bouser, Philip Snell and wife, Adam Sewer, wife and two daughters, Adam Dick and wife, Moralis Baker and wife, Henry Beissel and wife, Henry Radibush and wife, George Waggoner and wife, Rudolph Brown, Jacob Miller. Nearly all of the congregations of this denomination now have meeting-houses. The county of York is at present divided into three districts. The upper Codorus district has within its limits four meeting-houses, namely—Black Rock, in Manheim Township; Jefferson, near Jefferson Borough; Wildasin's, four miles southeast of Hanover, and Beaver Creek, near Abbottstown. The bishop or elder of this district is Henry Hohf, of Black Rock. The preachers are D. N. Bucher, of Abbottstown; Joseph Price, of Black Rock; Aaron Baugher, Jefferson; David B. Hohf, Edwin Miller, of Black Rock; Moses Murray and David Hoff.

The lower Codorus district embraces the region of country around York and Loganville. In this district there are four meeting

houses, namely—Logansville, Herbst, near Winterstown; Union Meeting House, between York and Logansville, and West York, built quite lately in the borough.

The bishop or elder of this district is Jacob Shamberger, who resides in Baltimore County. The preachers are Jacob Aldinger, Christian Ness and Andrew Meyers.

The third district embraces the upper end of the county and contains four meeting-houses, namely: Bermudian, in Washington Township; Walgemuth's, near Dillsburg, Holzschwamm or Altland's near Bigmount in Paradise Township and Union Chapel in Strinetown.

There is no bishop or elder to this district at present. The preachers are John Raffensberger, Samuel Kochenauer and Daniel Altland. The membership of the German Baptists in York County is now about one thousand families, all farmers. They are a quiet unpretentious, industrious, well-to-do people, and as citizens are honest, upright, kind and just in all their relations, with their fellowmen. The annual meetings and love-feasts are attended by hundreds and sometimes thousands.

The River Brethren, sometimes known among themselves as "Brethren in Christ," is a sect that originated along the Susquehanna River, in Conoy Township, Lancaster County in 1786, and soon after a congregation was formed in York County. The authentic history of this sect is rarely given. There have been published accounts which claimed to trace the origin to Germany in the year 1705. This statement has been published time and again in encyclopedias, but it is, nevertheless, inaccurate.

The name is sometimes confused with the United Brethren (Moravians,) and the United Brethren in Christ.

The first services which afterward led to the organization of the River Brethren, were held in the house of Jacob Engel, a Mennonite, who lived near Bainbridge, Lancaster County, and who afterward became the first bishop of the new church body. A temporary organization was effected in 1776. It was not then fully determined to form a new denomination. In 1784 the celebrated evangelist, Martin Boehm, conducted a noted revival in Donegal Township. Among the many who listened to the great preacher were six men: Jacob Engel, above mentioned; Hans (John) Engel, John Stern, Samuel Meigs and C. R. Rupp, the other can not be given. These men met together frequently for prayer and to search the Scriptures. After many meetings they concluded that trine immersion was the only legal mode enjoined by the scriptures. They then went to George Miller, a minister of the German Baptist (Dunker) faith, and asked him to baptize them, but told him they did not wish to join his church. Upon that condition the right of baptism was refused them by the Dunker minister. They then in imitation of the Brethren, cast lots along the shore of the Susquehanna, and one of them drew the proper ticket; whereupon he baptized the others, and one of them in turn baptized him. From documents written at the time and still in existence, the facts herein given were obtained. This interesting ceremony took place in 1786. Jacob and John Engel and C. Rupp became the first ministers of the denomination. This sect has, ever since its origin, been entirely distinct from the Dunkers Brethren. The sect in 1880 had about eighty ministers, 100 congregations and 9,000 members in the United States, mostly in southern Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Kansas. Their religious services were conducted originally in the German language. At present English is much used. As a class these people are strictly non-resistant, but upright and honorable in the highest degree. There are about 300 families of the sect in Lancaster County and in York County.

They worship in union meeting-houses in this county in the villages of Manchester, Strinestown and Longstown regularly, and occasionally other places. Services are very frequently held in private houses. Their love feasts, annually held, usually across the river, are eventful occasions. George Armold, of Longstown, is now their principal preacher, living in York County. A number of venerable preachers of this sect have died in this county. Bishop Engle, of Lancaster County, makes periodical visits to the brethren in this county and conducts religious services.

A division of the denomination call themselves "Old School Brethren." Jacob Keller, of Manchester, is elder or bishop of them. Some of their preachers are David E. Good, George Strickler, John Strickler and Peter Williams. A number of ministers from Lancaster County visit York County regularly. The members of both divisions of this sect live mostly in Manchester and Hellam Townships, and are all prosperous farmers and excellent people.

HISTORICAL BIOGRAPHIES.

DAVID JAMESON.

David Jameson was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, about 1715, and graduated at the medical school of the celebrated university of that ancient city. He immigrated to America about the year 1740, accompanied by his friend and fellow-surgeon, Hugh Mercer, afterward distinguished in his profession and as a general officer of the Revolutionary Army. He landed at Charleston, S. C., and, after a brief sojourn there, removed to Pennsylvania; resided for some time at Shippensburg, and finally settled at York, in that province, where his name and fame yet linger, and where a number of his descendants of the fourth and fifth generations still reside. He became an officer of the provincial forces of Pennsylvania and attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the same, and of colonel in the militia of Pennsylvania, in the Revolutionary war.* He also held, by executive appointment, civic offices in the county of York. The only ones of which any record is found are those of justice of the peace, the appointments bearing date October, 1754, and June, 1777—(Glossbrenner's History of York County, 1834)—and a special commission to him and his associate, Martin Eichelberger, Esq., to try certain offenders.

During the French and Indian war (1756) many murders and depredations were committed by the Indians on the frontier of Pennsylvania, extending to all the settlements from Carlisle to Pittsburg. A road had been opened from Carlisle through Cumberland County, which crossed the North Mountain at a place since called Stra(w)sburg; thence to Bedford and to Fort du Quesne (now Pittsburgh). Near Sideling Hill was erected a log fort, called Fort Lyttleton, on this road—since the "Burnt Cabins." This fort was constructed of logs and surrounded with a stockade work. Here we first find Capt. Jameson in his military movements. He was appointed an ensign by the proprietary governor of Pennsylvania, but at what precise period we are not informed. He very soon rose to the rank of captain, without an intermediate lieutenancy.

During his frontier service, Capt. Jameson was dangerously wounded in an engagement with Indians, near Fort Lyttloton, at Sideling Hill, on the road from Carlisle to Pittsburgh, then Fort du Quesne. His sufferings and perils (being left for dead on the field), and rescue make a thrilling narrative.

It became necessary for him to repair to Philadelphia for medical aid, but it was but a few months till he assumed the field again, though he did not recover fully for six years. He afterward discharged the duties of brigade-major, and also of lieutenant-colonel, all of which he did to the entire satisfaction of the appointing power, at Carlisle and at different points, then on the frontier of Pennsylvania.

Capt. Jameson had been educated a physician, yet his ambition had prompted him to solicit a command and to share in the dangers of the field. This did not interfere with his humane prompting to devote a portion of his time to the sick and wounded, and we have seen a letter written by Dr. Rush, in which he says: "I well remember to have seen your father (Dr. Jameson) dress the wound received in the shoulder by Gen. Armstrong, at the battle of Kitaning."

In Scott's geographical description of Pennsylvania, 1805, the following is found:

"Capt. Jameson is described by Burd as a 'gentleman of education, who does his duty well and is an exceedingly good officer.'"

"Col. David Jameson had command of Fort Hunter, Fort Augusta, Fort Aughwick, and was at the battle of Loyal Hanna, March 14, 1769."

Col. Jameson's age, on reaching this country, could not have been less than five and twenty years, for the medical school of the famed University of Edinboro' town then, as now, required six years' matriculation. In the French and Indian war, he must have attained the ripe age of forty. When the English colonies of America entered upon their long struggle for national independence, although he had passed the limit of age for military service, and his natural force had somewhat abated, and advancing years and wounds had in a measure enfeebled his physical powers, he nevertheless seems to have been active and efficient, joining at the age of sixty "a marching regiment" to reinforce the Army of Washington, and otherwise aiding "the grand cause" of his country.

The following letter is from the Committee of York County to the Committee of Safety in Philadelphia, dated December 31, 1876:

"In these times of Difficulty several gentlemen have exerted themselves much in the Grand Cause. Several Militia Companys have marched; more will march from this

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* The commissions (military and civic)—now much worn and obliterated by time—held by him, except that of ensign, are in the possession of his great-grandson, Brevet Brig-Gen. Horatio Gates Gibson, colonel of the Third Regiment of Artillery, United States Army.

County, so as in the whole to compose at least a pretty good Battalion. The gentlemen who deserve the most from the publick are David Jameson, Hugh Denwoody, Charles Lukens and Mr. George Eichelberger. They have been exceedingly useful. As most of the Companys who have marched have chosen their officers, pro Tempore, an arrangement will be necessary as to Field Officers. We propose David Jameson, Col., Hugh Denwoody, Lt. Colonel, Charles Lukens, Major and George Eichelberger, Quartermaster of the York County Militia, who now march. It will be doing Justice to merit to make the appointm't, and we make, no Doubt, it will be done by your Board. We congratulate you on the Success of the American Arms at Trenton."

It is also stated, on the authority of his son, Dr. H. G. Jameson, "that he had despoiled his fair estate near York of acres of its fine woodland, in order to contribute, without money and without price, to the aid of "the Grand Cause."

The intimate friend of Hugh Mercer, Benjamin Rush, James Smith, and Horatio Gates, and well known to other illustrious men of the Revolution, it is much to be regretted that the story of the life of a soldier of

"good old colony times.
When we lived under the King."

cannot be made more complete than the fragmentary records left behind him enables his descendants to do.

After the close of his military service under the province of Pennsylvania, David Jameson practiced his profession in York, (interrupted only by the period of his service in the Revolution), and died in York during the last decade of the last century, leaving a widow and children. In a memoir, prefacing a sketch of his services during the French and Indian war, and under the Province, by his son, Horatio Gates Jameson, M. D., the following reference is made to his abode near York:

"The spacious domain near the ancient borough of York, which, with a refined and cultivated taste, he adorned and beautified—though not after the manner (which could not be), of his ancestral home in "Bonnie Scotland," yet adding to its natural beauty all that art could devise to make it fair to view; and where he dispensed a generous and graceful hospitality—has passed, as usual in our country, out of the hands of his posterity; the last possessor of the blood (about 1869) being his great-grandson, Gates Jameson Weiser, Esq."

Col. Jameson married Emily Davis, by whom he had eleven children.—Thomas, James, Horatio Gates, David, Joseph, Nancy, Cassandra, Henrietta, Emily and Rachel. His sons all became physicians. Thomas settled in practice in York, James in Allentown, Penn., Horatio Gates in Baltimore, and David and Joseph in Columbus, Ohio, and all left descendants.

HORATIO GATES JAMESON, M. D.,

was born in York in 1778, and married August 3, 1797, Catharine Shevell (*Chevell*), of Somerset, Penn., (where he then abode), and had issue: Cassandra, Elizabeth, Rush, Catharine, Alexander Cobean, David Davis, Horatio Gates. He seems to have sojourned, after his marriage, in Somerset, Wheeling, Adamstown and Gettysburg, until about 1810, when he removed to Baltimore, where he established himself permanently in practice, founded and became president of the Washington Medical College, and, at one time, Health Officer of the city. About 1830 Dr. Jameson with his wife and daughter, Elizabeth Gibson, made a voyage to Europe on one of the packets running from Baltimore to the ports of Germany, and visited several places on the continent, but sojourned longest at Copenhagen, Denmark; to and from the American representative at whose court he was accredited as a special bearer of dispatches by the government at Washington. While on his return from a trip to Texas, (where he had purchased lands), the faculty of the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, composed of Drs. Gross, Drake, Rives and Rogers—all celebrities in their profession—tendered him its presidency; accepting which, he removed with his family from Baltimore to Cincinnati in October, 1835. The ill health of his wife compelled him to return to Baltimore in March, 1836, and resume practice there. On one (or two) of his journeys between Texas or the West and Baltimore, he was severely injured by the upsetting of a stage-coach on the mountains of (West) Virginia, and was unable to rejoin his family for months. His wife, Catharine (Shevell) Jameson, died in Baltimore, November 1. 1837; and be married in 1852, a lady of Baltimore, Hannah J. D. Ely, *nee* Fearson, (the widow of Judah Ely, Esq., with a son, Jesse Fearson Ely). Within the last year of his life, he left Baltimore and went to York, to spend his last days among the scenes of his childhood—so fondly remembered and graphically described by him in a Baltimore journal in 1842. But the hope

and ambition of his life—to obtain and restore to the family his patrimonial homestead and estate—he never realized; and he died, unpossessed of its acres and domicile, while on a visit to the city of New York in July, 1855—the same year in which the ancient homestead was destroyed by fire. His widow survived him nearly thirty years, and died in the city of Baltimore, August 19, 1884, at the ripe age of eighty years.

Dr. Jameson was celebrated for his surgical skill and knowledge, and also had a wide repute for his successful treatment of cholera—epidemic in Baltimore and Philadelphia, 1793–98 and 1832. He wrote several medical works, which were accepted as authority by the profession, and was an able and earnest advocate of the "non-contagion" theory. Like the great Dr. Rush, he belonged to the school of the immortal Sangrado of *Gil Blas* fame, whose theory of practice obtained even unto the days of the writer. The earliest recollection of the writer's youth is that of a fine old English engraving, which hung over the mantel in his grand-father's office. It represented Galen discovering a skeleton in a forest; and neither it, nor the lines engraved beneath, has ever been effaced from the writer's memory. The latter are reproduced here, as a suggestive indication that the disciples of Galen, in those days, were devout men, fearing God:

Forbear, vain man, to launch with Reason's eye
Into the vast depths of dark Immensity;
Nor think thy narrow but presumptuous mind,
The least idea of thy God can find;
Though crowding thoughts distract the laboring brain,
How can Finite INFINITE explain.

HANCE HAMILTON.

Col. Hance Hamilton, the first sheriff of York County, and one of the most influential of the early settlers, was born in 1721, and died February 2, 1772, aged fifty-one years. In the first legal records of York County, he is generally alluded to as of Cumberland Township (now Adams County), though he probably died at his mill property in Menallen Township; his will having been executed in that township. The executors named in it are his brother, John Hamilton, Robert McPherson, Esq., and Samuel Edie, Esq. The active executor was Col. Robert McPherson. His remains were first interred in what is known as Black's graveyard, the burying-ground of the Upper Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church, where they reposed for eighty years, and were then dis-interred and placed a short distance south of the eastern entrance of Evergreen Cemetery, at Gettysburg. Concerning the headstone, which is now much weather-beaten, the following receipt will be perused with interest:

> Received 2nd of September, 1772, of Robert McPherson, fifteen shillings, for making a headstone for Hance Hamilton's grave. ADAM LING.
> 0–15–0.

The signature to this document is in German. Among the first public trusts with which Hamilton was charged, was the will of his brother James Hamilton, made June 23, 1748, "in the County of Lancaster." York County was formed the next year. It was acknowledged in the presence of Abraham Lowry, William Brown and James McGinly. The will was proven before "Sa. Smith, Esq., of Newberry Manor, west of the Susquehanna," December 22, 1748. The estate amounted £139 13s 7d. York County was erected by an act of Assembly, August 19, 1749. In October of that year an election was held for sheriff and coroner, when Hance Hamilton was elected to the former office, and Nicholas Ryland to the latter. These officers were at that time elected annually, and at the next election in 1750, a serious riot ensued between the supporters of Hance Hamilton, and those of his opponent, Richard McAllister, the founder of Hanover, as a result of which the sheriff refused to go on with the election. The coroner, Ryland, opened another box, with other officers and took votes until evening. At the general county election in those days, all persons who voted, were required to go to York. There was but one poll in the county. At the election, the sheriff is represented, in his own statement, as having declined to assist in counting the tickets, and to make a return, giving as his reason that he was "drove by violence from the place of election, and by the same violence was prevented from returning there, whereby it was not in his power to do his duty, and therefore could not make no return." On a public hearing by the Provincial Governor and Council at Philadelphia, it was unanimously agreed "that it was not owing to Hamilton that the election was obstructed, and likewise that he could not, in his circumstances, as proved by the witnesses, make a return." The governor, therefore, granted Hamilton a commission as sheriff during his pleasure. The court of York, in view of the absence of a return, directed that the commissioners and assessors for the previous year, serve for another year until there shall be a new election. As a result of this riot, and consequent want of a return, York County was without representation in

the General Assembly for that year. In 1751, Hance Hamilton was again re-elected sheriff, with Alexander Love as coroner. After the expiration of his term of office as sheriff, Hamilton became one of the judges of the court of common pleas of York County. In April, 1756, as captain, he commanded a company of Provincial troops from York County, that took part in the French and Indian war. He was at Fort Littleton (now in Fulton County), where he wrote a letter describing the capture by the Indians of McCord's Fort. He was at Fort Littleton in the fall of 1757. He was also in Armstrong's expedition against Kittanning, where a bloody and important victory over the Indians was won by the "Scotch-Irish of the border."

On the 31st of May, 1758, he was commissioned by William Denny, Lieutenant-Governor, as "Lieutenant Colonel of the First Battalion of the Pennsylvania Regiment of foot soldiers in pay of the Province." Col. Hamilton carefully kept all his business documents, and many of them, including the executors' accounts, are now in possession of Hon. Edward McPherson of Gettysburg. Among them is his will, dated January 27, 1772, only four days before his death. It was probated March 11, 1772, a receipt of James McClure was given 10s 6d "for expenses laid out in attending at York to prove the will," also a receipt of Sarah Black for £3 2s 6d for two gallons of liquor and three gallons of rum, "expended at the funeral" of Hance Hamilton. At the "wakes" in those days, it was a common custom to use liquors. His personal property was sold March 19–20, 1772. Among the articles advertised were "six negroes, two of which are men well acquainted with farming business, one very likely wench, two fine promising boys and one child." There were quite a number of slaves in his township at the date of his death. What they brought is not known. On the 26th of September, 1760, "William Buchanan, of Baltimore Town," signed a receipt to Hance Hamilton of £200 for one negro man; £70 for one negro boy. Hamilton's real estate was sold April 1, 1773, to David McConaughy, Esq., Dr. William Cathcart and John Hamilton as "trustees for his heirs." The entire estate was about £3,000 in Pennsylvania currency, nearly equally divided between personal and real property. This was a large amount for these colonial days. Nothing is definitely known of his children, except that one of them "was apprenticed" in September, 1767, to Dr. Robert Boyd, of Lancaster, to study physic and surgery, to stay two years, for a fee of £70 for instruction." He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1768. The children mentioned in his will are Thomas, Edward, Harriett Sarah, married to Alexander McKean; Mary, married to Hugh McKean: Hance Gawin, George, John, William and James. None of his descendants are now living in either York or Adams County. In his will among many other bequests, he left to his son, Thomas, a pair of silver-mounted pistols, valued at £10; to his son, Hance, a pair of brass-barreled pistols and holster, valued at £5; one silver mounted sword, valued at £10; one silver medal, valued at 5s; to his son Gawin, a silver snuff box, valued at £2, and to his son George, a long gun valued at £2 10s; George also received a pair of silver buckles appraised at 12s, and John, a silver watch appraised at £5 10s. It would be exceedingly interesting to trace the history of these trophies, but of them nothing more can be authoritatively said, neither is it known where one of them now is. Hance Hamilton was a man of enterprise, great force of character and activity in public affairs. Had he lived during the Revolutionary period, he would doubtless have become a very conspicuous officer of that eventful war. He was a typical frontiersman, and located as nearly as can be determined at first in Sir William Keith's tract, called Newberry, and in 1746 became one of the most influential members of the Scotch-Irish settlement on Marsh Creek, near the site of Gettysburg. He was first chosen sheriff of York County, when but twenty-eight years of age, and died suddenly, when but fifty-one. Those twenty-three years were devoted to the care of his family, to the affairs of the community, and to the common dangers of the period. He died as the Revolutionary movement was gathering force. Had he lived he would, no doubt, have embraced the cause with ardor, and spent his strength, and if need be, his life, for the freedom of his country. Among the roll of "the forty-nine officers of Scotland in 1649, was Sir Hance Hamilton, who obtained adjudicated lands in the Province to the amount of 1,000 acres. From him Col. Hance Hamilton of York County doubtless descended."

COL. ROBERT M'PHERSON.

Col. Robert McPherson was the only son of Robert and Janet McPherson, who settled in the western portion of York County, in in the fall of 1738 on the "Manor of

Maske." He was born presumably in Ireland, about 1730, and was a youth of eight years on his parents becoming a part of the well-known Marsh Creek settlement. He was educated at Rev. Dr. Alison's school at New London, Chester Co., Penn., which academy was afterward removed to Newark, Delaware, and became the foundation of the present college at that place. His father died December 25, 1749, and his mother September 23, 1767. In 1751 he married Agnes, the daughter of Robert Miller of the Cumberland Valley. In 1755 he was appointed treasurer of York County, and in 1756 a commissioner of the county. The latter office he resigned on accepting a commission as captain in the Third Battalion of the Provincial forces, May 10, 1758, serving under Gen. Forbes on his expedition against Fort Duquesne. From 1762 to 1765 he was sheriff of the county, and from 1764 to the beginning of the Revolution was a justice of the peace under the Proprietary, serving from 1770 as President Justice of the York County Court, and was re-commissioned a justice under the first constitution of the State. From 1765 to 1767 he was a member of the Provincial Assembly, and in 1768 was appointed county treasurer to fill a vacancy. He was a member of the Provincial Conference, which met at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, June 18, 1778; and was one of the Representatives of York County in 1776, which formed the first constitution of the State of Pennsylvania. At the outset of the war for Independence, he was commissioned a colonel of the York County Battalion of Associators, and during that and the following year he was in active duty in the Jerseys and in the subsequent campaign around Philadelphia. After his return from the field he was employed as the purchasing commissary of army supplies for the western end of York County. In 1779 he was one of the three "auditors of confiscation and fine accounts." From 1781 to 1785 he served as a member of the assembly of the State. Col. McPherson was one of the charter members of the corporation of Dickinson College, and continued to act as trustee until his death. He was an elder in the Upper Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church, which was organized in 1740, or within two years of the beginning of the settlement. His death, from paralysis, occured February 19, 1789, his wife surviving him until September 13, 1802. He had a large family. Two of his sons, William and Robert, were officers in the service of the Revolution. Some of his descendants remain in Adams County, but the great majority are scattered over the various States of the Union. For over thirty years he was one of the most active, influential and conspicuous citizens of York County.

WILLIAM M'PHERSON.

William McPherson, son of Col. Robert, was born December 2, 1757, on the farm settled by his grandfather in 1738. He died in Gettysburg, August 2, 1832. He filled sundry public trusts of a local charecter, and was, from 1790 to 1799, a member of the general assembly of the State for York County, except in 1793. He actively pressed and participated in the movement for the erection of Adams County, which was accomplished the last year of his public service. During the Revolutionary war, he served as a lieutenant in Capt. Albright's company, Col. Miller's regiment, and was captured in the battle of Long Island. The British held him a prisoner of war for over a year, during which time he endured many hardships. After the war he became a prosperous and influential citizen in his vicinity. He was twice married, first in 1780 to Mary Garrick, of Frederick County, Maryland, and second in 1793, to Sarah Reynolds of Shippensburg. He was the father of fourteen children, a few of whom were married. One of his sons, John B. McPherson, was a prominent citizen of Adams County, and for forty-five years was cashier of the Bank of Gettysburg. Hon. Edward McPherson, of Gettysburg, for a number of years representative in Congress, for nearly a quarter of a century clerk of the United States House of Representatives, and the distinguished American Statistician, is a son of John B. McPherson, and great-grandson of Col. Robert McPherson of Revolutionary fame. His sons are of the sixth generation of McPhersons, who have lived in the same vicinity since the arrival of their worthy ancestors.

ARCHIBALD M'CLEAN

Archibald M'Clean was of Scottish origin. In the year 1715, a portion of the clan M'Clean, or McLean, who were supporters of the Stuarts, sought a home near Glenairm, in the County of Antrim, Ireland, and with others soon after emigrated to southern Pennsylvania. Among them was Archibald McClean, who in 1738 located in the Marsh Creek district of York County, near what is now Gettysburg. He soon became a prominent surveyor in the Province of Pennsylvania, assisted in establishing the "Middle Point" between Cape Henlopen and the Chesapeake, and in locating the great "Tan-

gent Line" through the Peninsula, and in tracing the well known "arc of the circle" around New Castle, Delaware. This was during the years 1760, 1762 and 1763. As a surveyor he was the chief associate of the celebrated mathematicians, Mason and Dixon. In running the famous line which bears their name, six of his brothers were also employed in assisting to establish the line from 1763 to June 4, 1766, when the party arrived as far west as the summit of "Little Alleghany," and were there stopped by troublesome Indians. On June 8, 1767, Mason and Dixon and Archibald M'Clean began to continue the survey from the top of the "Little Alleghany, accompanied by a delegation of friendly Indians as an escort, against the savages. On the 14th of June they reached the top of the "Great Alleghany," where fourteen more friendly Indians joined them as interpreters. At this time there were thirty assistant surveyors, fifteen ax-men, and a number of Indians. They continued westward 240 miles from Delaware to "Dunker Creek," as marked on their map. This was thirty-six miles east of the western limit of the present Mason and Dixon line. The balance was run in 1782 and 1784. Archibald M'Clean in 1776 was chosen a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. He was an ardent patriot, and the next year became chairman of the Committee of Safety for York County, during the Revolution. He served as prothonotary and register and recorder of York County from 1777 to 1786. At his death his remains were interred in the historic old Marsh Creek burying ground, on a part of what is now the famous battle-field of Gettysburg.

GEN. HENRY MILLER.

Gen. Henry Miller was born near the city of Lancaster, Penn., on February 13, 1751. Early attention was paid to his education, but his father, who was a farmer, thought it necessary to place his son within the walls of a university. The high school of Miller, as of Washington and Franklin, was the world of active life.

Young Miller, having received a good English education, was placed in the office of Collison Reed, Esq., of Reading, Penn., where he read law and studied conveyancing. Before, however, he completed his studies, he removed to Yorktown, in about the year 1760. At this place he pursued his studies under the direction of Samuel Johnson, Esq. At that time Mr. Johnson was prothonotary of York County and in his office Mr. Miller acted as clerk.

The subject of our memoir was married on June 26, 1770, about which time he purchased a house in Yorktown, and furnished it. Here he supported his family mostly by the profits arising from conveyancing, and from his clerkship; for as he found that he did not possess talents for public speaking, he devoted his industry and attention to those subjects.

The war of the Revolution was now approaching, and young Miller's noble soul was kindled to a generous indignation as he heard and read of the wrongs of his country. A man like him could not doubt a moment. On June 1, 1775, he commenced his march from York to Cambridge, Mass. He went out as first lieutenant of a rifle company under the command of Capt. Michael Doudel. This company was the first that marched out of Pennsylvania, and was, too, the first that arrived in Massachusetts from any place south of Long Island, or west of the Hudson. The company to which he belonged was attached to Col. Thompson's rifle regiment, which received the first commissions issued by congress, and took rank of every other regiment.

On the arrival of the company at Cambridge, the gallantry and zeal of Miller prompted him to attempt some military act before the remainder of the regiment could arrive. His active mind immediately formed a plan to surprise the British guard at Bunker's Hill. This was the second day after his arrival, fresh from a march of 500 miles, a march which would have deprived ordinary men of their fire of feeling, but which left Miller in the glowing enthusiasm of a young soldier, impatient of delay. Miller submitted the plan to his captain, whose courage was more tempered with prudence and who wished to decline engaging in such an attack, alleging, as reasons against it, the small number of his own men and his want of acquaintance with the ground and works. But Miller, who was never checked in his military career by the appearance of danger, informing his captain that if he should decline engaging personally in the attack, he would solicit Gen. Washington to appoint him (Miller) to the command. Thus urged, the captain allowed his laudable prudence to be overcome by the ardor of his gallant young lieutenant, and his own desire to effect the capture of the guard. The attempt was made—but, as the captain had predicted, without accomplishing the object. They were obliged to retreat—though not till after several British soldiers had bit the dust, and several others were prisoners in the

hands of the gallant Yorkers. Captain Doudel's health being very much impaired, he was obliged to rsign not long afterward when Miller was appointed to the command of the company. From that time onward he was distinguished as a most enterprising, intelligent and valuable officer.

In 1776, his company with the regiment to which he belonged, commanded at first by Col. Thompson, and afterward by Col. Hand, marched to New York. In 1777, on the 12th of November, he was promoted by congress to the office of Major in the same regiment. In the year following (1778) he was appointed lieutenant-colonel, commandant in the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania. In this latter office he continued until he left the army.

Miller was engaged, and took an active and gallant part, in the several battles of Long Island, York Island, White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Head of Elk, Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, and in a considerable number of other but less important conflicts. At the battle of Monmouth, he displayed most signal bravery. Two horses were, during that conflict, successively shot from beneath this youthful hero and patriot: but nothing depressed the vigor of his soul, for mounting a third he was in the thick of battle.

A companion in arms, writing of Miller, in the year 1801, says, "He was engaged in most of the battles of note in the middle States. It would take much time to enumerate the many engagements he was into, as the general engagements, as such, as are incident to light corps. It may, with confidence, be stated, that he must have risked his person in fifty or sixty conflicts with the British foe. He served with the highest reputation as an heroic, intelligent and useful officer." In a letter of Washington to Congress dated "Trenton Falls, December 12, 1776," are these words: "Capt. Miller, of Col. Hand's regiment, also informs me, that a body of the enemy were marching to Burlington yesterday morning. He had been sent over with a strong scouting party, and, at daybreak, fell in with their advance guards consisting of about four hundred Hessian troops, who fired upon him before they were discovered, but without any loss, and obliged him to retreat with his party and to take boat." Gen. Wilkinson, in his memoirs, states that Major Miller of Hand's riflemen, was ordered by Gen. Washington to check the rapid movements of the enemy in pursuit of the American Army, while retreating across the State of New Jersey. The order was so successfully executed, and the advance of a powerful enemy so embarrassed, that the American troops which afterward gained the independence of their country, were preserved from an overthrow which would have proved the grave of our liberties. In a note to the memoirs, the author says, among other things, "Gen. Miller, late of Baltimore, was distinguished for his cool bravery wherever he served. He certainly possessed the entire confidence of Gen. Washington." To multiply quotations would be useless, suffice to say that Miller is mentioned by many of the American historians, and always with much applause.

When Miller first engaged in the war of the Revolution, he had little or no other fortune than his dwelling-house. But before the close of the war he was reduced to such necessities to support his family that he was compelled to sell the house over the heads of his wife and children. He sometimes spoke of this as a very hard case, and in terms so pathetic as to excite the most tender emotions. At other times he would say, "I have not yet done all in my power to serve my beloved country, my wife and my children I trust will yet see better days."

In his pleasant manner he was heard to say that, as to the house, the sale had at least saved him the payment of the taxes. Col. Miller being thus, through his patriotism, humiliatingly reduced in pecuniary circumstances, was obliged in the spring of 1779 to resign his commission in the army and return to York. Here he continued to reside for some years, enjoying the love and affection of all his fellow citizens. In October, 1780, he was elected high sheriff of the county of York, and as such he continued until the expiration of his term of office in November, 1783. At the several elections in October of the years 1783–84–85, he was elected a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. In May, 1786, he was commissioned as prothonotary of York County, and in August of the same year he was appointed a justice of the peace, and of the court of Common Pleas. In the year 1790 he was a member of the convention which framed the present constitution of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He continued in the office of prothonotary until July, 1794. In this year (1794), great dangers were apprehended from the encroachments of the English on our western territories. Wayne was, at that time, carrying our arms against the Indians into the western wilderness. Agreeably to the requisition of the president of the United States, contained in a letter to the secretary of war, dated May 19, 1794, Pennsylva-

nia was required to furnish her quota of brigades toward forming a detachment of 10,769 militia, officers included. At this time Miller was general in the first brigade, composed of the counties of York and Lancaster, and belonging to the second division of Pennsylvania Militia commanded by Maj.-Gen. Hand. This division, with several others, was required to be in readiness to march at a moment's warning.

In the same year was the "western expedition," an expedition occasioned by an insurrection in the four western counties to resist the laws of the Union.

At this time Gen. Miller was appointed, and went out as quartermaster-general. In the same year he was appointed, by Gen. Washington, supervisor of the revenue for the district of Pennsylvania. In this office he acted with such ability, punctuality and integrity, that no one ever laid the least failure to his charge. But in 1801, Mr. Jefferson having been elected President, Gen. Miller was removed from the office of supervisor and was succeeded by Peter Muhlenburg.

Upon this event he left York November 18, 1801, and removed to Baltimore, where he resided for some years as an honest and respectable merchant. At the commencement of the war of 1812, his soul was kindled to the former fires of youthful feeling. Relinquishing his mercantile pursuits he accepted the appointment of brigader general of the militia of the United States, stationed at Baltimore, and charged with the defense of Fort McHenry and its dependencies. Upon the enemy's leaving the Chesapeake bay, the troops were discharged and Gen. Miller again retired to private life.

In the spring of 1813, Gen. Miller left Baltimore, and returned to his native State, Pennsylvania. He now resided on a farm at the mouth of the Juniata river, in Cumberland County, devoting himself, with Roman virtue, to agricultural pursuits. But his country soon called him from his retirement. The enemy having again made their appearance from Baltimore, he marched out with the Pennsylvania troops in the capacity of quartermaster-general. He again, after a short time, returned to Pennsylvania, to reside on his farm at the mouth of the Juniata. At that place, like a Cincinnatus, away from the tumult of war, he continued to reside until the spring of 1821. At that time, being appointed prothonotary of Perry County, by Gov. Hiester, he removed to Landisburg, the seat of justice for that county. He continued to live at Landisburg, until he was removed from office, by Gov. Shulze, in March, 1824. On the 29th of the same month, the Legislature of Pennsylvania began to make, though at a late period, some compensation for his important Revolutionary services. They required the state treasurer to pay him $240 immediately; and an annuity of the same sum during the remainder ofhis life. But Gen. Miller did not live long enough to enjoy this righteous provision. He removed with his family to Carlisle; but he had hardly fixed his abode there, and caught the kind looks of his relatives and friends, when he was called by the messenger of peace to a distant and far brighter region where the music of war is unheard, and the storms of contention are at rest. He was siezed with an inflammation of the bowels and died suddenly, in the bosom of his family, on Monday, the 5th of April, 1824. On Tuesday afternoon, the mortal part of the hero and the patriot was consigned, with military honors, to the small and narrow house.

In private life Gen. Miller was friendly, social and benovelent. He was generous even to a fault.

In public life, he had, what Lord Clarendon says of Hampden, a head to contrive, a heart to persuade, and a hand to execute.

CAPT. JACOB DRITT.

Jacob Dritt, of York County, was a military officer in our Revolutionary struggle, being a captain in Col. Swope's Battalion of the Pennsylvania Flying Camp. He was made prisoner at the taking of Fort Washington, and underwent a long captivity. When the lines of our army were attacked by the enemy, previous to the capture of the fort, Capt. Dritt, with a party of men chiefly of his own company, was ordered in advance to oppose the landing of the British, who came in boats across Harlem Creek, below King's Bridge. He defended his position with great bravery, until having lost a number of his men, and being nearly surrounded with the Hessian riflemen on one side, and the British troops on the other, he retreated into the fort with difficulty and was there captured.

Gen. Jacob Dritt was drowned in the Susquehanna, in the year 1818, between Christmas and New Year. He had crossed the river in the early morning with a young man named Griffith, had been to the Marietta bank and obtained a sum of money. It was estimated by some at $500. Upon his return to the ferry, on the Lancaster County side,

he was admonished by his son, who lived there, not to venture as the river was then very dangerous to cross, on account of the rapid current and the floating ice. He was naturally a bold, and brave individual, having frequently, on former occasions, faced many dangers; venturing upon the surging waters, some place near the middle of the stream his boat was capsized by coming suddenly in contact with a huge cake of ice. He and his comrade both lost their lives. This occurred about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Many fruitless efforts were made by friends and neighbors to find the remains of the old hero and his companion, but all in vain. Over three months after the drowning, on a pleasant day in April, while some slaves were working on a plantation, along the eastern shore of Maryland, all that remained of the gallant old Revolutionary hero was found by them in a secluded spot on the shore. The astonished and frightened negroes conveyed the singular intelligence to their master, who had the remains interred near the spot where they were found. The only marks of identification were a pair of silver sleeve-buttons and his boots, which were recognized by some of the members of his family. The death occurred at a time when it was not so customary to disinter and remove the remains of the dead, so they were left to sleep on what afterward became hallowed soil in our sister State. The body of Griffith was also found about the same time.

Jacob Dritt, one of Gen. Dritt's sons, afterward moved to York and became a successful merchant, and built the large house a few doors east of the National hotel. Miss Kitty Dritt, of Lower Windsor, is the only surviving member of the Dritt family.

FRANCIS WORLEY.

Francis Worley, an intelligent English land surveyor, who in 1722, was one of the three persons sent across the Susquehanna by Gov. Keith, to survey Springettsbury Manor. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, but some of his descendants became Quakers. He removed from Lancaster County in 1742, and purchased 750 acres of land about one mile northwest of York. His sons were Nathan, James, Jacob, Francis, Daniel and George. Francis married Ruth Collins, a Quakeress of Chester County, and adopted her faith. He lived in the building, now the Eyster House, on West Market Street, York. James Worley, on the death of his father, succeeded to a part of the paternal estate, a part of which is now owned by Jacob Loucks, of West Manchester. In his house, which was not a tavern, as has been published, the doctrines of Methodism were first preached in York County. Francis Worley died before a permanent organization of the Episcopal Church had been established in York. His remains are supposed to lie in the old graveyard near where he lived. His great-grandson, George Worley, lives retired in West York.

PATRICK SCOTT.

Patrick Scott was a man of great individuality of character, and one of the first settlers who attained prominence in the local affairs of Peach Bottom Township. He was an Irish Presbyterian, and early in the history of Slate Ridge congregation, became an influential ruling elder. When the church building was moved from the mouth of Scott's Run to its present position, he took an active part in the work. He was known far and wide among the Scotch-Irish of the lower end, as "Paddy Scott, the coffin-maker." When a new road was to be laid out, Patrick was either one of the viewers, or else had considerable to say about the road. One of the first large houses among the early settlers of that section was built by him. When the Revolution began he became an ardent supporter of the new government, and was chosen a representative to the first convention that met in York, on December 16, 1774. He assisted in raising a fund of £6 from his township to be sent to Boston. In 1775 he belonged to the Committee of Safety for York County. In 1783–84 he was a member of the House of Reprepentatives. He was doubtless a man of considerable force of character, and great individuality. As a mark of prominence in church affairs, he built for himself a much larger pew than any one else, and was a conspicous figure in it. Many an early settler of the lower end was laid beneath the sod by his direction, in the pursuit of his occupation. It was even said that his own casket was made at his direction before his death. Characteristic of the Irish, he never would tell the date of his birth, but on the granite slab, that marks his tomb, at the southeast corner of the Slate Ridge Church, is found the following inscription: "In memory of Patrick Scott, who departed this life August 8, 1825, in the ninety-sixth year of his age." Three wives died before him, and each was remembered by a granite slab similar to his own. The fourth wife survived him.

MATTHEW DILL.

Matthew Dill was one of the first settlers

in the vicinity of the present town of Dillsburg. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. During the troubles immediately before the French and Indian war, he was one of five commissioners, one of whom was Benjamin Franklin, appointed to make a treaty with the Indians at the Croghan fort, which was located near the Susquehanna, in the lower end of Cumberland County. He afterward took a part in the French and Indian war. In 1749, he was one of the eight justices of the peace, and justice of the court of Common Pleas of York County, He died before the Revolution. His remains, together with those of many of his descendants lie in the family grave-yard a few hundred yards west of Dillsburg, this county. His daughter married Col. Richard McAllister, founder of the town of Hanover.

Col. Matthew Dill of Revolutionary fame, was a son of Matthew Dill. In October, 1764, he was appointed justice of the peace and of the Court of Common Pleas, under the Colonial Government, and continued in same office upon the adoption of the constitution of 1776. Served in the General Assembly in 1877–78–79. During the year 1779 was appointed sub-lieutenant of York County, to organize the county militia, and in March 30, 1780, was appointed one of the three commissioners to seize the personal effects of Tories in York County. For a short time after the Revolution he was president justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

MAJOR JOSEPH PROWELL.

Major Joseph Prowell, a grandson of James Prowell, who was one of the first Welsh emigrants to Pennsylvania, locating in the northern part of Chester County, as early as 1715. The children of James Prowell were Charles, Mary, and Thomas. Charles joined a Chester County regiment at the advanced age of sixty years; and was lost, either killed or captured, in the first Jersey campaign, during the Revolution. Martha was married to Richard Buck, in the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. Thomas Prowell, the youngest son, in 1752, was married to Rachel Griffith, in the Old Swede's Church, Philadelphia. Many of her relatives, by same name, located with the early Quaker emigrants in Warrington Township, this county. He, having been there earlier in his life, soon after marriage, removed to Warrington, and purchased a tract of land near the Conewago Creek. Their children were Joseph and William, the first of whom was born in York County, and the latter in Chester County, to which place the parents returned in 1760, and Thomas died in 1765, leaving an estate of £412 1s. 9d., in Chester County, of which David Thomas and Joseph Coates were executors; and an estate of £336 in York County, of which Robert Nelson and Peter Gardner were executors. His will bequeathed equal shares to his widow and two sons, and named Rev. Owen Thomas as guardian of his son Joseph, and Joseph Coates guardian of his son William; and further requested that both sons should be "put to trades" at the age of fifteen.

Joseph Prowell, the subject of this sketch, upon attaining manhood, became a member of the City Troop, a noted military organization of Philadelphia; and during the War for Independence participated with his company in the Jersey campaign and the battle of Brandywine. In 1778, at the age of twenty-six, he became major of Colonel Patton's Regiment, and joined in the march of Gen. Sullivan's expedition against the Indians in the Genesee country, New York.

After the Revolution, he became a prosperous merchant on the high seas, and engaged in trade with many foreign ports. On June 4, 1804, he took sick while on board his vessel, which he landed on the Barbadoes Islands, east of the West Indies, and the same day made his will. From this sickness he partially recovered, landed at Philadelphia, and a few days later added a codicil to his will, in his own hand-writing: "at the house of my esteemed friends, Captain James Josiah and his estimable lady, near Philadelphia." There he died on April 3, 1805, aged fifty-three years. He was buried with "the honors of war" by the City Troop of Philadelphia.

Major Prowell is remembered traditionally as a bold, daring and fearless officer, and had a romantic history. He participated in the sailors' troubles with the pirates of the Barbary States, and afterwards owned large possessions in the Colony of Dernaii, bequeathed to his daughter Rachel, then living with Robert Pulsford of London, whose son she married. He owned a plantation called "Washington," in the Colony of Berbice, which is the eastern division of British Guinea on the west coast of Africa, and there assisted the British Government to quell an insurrection in 1803. When taken sick on the Islands of Barbadoes, he released his three servants or slaves, namely, "Harry Christmas," "Old John" and "Captain," and granted them £20 a year. The executors of Major Prowell's estate were David Lennox, of Philadelphia; Robert and William Pulsford, of London; and John

Douglass of the Colony of Berbice—in each of which places he had possessions.

William Prowell, the second son of Thomas Prowell, moved to Warrington in 1779, having previously been engaged in manufacturing powder in Chester County for the Continental Army. He married Mary Nelson, daughter of Robert Nelson, and a few years later moved to Fairview Township, where he purchased land. His children by first marriage were Joseph, Samuel and Jane; children by second marriage were William, Thomas, Jacob, Mary, Ann and Elizabeth.

The writer of this, a grandson of Joseph and a son of Samuel N. Prowell, is a lineal descendant of the Welsh emigrant, James Prowell, of the sixth generation in America.

ENSIGN JACOB BARNITZ.

Ensign Jacob Barnitz was born in York, of German ancestry, and early in life was a brewer. When the Revolution opened, he became ensign of Capt. Stoke's company in Col. Swope's regiment, which formed a part of the famous "Flying Camp." He was then eighteen years old, and marched with his regiment from York to New Jersey, and from thence to the defense of the city of New York, and after the battle of Long Island joined the garrison of Fort Washington. When the British attacked this fort, Ensign Barnitz was wounded in each leg, and when the garrison surrendered he was left on the field. The enemy stripped him of everything but his stockings, which were filled with blood. He lay where he fell during that night and the next day. As the evening closed, a Hessian soldier approached and was about to bayonet him, when a British officer, who chanced to be near, took pity on him and thus saved his life. He was then thrown on a wagon and taken a prisoner of war to New York City, then in the hands of the British, where he remained fifteen months, suffering from his wounds. Upon his exchange he was removed on a wagon from New York City to his home in York. He partially recovered from his wounds, and in 1785 was appointed register and recorder of York County, serving continuously until 1824, a period of thirty-five years. Ensign Barnitz, which name he always retained, carried a British ball, received at the attack of Fort Washington, for thirty years, but the shattered bone lengthened, and in 1806 he was compelled to undergo amputation. For a long time kind Providence permitted him to live, the sole standard-bearer of the "Flying Camp." Soon after the war he married Mary, daughter of Archibald McClean, mentioned elsewhere in this chapter. Their eldest son was Hon. Charles A. Barnitz, an eminent lawyer and member of the twenty-third Congress. His second son was Jacob Barnitz, a gallant soldier of the war of 1812, who bore a distinguished part as an officer of volunteers at the baltle of North Point. Ensign Barnitz lived to the age of seventy years, and his remains now rest at a conspicuous spot north of Zion Lutheran Church in York.

GEN. WILLIAM REED.

Gen. William Reed was an officer in the Third Battalion of York County Militia during the Revolution. He was chosen a member of the convention which framed the second constitution of Pennsylvania in 1790; became brigade inspector of York County Militia, April 25, 1800 and member of the State Senate from 1800 to 1804; appointed adjutant-general of the State of Pennsylvania August 4, 1811, and took sick and suddenly died June 15, 1813, at New Alexandria, Westmoreland Co., Penn., while organizing the State militia during the war of 1812–15. His remains were interred near Millerstown (now Fairfield), Adams County.

CAPT. THOMAS CAMPBELL.

Capt. Thomas Campbell was a private in Capt. Doudel's company that marched to Boston in 1775; commissioned first lieutenant in the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, January 3, 1777, and wounded in the battle of Germantown; commissioned captain of his company, January 1, 1781 and returned home January 1, 1783; member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, from 1797 to 1800 and a member of the State Senate from 1805 to 1808; one of the original order of the Society of Cincinnati. He died in Monaghan Township, in 1815.

BENJAMIN TYSON.

Benjamin Tyson, of Windsor Township, was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. During the war of the Revolution he took an active part in supporting the cause. As a farmer he was above the average of his section. In 1783 he was appointed commissioner of taxes, and in 1790 was elected by York County to be one of its representatives to assist in framing the second constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and in 1791 was appointed a justice of the peace under its provisions. He died in Windsor.

JAMES EDGAR.

James Edgar was born near Slate Ridge

Church, Peach Bottom Township, in 1744. In 1776, at the age of thirty-two, he represented York County in framing the first constitution of Pennsylvania. He moved to western Pennsylvania in 1779, located in Washington County and became one of the most substantial citizens of his locality, and was chosen one of the first associate judges of his adopted county. During the time of the Whisky Insurrection in western Pennsylvania, in 1794, he used his utmost influence and power to quell it without resort to arms. He is described by a writer of his day as "a truly great and good man. In theological and political knowledge he was superior to most professional men, had as clear a head and pure a heart as ever fell to the lot of mortals, possessed an eloquence, which, although not polished, was convincing and persuasive; yet he lived in retirement on his farm, except when the voice of his neighbors called him to serve the church or the state." In the early part of the year 1794 he addressed in a church a congregation of 2,000 people, on the subject of the Whisky Insurrection, with a clearness of argument, solemnity of manner, and tenderness of eloquence that reached the understanding and penetrated the hearts of his hearers. The consequence was, very few of his neighbors were connected with those lawless riots.

HON. HUGH HENRY BRACKENRIDGE.

Mr. Brackenridge emigrated when but a child, with his parents, to America from Scotland. They settled within the present area of Peach Bottom Township. His early education was obtained in the schools of the first settlers in that region. He afterward entered Princeton College, where he graduated in 1771; studied theology, was licensed in the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, and served in the American Army as chaplain during the Revolution. He relinquished the ministry, was admitted to the bar, and about the time of the closing of the war removed to the western part of Pennsylvania. In the legal profession he soon gained prominence and distinction, and won a high reputation as a scholar, lawyer and jurist. In 1800 he was appointed judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Judge Brackenridge's opinions while on the supreme bench were original, and are remarkable for their keen analysis of the case before the court and for their humor. This last faculty he possessed in a high degree His book, called "Modern Chivalry, or the Adventures of Capt. Farrago," is a satire after the order of Hudibras, in which the captain and his man Dennis wander, like Don Quixote and Sancho Panza, through the world in quest of adventure. The book presents a fair picture of the state of society at the time. The judge, with Albert Gallatin and other prominent men, participated in the whisky insurrection, and wrote in vindication of it. He died at Carlisle, in 1816.

HON. JAMES ROSS.

Among the distinguished men of whom York County has been the place of birth, may be mentioned James Ross. He was born July 12, 1762. He was admitted to the bar in the year 1784, and he selected Washington, Penn., as the place of his residence. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1789, and took an active part in its debates. In 1794 he was appointed a senator of the United States, and was made at one time president *pro tem.* In 1797 he was elected a United States senator, and was a member until the 4th of March, 1803. He was appointed, together with Jasper Yeates, a judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and with Mr. Bradford, attorney-general, was appointed a commission to settle the disturbances occasioned by the whisky insurrection. He distinguished himself by his maintenance of American rights on the Mississippi before the cession of Louisiana. He was candidate for governor of the State, in 1799 and in 1802, against Thomas McKean. His failures here did not injure in any degree his fame as an upright and tried statesman. He died, honored and respected, at Pittsburgh.

ARCHIBALD STEELE JORDAN.

Col. Jordan was one of the most prominent men and politicians of his day. He served as Brigade Inspector of the County of York for twelve or fourteen years, holding that office during the war of 1812–14, and was in constant correspondence with the authorities of the State and Federal governments, and in active duty during the rendezvous of the Pennsylvania troops at York on the occasion of the invasion of Maryland and attack on Baltimore. In connection with that office, he was made paymaster for the York County troops, who were engaged or drafted from the county at that time. He served four years as a member of the House of Representatives, and was in high standing as such. He was a son of Thomas Jordan, Esq., of Hopewell Township, who was one of the justices of the peace under the Constitution of 1790, in the Thirteenth District composed of the township of Hopewell, commissioned August 10, 1800. His son, Joseph

Jordan, became possessed of the homestead. which is now possessed by Col. James Jordan, son of the latter. Several of the brothers acquired distinction. Samuel Jordan, of Peach Bottom Township, was elected to the legislature two or three terms. Benjamin Jordan was quite a prominent man in his day. He served in the custom house as clerk under Mr. Steele, his mother's brother, after which he became president of the Middletown Bank, which position he held for several years. At the time the United States Bank question arose, he became a Whig. He represented Dauphin County in the House and Senate at the time Hon. Adam Ebaugh was there from York.

Archibald S. Jordan married Miss Turner, and they had fourteen children. twelve of whom grew up. A son and four daughters are yet living. Benjamin Franklin Jordan, the son, lives in Baltimore County, Md., near New Market, and is a prominent politician. He was commissioner of Baltimore County several years. The eldest son, John, settled in Chester County and died there. James Potter settled in Ohio, and is deceased. James Ross lived on the old homestead of his father in Hopewell; was a thrifty farmer (single) was kicked by a horse and died from the effects of the injury received. Edward was a practicing physician in Baltimore city. who died two or three years ago. Samuel died a few years ago, and is buried in the Presbyterian churchyard at Stewartstown. The sisters, Mrs. Mary J. Arthur, Mrs. Harriet Long, Mrs. Rachel McComas and Amanda, wife of Mr. Robert Smith, are still living. The three first named are widows. Mrs. Arthur and Mrs. Long are living in Stewartstown, and Mrs. McComas is living in Harford County, Md.

JAMES STEEL.

James Steel was born in Philadelphia, about 1774. His father, James Steel, emigrated to Pennsylvania from Scotland prior to the revolution. and with his brother, Thomas settled at Philadelphia. Being a zealous patriot and possessed of ample means, he contributed largely to the struggling government; and when Philadelphia fell into the hands of the British, he removed to Harford County, Md., and purchased a tract of land. About the same time, Thomas obtained a warrant for the land now owned by McSparren, north of Slate Ridge. in York County. James Steel represented Harford County twice in the legislature of Maryland, and was one of three commissioners appointed to revise the State constitution. He was a man of liberal education and for many years was noted as an accomplished land surveyor, in the lower end of York County; was employed to locate and survey the lines of Peach Bottom Township, when it was erected from Fawn. He visited Kentucky in 1815, or thereabouts, and purchased 31,000 acres of land in the Green River Valley, 28,000 of which he sold soon after to a man named Morrison. He died in 1849, at the age of seventy-five years.

HON. THADDEUS STEVENS.

There are a few citizens who will remember the career of this distinguished "American Commoner" while he was a teacher in the York County Academy and a student at law in York. He was born in Danville, Vermont, April 4, 1792. His father was a shoemaker, of dissipated habits, who died of a bayonet wound in the attack on Oswego, while bravely defending his country during the war of 1812. His mother, whom he never wearied praising, was a woman of strong natural sense and unconquerable resolution. In his youth, Thaddeus was one of the most diligent readers, ever known in America, and at the age of fifteen he began to found a library in his native town. He entered Burlington College, first graduated at Dartmouth in 1815, and a few months afterward was engaged by Rev. Dr. Perkins, then principal of the York County Academy, as an assistant. Amos Gilbert, the famous teacher of the Lancastrian School, who resided for a short time at York, during the period that young Stevens was here, says: "he was a modest, retiring young man, of remarkably studious habits." Feeling somewhat displeased with the actions of some of the members of the York bar, he made application for admission at Gettysburg, which at that time contained but few lawyers, as the county was only fifteen years old. Not having read law, according to requirements, under the instructions of a person learned in the law, he was rejected. The laws of Maryland were not so rigid; he then went to Bel Air, where he was admitted under Judge Chase. The committee on examination he said asked him only three questions, whereupon the judge promised if he would buy the champagne for the party, a certificate would be forthwith granted. He agreed to this; the certificate was signed, but before being handed over, two more bottles were demanded of the young lawyer. To use his own words, "when I paid my bill the next morning, I had only $3.50 of the $45 that swelled my pocket-book the evening before." From there he went to Lancaster, crossing

the Susquehanna at McCall's ferry, York County. Here his horse took fright at some of the timbers of the new bridge, which was then being built across the river at that point, and horse and rider would have fallen into the stream, had it not been for the bravery and presence of mind of one of the men working on the bridge. He arrived at Lancaster, and the next day came to York, and a few days later located as a lawyer in Gettysburg. He did not succeed at first, and while attending a public meeting at Littlestown, Adams County, he told a number of persons that he was going to leave the county as he could not make a living in it at the practice of law. A terrible murder was committed a few days later and he was employed as counsel for the defendant. From this case he drew a fee of $1,500, which was the beginning of his career of fortune and fame. For a number of years, his familiar form was seen in the court houses of York, Adams and Franklin Counties, always being employed in the most intricate cases. Subsequently as a lawyer, member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, a distinguished member of the Lancaster bar, and the great American congressman and debater, his name and fame are familiar to every intelligent American citizen.

JUDGE LEWIS.

Hon. Ellis Lewis was born in Lewisberry, this County, May, 16, 1798, and was a son of Eli Lewis, the founder of the village. He attended the schools of his native town, and as remembered by some of the oldest citizens now living, was an unusually bright pupil. He learned the printing trade, then studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Williamsport, in 1822, and two years later was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature from Lycoming County. In this sphere he soon showed his ability as a lawyer and legislator. Gov. Wolf, in 1833, appointed him attorney-general of Pennsylvania; soon after he was appointed president judge of the Eighth Judicial District, and in 1843 was made judge of the Second District, which embraced the courts of Lancaster County. In the year 1851 he was elected judge of the supreme court of the State of Pennsylvania, and succeeded to the position of chief justice. In 1857 he declined the unanimous nomination for re-election to the supreme court, and retired to private life. In 1858 he was appointed one of the commissioners to revise the criminal code of Pennsylvania. On account of his extensive knowledge of medical jurisprudence, the medical college of Philadelphia conferred upon him the honorary degree of M. D. He received the title of LL. D. from Transylvania University and from Jefferson College. Judge Lewis' legal opinions on important and difficult cases are frequently cited with approval. He published a work, of which he was the author, entitled "An Abridgement of the Criminal Law of the United States." He was a profound jurist, and a man of great versatility of talents. Some fine specimens of literature from his pen found their way into the periodical journals. In early life, during the year 1828, he became an honorary member of the York bar, but never practiced here regularly. His death occurred in Philadelphia on March 9, 1871.

G. CHRISTOPHER STAIR.

G. Christopher Stair was born August 21, 1824. When he grew to manhood he taught school for a number of years; served also as school director, and in 1855 became the second county superintendent. He was a great reader, and was possessed of a large fund of general information. He had a fondness for that kind of information, which had the keenest wit. His own conversation displayed a humor that might have been committed to writing with advantage. For many years he edited the *People's Advocate*, a paper noted for its dignified attitude and literary standing. He was feeble in health and constitution, and died December 4, 1861, aged only thirty-seven years. He was social to a high degree, and was familiarly known, to a large circle of friends, as "neighbor Stair."

THE REVOLUTIONARY BUTLERS.

Thomas Butler and Eleanor, his wife, came to America in 1740, from North Ireland, following the Scotch-Irish immigration and took up a tract of land in York County, "near ye Conewago on ye west side of Susquehanna" May 10, 1743. Here "they lived some time." Of these parents were born five sons, "a gallant band of patriot brothers." They were called in Revolutionary times, "the five fighting Butlers."

Gen. Richard Butler, the eldest of the family was born April 1, 1743, in York County was educated in Rev. Mr. Allison's classical school in Chester County, Penn., and then studied law. In 1764, he served under Col. Henry Bouquet, of the English Army, in his expedition against the Indians in western Pennsylvania. At the outset of the Revolution, he was chosen major of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, and soon after, lieutenant and colonel of Morgan's Rifles.

He assisted in the capture of Burgoyne's army at Saratoga, in October, 1777, and was at the battle of Monmouth, in June, 1778. He soon afterward became colonel of the Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, which he commanded at the battle of Stony Point. He remained several months with a portion of Wayne's army at York, and in 1781, marched with his regiment from York to Yorktown, Va., and witnessed the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. After the war, he lived at Carlisle, and in 1785 was appointed on a committee to assist in treating with the Indians, of the Northwest. In 1788, he returned to Carlisle, and became a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.

Col. William Butler, the second son, was born in York County, June 6, 1745, was Lieutenant Colonel of First Pennsylvania Regiment. He died in Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1789.

Col. Thomas Butler the third son, was born May 28, 1748. The other two, brothers, Col. Percival Butler and Capt. Edward Butler were born in Cumberland County.

REV. LUCAS RAUS.

The Rev. Lucas Raus, son of Lucas and Justina Raus, was born in May, 1723. His native city was Hermanstadt, the capital of Transylvania, which formerly was annexed to Hungary, but now belongs to Austria. The family to which he belonged, had produced many eminent divines in Hungary; and among them may be mentioned his own father, and his maternal grandfather.

Mr. Raus spent the first twenty years of his life in the city of his birth. There he pursued his studies under the direction of his father, preparing himself for the pulpit. Hermanstadt being mostly a Catholic city, Lucas was induced to visit the institutions of other places, in order to complete his studies. Accordingly, he left the paternal mansion in 1743, and proceeded to Presburg, the capital of Hungary. At this place he continued four years in the prosecution of his studies, when in May, 1747, he removed to Leipsic, in upper Saxony. In the year 1749 he removed from Leipsic to Jena, the place which, on the 14th of October, 1806, witnessed the triumph of the French over the Prussian Army. At Jena he resided but a few months, for he had now completed his studies, and was, by travelling, adding the polish to the polite world to the erudition of the scholar. His intention was now to visit Holland and then to return directly to the residence of his father. He proceeded to Amsterdam, where, at the time, there was a general spirit of migration to America. Much that was inviting was said of this part of the world; and emigrants from various parts were sailing weekly from that city. Mr. Raus caught some of the feeling which then prevailed; and as a good opportunity offered itself, he determined to cross the Atlantic, spend a few months in this country, which was represented as the land of promise, and then, returning to Europe, commence the labors of his holy calling. Accordingly in the year 1750, Mr. Raus sailed from Amsterdam, and arrived at Philadelphia.

In a few years after his arrival in that city, he changed his views as to his future residence: for, although youthful affection still bound him to Hermanstadt, which he had not visited since he first left it in 1743, yet he determined to spend the remainder of his days in this country.

Soon after he determined to remain in this country, he commenced his ministerial labors. Being invited to settle in Germantown, he accepted the invitation and preached in that place and its vicinity for three or four years, when he removed to York.

Mr. Raus was married at Germantown, in 1753, to Sophia, daughter of Mr. George Gemling, then deceased.

At York, Mr. Raus continued to reside, until the time of his death, as the minister of the German Lutheran Congregation in this place. In connection with the church in York, he presided over the spiritual concerns and occasionally preached to four or five congregations in the vicinity of the town.

This faithful servant in the vineyard of Christ, was at length called to rest from his labors. In the latter part of June, 1788, he was attacked with a billious fever. The disease raged with great fury for the space of about two weeks, when, on the 11th of July, 1788, the subject of it departed this life, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

Mr. Raus was eminent as a scholar. Having devoted nearly all the first thirty years of his life to undisturbed and undivided study, he was not only a profound theologian but an accomplished scholar in the polite branches. Among the languages with which he was familiar, were the German, the English, the French, Latin, Greek and Hebrew.

Mr. Raus was the father of twelve children, four of whom surrvived him, viz.: Margaret, Elizabeth, Catharine and John.

REV. THOMAS BARTON.

The Rev. Thomas Barton was a very important personage in the colonial history of York and Cumberland Counties. He was

born in Ireland in 1730; educated at the university of Dublin. In 1753 he came to America, and was employed as a teacher for two years in the academy of Philadelphia. At certain intervals he visited the church people at York, Huntingdon (now York Springs, Adams County) and Carlisle. After making the acquaintance of the English people at these places, he was induced by them to return to England, obtain clerical orders from the proper authorities, and become the officiating rector for the people of the Episcopal Church in York and Cumberland Counties. He came back to America in 1755, and immediately began to organize congregations at the three places above mentioned. Vestrymen and wardens were settled in each of the places. He visited other settlements, administered the religious rites to the church people. While here in York and Cumberland Counties, as early as 1756, his attention was called to the unfortunate condition of the poor Indians, with whom he frequently associated while on his ministerial tours. Some Indians came to Carlisle to sell fur and deer skins, he invited them into his church or building, in which he was conducting religious services. The few of them, who could understand English, at once became interested in him. When they returned they brought some of their friends to visit him, and shake hands with them. He then had great hopes of converting many of them to Christianity, but the direful French and Indian war broke out, and all hopes of his prosecuting his missionary work among them ceased. At this period he found himself and his parishes exposed to the incursions of the exasperated red man, and he became chaplain of the troops under Gen. Forbes on the Western expedition, and became a prominent personage in that important campaign. After the French and Indian war, he served as rector of St. James' Church at Lancaster, for a period of twenty years. In 1770 he received the honorary degree of A. M. from King's College, N. Y. During his pastorate at Lancaster, he frequently conducted religious services at York. When the war of the Revolution came on, Mr. Barton found himself considerably impeded in the performance of his ministerial duties, and was ultimately obliged to retire from his field of labor altogether. He was not willing to take the oath of allegiance to the commonwealth, and was permitted to sell his property and pass within the British lines. He arrived in New York in November, 1778, where he died of dropsy May 25th, 1780, aged fifty years. He was married in 1753, at Philadelphia, to a sister of the celebrated David Rittenhouse. At his death he left a widow and eight children; one of his sons, Benjamin Smith Barton, was a distinguished professor in the University of Pennsylvania, and died in 1815. William Barton, his eldest son, wrote the life of David Rittenhouse. The widow died at the age of ninety years. Rev. Barton published a sermon on Braddock's defeat. Hon. John Penn said of him: "He was a most worthy pastor and missionary, and as such, his name should go down to posterity."

REV. JACOB LISCHY.

The "Schweitzer Prediger" was prominently identified with the early religious history of York County among the first German settlers. He worked as a missionary, attending to the spiritual wants of the people in various sections. His record book of his first labors in this county, when the settlement was yet sparse, is still in existence. As a man he had a vigorous intellect, of considerable force of character, and yet his career was anomalous and strikingly singular and erratic. Most of his life was spent in the ministry of the German Reformed Church, and yet he neither began nor ended his career within that church. Jacob Lischy was a Swiss German, and immigrated to America, landing at New York May 28, 1842, in company with twenty-seven other German emigrants, in the sailing vessel, called "Snow Catharine," commanded by Capt. Gladman. He was not a minister when he came to this country, but was soon recognized as a man of intellect above the ordinary German emigrant. Soon after arriving in Pennsylvania he was brought under the influence of Count Zinzindorf, the apostle of the Moravian Church in America, who came to this country in 1741. At the instance of Zinzindorf, he was ordained a missionary when yet a young man. According to his own words he adopted the Christian religion under the preaching of the Moravians at Basle, in Switzerland, when fourteen years old. Making a success of his missionary work as a layman he was ordained as a minister at Bethlehem in January, 1743, and sent out to preach the gospel under the direction of Count Zinzindorf. Soon after his ordination he preached to newly formed congregations at Mode Creek and Kissels' farm in Lancaster County. An old record says, "he was a warm-hearted, gifted and approved preacher, and made a great impression wherever he went." In his own words he "was preaching for the congregation

of God in the Spirit," and consequently used different types and modes of worship, which he claimed was a union of the Moravian, Reformed and Lutheran faith. For this reason he got into frequent controversy. About this time he received at least a dozen calls to preach. Some of them came from his native country.

On the 12th of August, 1744, a written invitation was sent him to take charge of the German Reformed congregation in York, which had not yet had a settled pastor. An old record says: "In 1744 the well-known Jacob Lischy, who had been sent out by the congregation at Bethlehem, Penn., came into the neighborhood of York to preach the gospel to all who were willing to hear him. He professed to be a Reformed minister, and was invited to preach to the German Reformed congregation at York; on the 29th of May, 1745, he accepted the pastorship of this church." In 1746 "a brethren synod" was held in Kreutz Creek, at which Rev. Lischy and Rev. Nyberg, a Lutheran preacher, lately from Sweden, who also belonged to the "Union Church," were the prominent clergymen. Nyberg took charge of the Lutheran Church of Hanover that year. It was about this time that the elders of the congregations at York and Kreutz Creek became aware that their pastor, Rev. Lischy, had some Moravian proclivities, and when he wished again to preach in York many persons had collected in front of the church with great noise, and for a time forbade him to preach in their church. In connection with Rev. Christian Henry Rauch, an open air meeting was held along the Codorus, and a large audience attended. For a time public services were held at Immel's house on the Codorus. There was a great religious awakening among the German settlers during the years 1745-46. It was brought about by the united efforts of the clergymen of the German Reformed, Lutheran and Moravian denominations. This gave rise to great controversy as to which denomination should eventually gain the ascendancy. Lischy's sphere seemed to be that of a controversionalist. His preaching was, however, effective, and he continued the regular pastor until 1754 of York, Kreutz Creek and other congregations in York County formed by him. During his pastorate here he had repeated calls elsewhere. But his career in York was not all harmonious. On May 2, 1747, the celebrated Rev. Michael Schlatter visited York, and according to his journal "found a large German Reformed congregation. But on account of Lischy's semi-reformed and semi-Moravian tenets, the brethren (Moravians) in connection with Rev. Lischy, has brought much confusion among them."

Rev. Lischy, through the instrumentality of Rev. Schlatter the distinguished clergyman of the Reformed Church, was regularly ordained a minister of the German Reformed Church, on September 29, 1747. He then invited Mr. Schlatter to come from the synod at Philadelphia, to York, to assist in restoring harmony. He was not allowed to administer the holy sacrament for a time. By May 17, 1748, when Rev. Schlatter returned again to York, he found that "confidence in Lischy had been restored and their affection for him was kindled anew." On the 18th of May he was asked to preach before Rev. Schlatter and the congregation, without having much time for preparation, in order to test his orthodoxy. The following was the text selected: "For many are called, but few are chosen." This was the first time he had preached in the church since the disturbance, more than a year before. His sermon was a success, and he was afterward allowed to preach in the church regularly. After separating from the brethren (Moravians) he became violent against them, both in writing and speaking. In this he showed a side in his nature not to be admired. When he left York charge in 1754, a series of resolutions were passed and signed by eighty-seven male members, and the name and work of Dominie Lischy was long remembered among them. There were, however, many inconsistencies in Dominie Lischy's extraordinary character, which sometimes overruled his great pretensions to piety. For an unfortunate calamity that befell him he was suspended from the ministry of the German Reformed Church June 8, 1757. Final action was taken in his case by the synod of Holland, during the year 1760. Shortly after this event he moved to a farm, which he had before purchased, in what is now North Codorus Township, this county, on the right of the road leading from Spring Grove to Jefferson, and nearly midway between the two places. He opened a school and organized an independent church and did not disappear from the ecclesiastical arena. For a time his son taught a very successful school on his farm. Rev. Lischy organized, in 1765, what is now known as "Lischy's church," in that vicinity. In this quiet community he spent the remainder of his life, and was respected by the people among whom he labored. Among the taxable lists for 1780, we find the following assessment: "Rev. Jacob Lischy owned 100

acres of land, 40 of which was cleared, had three horses, two cows and five sheep. Entire valuation £1,600. He paid a tax that year of £30. The continental currency then was much depreciated. In the family graveyard, on what was his farm, we copied the following inscription: "In memory of Rev. Jacob Lischy, V. D. M., born in Switzerland, in Europe. Departed this life A. D. 1781." A few other persons are interred in this same "neglected spot," among them, his wife, who died in 1754. A large pear tree has grown up by her grave. The burying ground is on an elevated plane, with a commanding view of the surrounding country.

REV. JACOB GOERING.

The Rev. Jacob Goering, second son of Jacob and Margaret Goering (emigrants from Germany), was born in Chanceford Township, in this county, January 17, 1755. His father was a farmer. Young Goering was soon distinguished for assiduity in the pursuit of knowledge. Such was his economy of time, and his passion for study, that scarcely a moment of his youth was spent in idleness. At an early age he was a teacher of English school in the neighborhood of his father's house; he when about eighteen years old moved to Lancaster to pursue his studies under the direction of Rev. Mr. Helmuth. From there he went to Carlisle, and preached to the Lutheran congregations in that town and vicinity. After a few years residence in Cumberland County, he removed to Dover township, this county, and preached to the Lutheran congregations in that neighborhood, still continuing his stated services at Carlisle. While residing in Dover Township he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Nicholas Kurtz, who was at that time pastor of the German Lutheran congregation in York. About the year 1786, he was invited to take charge of the Lutheran congregation in York. After preaching six years here, received and accepted an invitation to preach to the congregation in Hagerstown, Md. He was at length induced again to take charge of the congregation at York.

Mr. Goering continued to minister to the congregation in York until his death, on November 27, 1807.

Mr. Goering wrote much, though he published but little. His manuscripts contained much that marked his original and energetic mind. These valuable papers, with all the letters he had received, he committed to the flames during his last illness. The manuscripts of Mr. Goering did not contain disquisitions on theological subjects only—they embraced many inquiries into the oriental languages, with translations, from the most beautiful works of Arabic poets.

He was a man of profound thought and deep investigations, a fine scholar, an eloquent public speaker, and a warm-hearted and charitable Christian.

REV. SAMUEL BACON.

Samuel Bacon was born at Sturbridge, Mass., on July 22, 1782. Having prepared himself in an underschool, he became a student in the university of Cambridge, at which institution he was afterward graduated. On leaving the college he went forth "in quest of fortune and a name." From New-England he went to Lancaster, Penn., and there he was for some time principal of the "Franklin College." His leisure hours were now spent in the study of the law, and conducting the "Hive," then a periodical paper of some literary merit. From Lancaster he came to York; and this town he afterward considered as his home. Here he was at first a classical teacher in the York County Academy, and in this task of instruction he acquired the good will of all his pupils, and became the admiration of all that knew him. Becoming weary of the pursuit, which is at least irksome and tedious, he applied for a commission in the service of his country, and was appointed a lieutenant of marines. He was soon afterward appointed a quartermaster, with the rank of captain. In the year 1814, he was married at York to Anne Barnitz, daughter of Jacob Barnitz, Esq. She died in the succeeding year, leaving a son who still lives.

Whilst yet an officer of marines, he resumed the study of the law with a distinguished advocate in the city of Washington, and was admitted to the bar in that metropolis. At the battle of Bladensburg he was attached to Commodore Barney's corps, and was the officer who conducted the retreat. In the year 1815 or 1816, he resigned his commission, and returning to York, he commenced the practice of the law, and received the appointment of deputy attorney-general for the county. About this time he began to be seriously attentive to things relating to his eternal welfare; and he evinced his sincerity by the best practical proofs. He labored continually for the establishing of Sunday-schools; and owing to his extraordinary exertions there were at one time, in twenty-six schools of this county, about 2,000 scholars. He commenced a course of theo-

logical reading, whilst yet in the practice of the law. Upon relinquishing his profession he was ordained a deacon in the Episcopal Church, by Bishop White. He then traveled as an agent of the Missionary and Bible Society through this and the neighboring States, soliciting donations, establishing Sunday-schools, and endeavoring to do good in the great office to which he had been called. At length he was appointed by the heads of government the agent of the United States, to accompany the first adventurers of the Colonization Society to their intended settlement on the African coast. There, at an English settlement called Cape Shilling, he died of a fever incident to that country, May 3, 1820, aged thirty-eight years.

Bacon perished in a land of savages, far removed from all that could smooth his passage to the tomb, or uphold him in the hour of death. But his was the hope of a Christian, and he leaned upon the arm of his God. No storied urn, no proud mausoleum marks the place of his repose; but the poor savage as he passes over the place where his dust sleeps, will drop a tear to the memory of the friend of man.

REV. LEWIS MAYER, D. D.

Rev. Lewis Mayer was born at Lancaster, Penn., March 26, 1783, and was the son of George L. Mayer, a gentleman of liberal education. He received a good German and English education in his native town, and at an early age removed to Frederick, Md., and began business. Being better suited to books, he then determined to enter the ministry. He made rapid progress in classical and theological studies, and was licensed to preach in 1807, by the Reformed synod, which met that year at New Holland, Lancaster County. He is supposed to have preached at Frederick the first year of his ministry. In 1808 he accepted a call to the Shepherdstown, W. Va., charge, where he officiated twelve years. In this position he succeeded well, and soon became one of the most prominent ministers of his church. In 1821 he was called to the Reformed Church of York, which position he filled until his election to preside over the Theological Seminary of the German Reformed Church, which was established in 1820, at Carlisle. Mr. Mayer resigned his charge at York in 1825, and went to Carlisle and commenced operations as its president. In 1829 the seminary was removed to York, where it rapidly increased in number of pupils and influence under his direction and care. This year the Reformed Dutch College, at New Brunswick, N. J., conferred upon Mr. Mayer the honorary degree of doctor of divinity. In 1835 the synod determined to remove the seminary to Mercersburg, when Dr. Mayer resigned his professorship, and determined to remain at York. He spent the remainder of his life in literary labors. He was favorably known as a scholar, minister and author. He was a great student, a deep and correct thinker. For a long time he edited the German Reformed *Messenger and Magazine*. Among his works are "Sin against the Holy Ghost," "Lectures on Scriptural Subjects," "Hermeneutics and Exegesis," "History of the German Reformed Church." He was twice married. His first wife was Catharine Line. By this marriage they had six children, one of whom was John L. Mayer, for many years a prominent lawyer of York. His second wife was Mary Smith. Dr. Mayer, who did not enjoy good health for many years, died of dysentery on August 25, 1849.

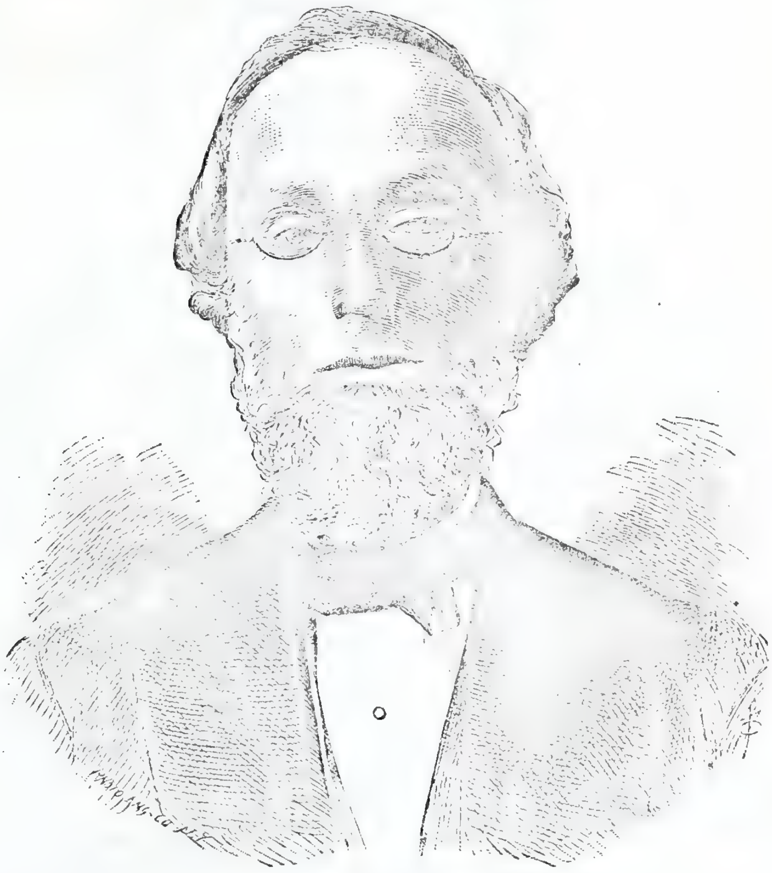
REV. DANIEL ZIEGLER, D. D.

Rev. Daniel Zeigler was born in Reading, Penn., on the 11th of June, 1801. After he attained the age of twenty-one years, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, where he remained for a time and then came to York, as a student of theology in the theological seminary of the German Reformed Church. It was under the presidency of Rev. Dr. Mayer. About the year 1828, he became pastor of the Kreutz Creek charge. It included the Reformed congregations in the Canodocholy valley, and continued his services in that charge for a period of thirty-seven years, and served eighteen years as pastor of the German Reformed congregation in York. Early in his ministerial work he turned his attention to the new science of entomology, and in connection with Dr. Melsheimer of Davidburg, became quite proficient in classifying insects, and in the study of their characteristics. He entered into a correspondence with many noted personages, who were interested with him in the same department of scientific investigation. Ursinus College conferred on him the title of doctor of divinity. He died in York, May 23, 1873.

REV. ADAM ETTINGER.

Rev. Adam Ettinger, father of Prof. D. M. Ettinger, of York, was one of the original clergymen of the Evangelical Association in York County. His father, Rev. Adam Ettinger, was a clergyman of the German Reformed Church, and died in 1809. His

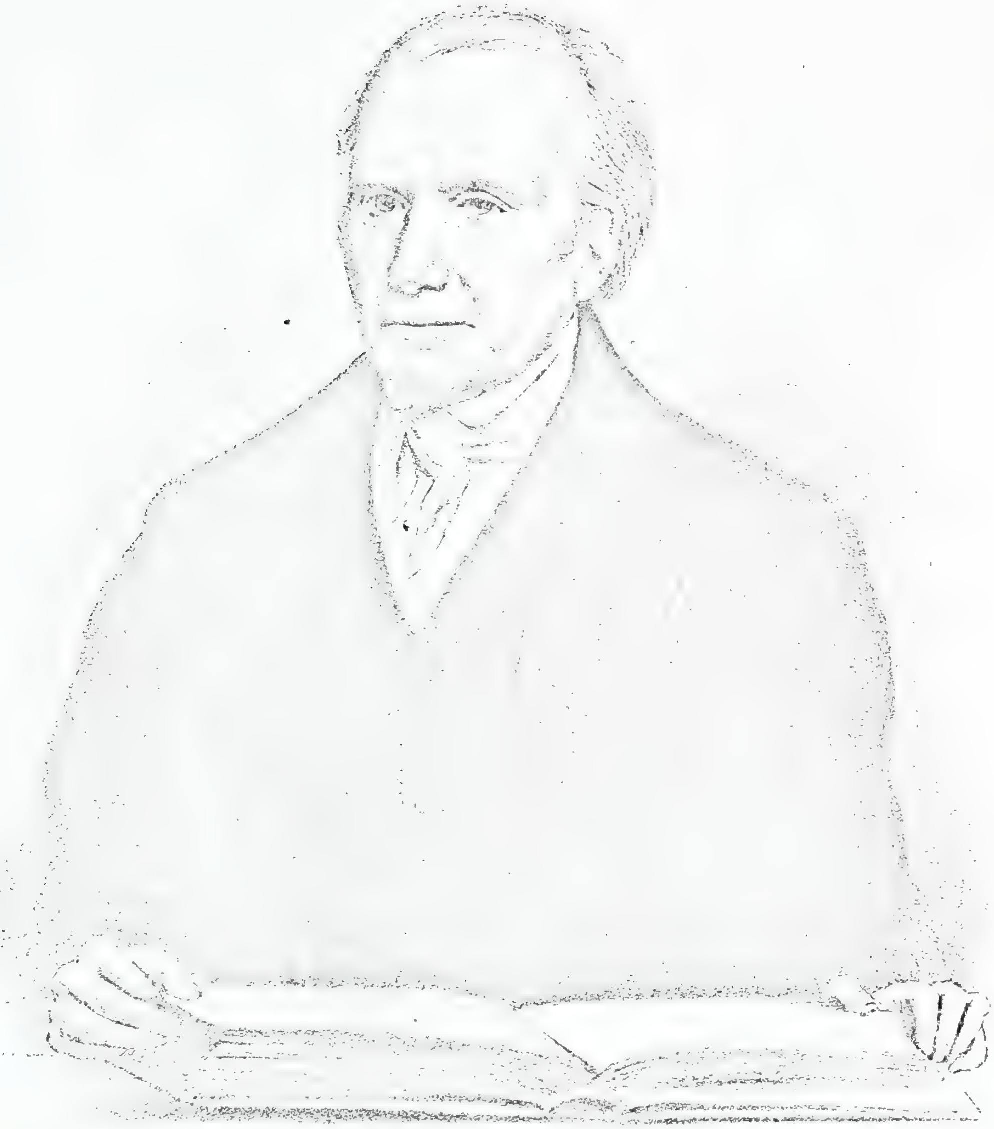
mother was a sister of Rev. John Stouch, of the Lutheran Church. In the fall of 1813, under the administration of Rev. John Walter, the first fellow-laborer of Rev. Jacob Albright, founder of the Evangelical Association, Adam Ettinger joined that denomination which at that date, had only fifteen preachers and 769 members in America. In 1815 he was licensed to preach, and the next year joined the conference. No minister of the gospel was a more devoted follower of the doctrines and principles of the church of his choice than he, giving not only his time but his means to the support of the cause he so faithfully advocated. He was married early in life to a daughter of Conrad Miller, a soldier of the Revolution, and well-to-do farmer of Hopewell. His father-in-law and mother-in-law then formed a part of his family, and their home became a great place for religious meetings, and in summer time camp-meetings were held in the woods adjoining it. To the church and its interests he was generous and philanthropic beyond his means. He died October 31, 1877, aged ninety years, seven months and twelve days, after serving as a minister of the gospel for sixty-two years. His remains were interred in Prospect Hill Cemetery.



C. J. Deininger.

REV. CONSTANTINE J. DEININGER.

Rev. Constantine J. Deininger was born in Center County, Penn., August 30, 1822, and was the son of the late Rev. A. G. Deininger, a prominent and influential Lutheran clergyman, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1795, emigrated to America at the age of seventeen, and located in Center County. He married Susan Phebe Brown, of Center County, born in 1819, and died in 1872. He studied theology at Lancaster. After serving the Lutheran congre-



Robt Cathcart

gations of Dover, Paradise, East Berlin, and Pigeon Hill, and other churches in York County, for the long period of fifty-one years, he died in the village of East Berlin, September 30, 1880, at the advanced age of eighty-five. Rev. A. G. Deininger was the son of Dr. Christian Deininger, a noted physician of the kingdom of Wurtemberg. Rev. C. J. Deininger, the subject of the present sketch, entered Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg in 1840, and was graduated in 1844. After completing the theological course at the seminary of the same college, he entered the ministry in 1846, and was ordained in September, 1848. On November 4, 1846, he was married to Maria (daughter of Isaiah ——), of Adams County. They had children as follows: Luther T., Emma (deceased), Susan P., Charles A. (deceased), and Mary Louisa. Rev. Deininger's first charge embraced the churches of East Berlin, Jefferson, Zeigler's and Wolf's which he served until 1850, when he accepted a call to Indiana, Penn., remaining there two and a half years; on account of ill health returned to East Berlin, and during 1852–53, supplied Berlin and Wolf's Lutheran congregations. In 1853 he removed to York, where he remained until his death, July 21, 1885, at the age of sixty-two years four months and twenty-two days. In the course of his long pastorate of thirty-seven years in York County, he ministered to a number of Lutheran congregations and organized the congregations of that denomination in the following churches: Mount Zion, Spring Garden Township, 1852; Salem Church, in Springfield, 1853; New Salem in North Codorus, 1861; Manchester Borough Church, 1857; Trinity, in Seven Valley, 1878; and Stoverstown Church, in 1882. At the time of his death, and for many years before, he served with great acceptability the Lutheran congregations of Mount Zion, Paradise, Quickle's and Wolf's Churches. He was a faithful and beloved pastor. Until a few weeks before his death, he was unceasing in his interests to furnishing the writer with valuable facts and statistics of the Lutheran Church of York County, for this history. He kept a careful record of all his ministerial acts, a summary of which from September, 1846, to his death in 1885, is as follows: Infant baptisms, 3,860; adult baptisms, 215; funerals, 1,617; confirmations, 2,118; marriages, 1,649; sermons preached, 4,481; number of miles traveled in pursuance of ministerial work, 83,640 miles, or a distance of three times around the world.

REV. ROBERT CATHCART, D. D.

Rev. Robert Cathcart, D. D., deceased, was the son of Alexander Cathcart and Mary Walker, his wife. He was born in November, 1759, near the town of Coleraine, Ireland, where his early education was conducted. He afterward became a student at the University of Glasgow, where he graduated, and having selected the ministry as his profession, studied divinity at that institution. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Route, and labored within its bonds for several years. Having an uncle in America, the Rev. Robert Cathcart of Wilmington, Del., he came to the United States in 1790, and joined the Presbytery of Philadelphia, filling various vacant pulpits in that vicinity. During this period he declined a call to Cape May, on account of its supposed unhealthfulness. In October, 1793, he was installed pastor of the Presbyterian churches at York, Penn., and Round Hill, in Hopewell Township in York County, by the Presbytery of Carlisle. Of the latter church he was pastor for forty-two years, and of the former for forty-four years, preaching in each on alternate Sundays, while pastor of both. During these forty-two years, though the Hopewell church was distant from his home in York fifteen miles, he never failed when at home, to reach his pulpit, excepting on one Sabbath when ill. For thirty successive years he was yearly elected by the Presbytery to which he belonged its commissioner to the general assembly of that denomination, and for twenty years was stated clerk of that body. The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred on him by Queen's, now Rutger's College, New Brunswick, N. J. He was for thirty years a trustee of Dickinson College, Carlisle, and obtained from it the degree of doctor of divinity for Scott, the great Scriptural commentator. Always identified with and an active promoter of public education, he was one of the original trustees of the York County Academy, and president of the board for many years. Some years before his death he tendered his resignation as president, but the board declined to accept it. He was a liberal contributor to all the missionary and charitable enterprises of his own church, as well as to those not strictly denominational, such as the Bible and Tract Societies, and the American Sunday-school Union. It has been justly said of him that he taught his people liberality by example, rather than by precept. One of his successors wrote of him: "I knew Dr. Cathcart as well as a son could know a father, visited him daily for years, and, with the best opportunities for judging, can say that he was among the best and purest of our American clergy." Another summing up his character, says: "He was remarkable for his honesty, liberality, gentlemanliness, philanthrophy and attachment to his church and her principles and form of government." In 1796 he married Susan Latimer of Newport, Del. He survived her thirty-nine years, and died on October 19, 1849, leaving three sons and two daughters, of whom only one daughter is now living. Dr. Cathcart was a man of great learning, of broad and liberal culture, and catholic views on all religious questions. Though

ardently attached to the Presbyterian Church, in which he was born and to which he devoted his life, there was nothing narrow or sectarian about him. He was not an orator in the ordinary sense of the term. His delivery was somewhat monotonous, and with little gesture and no attempt at rhetorical display; but the purity and elegance of his diction, the depth and breadth of thought, the originality displayed in his sermons, always attracted a large and attentive audience of the most cultivated and intellectual people in the town. His high personal and professional standing in the community, his long connection with the highest judicatory of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and the influence he there exercised in molding and guiding the policy of the church, make it eminently fitting that he should be selected as the representative of Presbyterianism in this work. In the great schism, which rent the Presbyterian Church in twain about 1837, Dr. Cathcart was an earnest advocate of the liberal or "new school" side. The trial of Rev. Albert Barnes for heresy by the synod of Pennsylvania, took place in the York Church. One of the few lawsuits concerning church property growing out of that schism was instituted by the "old school" minority of the York congregation to recover the church and parsonage property. It was tried in 1841 before Judge Hayes of Lancaster, Messrs Mayer and Chapin being of counsel for the "new school" party, and Messrs. Hambly & Mason for the "old school," and the former gained the suit both in the court below, and in the Supreme Court. The cause is reported in 1 Watts' and Serjeants' Reports.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

THOMAS HARTLEY.

Col. Thomas Hartley was born in the neighborhood of Reading, Berks Co., Penn., September 7, 1748. Having received the rudiments of a good classical education in that town, he removed when eighteen years of age, to York, Penn., when he commenced the study of the law under the tuition of Mr. Samuel Johnson. Having pursued his law studies with diligence for the term of three years, he was admitted to practice in the courts of York, July 25, 1769. He now arose in his profession with an almost unexampled rapidity, for he not only had a thorough knowledge of the law, but was acquainted with two languages, each of which was then necessary in such a county as York; his early days having been spent in Reading, then as now mostly peopled by Germans, he was from childhood acquainted with their language, which he spoke with the fluency of an orator. Another thing which favored young Hartley much, was that he and the Hon. James Smith were for some time the only practicing lawyers of the county; Mr. Johnson, with whom he had studied, being then prothonotary.

Hartley was early distinguished as a warm friend of his country, both in the cabinet and in the field. In the year 1774, he was elected by the citizens of York County, a member of the provincial meeting of deputies, which was held at Philadelphia on the 15th of July. In the year 1775, he was a member from the same county, of the provincial convention which was held at Philadelphia on the 23d of January.

The war of the Revolution was now approaching and Hartley was soon distinguished as a soldier. The Committee of Safety for Pennsylvania, recommended a number of persons to Congress, for field officers to the Sixth Battalion, ordered to be raised in that colony, and Congress accordingly January 10, 1776, elected William Irwin, Esq., as colonel; Thomas Hartley, Esq., as lieutenant-colonel; and James Dunlap, Esq., as major. Mr. Hartley was shortly afterward promoted to the full degree of colonel.

Col. Hartley having continued about three years in faithful and laborious duty as an officer, wrote a letter to Congress February 13, 1779, desiring leave to resign his commission. Congress thinking the reasons offered, satisfactory, accepted his resignation, and on the same day resolved that they had "high sense of Col. Hartley's merit and services."

In October, 1778, he was elected a member of the State Legislature from the county of York.

In the year 1783, he was elected a member of the Council of Censors, the first day of whose meeting was on the 10th of November.

In the latter part of the year 1787, he was a member of the State Convention which adopted the Constitution of the United States.

In the year 1788, he was elected a member of congress and accordingly attended their first session under the constitution. As a new order of things had now commenced, the public mind was filled with hope and fear. The citizens of York County had taken a great interest in the establishment of the new constitution, and as Col. Hartley was the first person who was to go forth from among them, as a member of congress under that constitution, they determined in the warmth of their feelings, to show him every honor. When he set out from York on February 23, 1789, on his way to the city of New York, where the congress was to sit, he was accompanied to Susquehanna by a great number of the inhabitants of the

borough and was there received by a company from that part of the county and from Lancaster. The citizens then partook of a dinner, and the whole was one splendid celebration. When on the way of his return, he arrived at Wright's ferry on October 6, he was met at that place by a number of gentlemen from the borough and county of York, and was there conducted to his house in town amidst the acclamations of his friends and fellow citizens.

Col. Hartley continued a member of congress for about twelve years, he was such until the time of his death.

On April 28, 1800, he was commissioned by Gov. M'Kean, as major-general of the Fifth Division of the Pennsylvania Militia, consisting of the counties of York and Adams.

His life of labor, usefulness and honor are now drawing to a close. Disease was destroying his energies, and had already commenced the work of death. After a long and tedious sickness he died at his home in York, on the morning of December 21, 1800, aged fifty-two years, three months and fourteen days. When his mortal part was deposited in the burying ground of the Church of St. John's the following tribute of respect to his memory was paid by the Rev. Dr. John Campbell, his pastor and friend:

"If I could blow the trump of fame over you ever so loud and long, what would you be the better for all this noise? yet, let not your integrity, patriotism, fortitude, hospitality and patronage be forgotten. Another (who need not be named), hath borne away the palm of glory, splendid with the never-dying honor of rearing the stupendous fabric of American freedom and empire. Departed friend! you hear me not, the grave is deaf and silent. In this work of blessing to future ages you bore, though a subordinate, yet an honorable part. Soldiers of Liberty! come drop a tear over your companion in arms. Lovers of justice! come drop a tear over your able advocate, and of science! come drop a tear over its warmest patron. Children of misfortune! come drop a tear over your benefactor and protector. Brethren of the earthly lodge! rejoice that our brother is removed to the temple of the Supreme. Ministers of religion! come, drop a tear to the memory of a man, who, lamenting human frailty, was ever the friend of truth and virtue. And thou, my soul! come not into the assembly of those who would draw his reposing spirit from the bosom of his Father who is in heaven."

As an appendix to the biography of this soldier and statesman we give the following address to his constituents, which he published a short time before his decease, and which is one of the last acts of his life.

Fellow Citizens:

Through want of health, and a wish to retire from a sedentary public life and to attend to my private concerns, which have been much deranged by my absence from York town. I have been induced most fixedly to decline serving in the House of Representatives in Congress after the third day of March next. Indeed it is well known that for some years past I have not wished to be elected; and should long since have declined the honor had it not been for the political condition of the world, and of our own States in particular, which have frequently suffered from two great nations;—I hope however we shall soon have peace.

A great portion of my life has been devoted to the service of my country, as will appear from the following facts. I have to say that I was in two provincial conventions previous to the revolution, that I served in the Revolutionary army more than three years, was one year in the Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, in the Council of Censors one year, was in the convention which adopted the constitution of the United States, and have twice been elected by citizens of Pennsylvania at general elections, and four times at district elections, as a member of the House of Representatives in Congress. In some instances I have perhaps been useful; but I may say I have ever desired to advance the interests of the United States as far as my powers and constitution would admit. I shall endeavor to be of much service as possible in the militia, which will occasionally require some attention and exercise.

I thank the citizens of Pennsylvania at large for showing their frequent confidence in me, and particularly of that part of the State composing York and Adams Counties, and wish them every happiness.

I am with due respect for them,

THOMAS HARTLEY.

York, September 8th, 1800.

N. B.—My indisposition has retarded this publication longer than I intended.

HON. JOHN STEWART.

Hon. John Stewart was the second representative in the United States congress. Upon the death of Col. Hartley, he was elected at a special election on January 15, 1801, to succeed that distinguished statesman and soldier. He was re-elected in October, 1802, and became a prominent and influential representative. Before his election to congress he had served continuously, with great credit to his constituents, as a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature from 1789 to 1796. Mr. Stewart died in 1820, in Spring Garden Township, and his remains were interred on his farm now owned by John H. Small. A tombstone marks his grave.

HON. JAMES KELLEY.

Hon. James Kelley was born in the lower end of York County, received a classical education at Princeton college, studied law, and was admitted to the bar at York, July 17, 1790, and practiced law; was a member of the legislature 1795-96-97-98; was elected a representative from this county to the ninth

congress and was re-elected to the tenth congress, serving from December 2, 1805 to March 3, 1809. He died at Philadelphia. February 4, 1819.

HON. WILLIAM CRAWFORD.

Hon. William Crawford, M. D., was born in Paisley, Scotland, in 1760, received a classical education, studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland and received his degree in 1791; emigrated to York County (now Adams County) and located near the present site of Gettysburg, purchased a farm on Marsh Creek in 1795 and spent the remainder of his life there practicing medicine among his friends, with the exception of intervals that he was elected to office. He was an associate judge and was elected to represent the York district in the eleventh congress, in 1808, as a Democrat or Republican, as the name was then generally termed. He was re-elected to the twelfth congress to represent York district and to the thirteenth and fourteenth congresses to represent a new district formed, of which Adams County was a part, serving continuously from 1809 to 1817, after which he resumed the practice of medicine, and died in 1823.

HON. HUGH GLASGOW.

Hon. Hugh Glasgow was born September 8, 1769, at Nottingham, Chester County, to which place his father emigrated about the year 1730. His grandfather was a man of local distinction in the city of Glasgow, Scotland. The father died at Nottingham in 1772. Hugh was the third son, but the only one that grew to manhood. Soon after his father's death he came to York County. For a time he was engaged in farming, and shortly after the Revolutionary war, began the store near the Peach Bottom Ferry. He continued this business for a number of years, and became a prominent man in township and county affairs. He was commissioned an associate judge of the courts of York County, at the age of thirty-one years, on July 1, 1800, and continued to hold that position until March 29, 1813. At the October election in 1812 he was elected to represent York County in the national congress, and was re-elected in October, 1814. He thus was in public life for a term of sixteen years—twelve as judge, and four in the House of Representatives at Washington. He was a man of excellent character and discriminating judgment. During the war of 1812-14 he was an ardent supporter of President Madison. Before leaving congress, he secured the establishment of a postoffice at Peach Bottom, the first in that section. He had a library of well-selected books. He contracted a severe cold, took sick while in Washington, and died of consumption on January 31, 1818, at his home in Peach Bottom, about two miles from the river. His remains were interred in the Slate Ridge burying ground. As was the custom in those days, he rode on horseback as far as Baltimore, and from there he went by stage to Washington, when a congressman. His son, Cunningham R. Glasgow, owns and lives on a farm one mile south of the old Glasgow homestead. The famous Mason and Dixon's line crosses it, and his home is on the Maryland side. The third milestone from the Susquehanna, placed there by the direction of the distinguished surveyors in 1768, stands near his house. Mr. Glasgow has already lived to be thirty years older than his father was when he died.

GEN. JACOB SPANGLER.

Mr. Spangler, born in 1768, was one of the first pupils of the York County Academy. Early in life he turned his attention to surveying, and served York County as county surveyor for many years. He was one of the commissioners in 1800, and ran the lines to divide York County and form the new county of Adams. In 1817, by the authority of the attorneys of the heirs of the Penns, he made an accurate re-survey of the Springetsbury Manor. He was elected a representative to the Fifteenth Congress from York County by the Federalist party, and served from December 1, 1817, to April 20, 1818, when he resigned. He afterwards became a prominent Jackson Democrat. He subsequently served as surveyor-general of Pennsylvania, and died at York, June 17, 1843. His title was obtained as a commander of volunteer and militia regiments and battalions, and he was well versed in military tactics. In his day he was a prominent man in the affairs of York County. He had the honor of being the chief escort of Lafayette on his trip from York to Harrisburg, January 30, 1825. They crossed the river at York Haven, took dinner at Middletown, and arrived at Harrisburg amid great enthusiasm at 5 P. M.

HON. JACOB HOSTETTER.

Mr. Hostetter, who represented York County in the Congress of the United States, was elected March, 1818, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Jacob Spangler, was re-elected in October of the same year and served a full term of two years, and previously served as a member of

the State legislature from 1797 to 1801. He was born near the present site of Hanover, on May 9, 1754, and was promptly identified with the growth and prosperity of what was then known as the Conewago settlement, being born ten years before Hanover was laid out by Richard McAllister, who came to the settlement after him. Early in life he learned the trade of a watchmaker, and for many years manufactured the large eight-day chronometer, then familiarly known to a large section of country as the "Hostetter clock," some of which are still in existence, and kept as relics by the descendants of persons who purchased them of the manufacturer. He diligently followed his trade in a building yet standing next door west of the Central Hotel, in Hanover. In the meantime he was an influential Jefferson Democrat of York County. His son, then a youth of twenty years, at the close of the congressional session regularly went to Washington on horseback to bring his father home, there being no railroads at that time. Jacob Hostetter, Jr., the son, in the spring of 1822, emigrated to Ohio, locating at New Lisbon, Columbiana County, where a considerable Pennsylvania settlement had already been formed. He was followed three years later by his father, who had shortly before completed his second congressional term. The clockmaker's business was continued by both father and son together. They subsequently moved to the vicinity of Canton, where the father, Congressman Hostetter, died, June 29, 1831, at the age of seventy-nine years. His wife survived him until 1840. His son, Jacob Hostetter, became a member of the legislature of Ohio from Stark County, superintended the taking of the census of the same county in 1830, and was an associate judge of the courts for seven years. A number of descendants now live in Columbiana and Stark Counties.

HON. JAMES S. MITCHELL.

James Mitchell was born near the village of Rossville in Warrington Township, this county, received his early education in the schools of his native township, mostly at the Warrington Friends' Meeting House School of his township, and was a member of the society of Friends. In 1812 he was elected to the Pennsylvania legislature and re-elected in 1810 and 1814. He was elected a representative for York County in the Seventeenth Congress, as a Democrat; was re-elected to the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Congresses, serving from December 3, 1821 to March 3, 1826. At the expiration of his term of service he moved west where he died.

HON. ADAM KING, M. D.

Mr. King was born at York. After receiving an academical education, he studied medicine and practiced at York. He was elected clerk of the courts and prothonotary of York County, in 1818, serving one term. For many years he was one of the editors and proprietors of the York Gazette. He was elected a representative from York County to the Twentieth Congress as a Jackson Democrat, and re-elected to the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Congresses, serving from December 3, 1827, to March, 1833. On January 30, 1825, he was one of the committee to escort Gen. Lafayette from York to Harrisburg. He was defeated for the election to the Twenty-third Congress by Charles A. Barnitz, a Clay Whig. His unaccountable death occurred in York, May, 6, 1835.

HON. CHARLES A. BARNITZ.

Charles A. Barnitz was born in York, September 11, 1780; received a liberal education, studied law and was admitted to the bar, and praticed at York, where he attained an excellent reputation in his profession and a very large and lucrative practice. For a number of years he was the attorney for the heirs of Penn in the affairs of the Springetsbury Manor. He was elected to the State senate of Pennsylvania in 1815, and elected representative from York County in the Twenty-third Congress as a friend of Henry Clay, defeating Dr. Adam King, and served from December 2, 1833, to March 3, 1835. He was president of the York bank for many years. He died in York, January 8, 1850. For twenty years Mr. Barnitz was the recognized head of the York bar, and was a gentleman of high culture and of very courteous manners.

HON. HENRY NES, M. D.

Hon. Henry Nes, M. D., was born in York in 1799; received a liberal education; studied medicine, and praticed for many years; filled several local offices; was elected to represent York County in the Twenty-eighth Congress, as an Independent, receiving 4,016 votes against 3,413 votes for Dr. Alexander Small, Democrat, serving from December 4, 1843, to March 3, 1845; he was again elected to the Thirtieth Congress as a Whig; and was re-elected to the Thirty-first Congress, receiving 6,599 votes against 5,989 votes for J. B. Danner, the Democratic Candidate, serving from December 6, 1847, to September 10, 1850, when he died at York. Dr. Nes was a

man of remarkable popularity, and possessed an extraordinary faculty for electioneering. He was a member of the House of Representatives when ex-President John Quincy Adams, then a fellow member, fell from his chair from a stroke of apoplexy. Dr. Nes was one of his attending physicians.

HON. WILLIAM H. KURTZ.

Hon. William H. Kurtz was born in York, where he resided, and was a member of the bar, and deputy attorney-general for some years; was elected a representative from York County in the thirty-second Congress as a Democrat, receiving 5.765 votes against 5,372 votes for his Whig opponents; was re-elected to the thirty-third Congress, receiving 9,523 votes against 7,306 for Biddle, the Whig candidate serving from December 1, 1851 to March 3, 1855. He died in York.

HON. ADAM J. GLOSSBRENNER.

Hon. Adam J. Glossbrenner was born in Hagerstown, Md., August 31, 1810, and was self-educated. At the age of nineteen he commenced learning the printing business, and in 1827 began the publication of the *Ohio Monitor* at Columbus, Ohio, for Judge Smith. In 1828 he started the *Western Telegraph*, at Hamilton, Ohio. In 1829, he visited York on an engagement to remain a month or two. The visit was protracted to a term of fifty years. In 1831, he started the *York County Farmer*; in 1833, married Charlotte, daughter of Dr. Thomas Jameson of York, and the same year published the History of York County. In 1834, he became a partner in the publication of the York *Gazette*, and continued his connection with that paper until 1860; was chosen clerk of enrollment of bills in the house of representatives at Harrisburg, in 1836, and two years later was appointed by Gov. Porter to take charge of the motive power of the Columbia & Philadelphia Railroad. In 1843, he became cashier of the contingent fund of the house of representatives at Washington; in 1847, was appointed by President Buchanan to have charge of emigration and the copyright bureau, in the department of State at Washington; in 1850 elected sergeant-at-arms in the United States House of Representatives, and was re-elected to four successive congresses, serving until 1860, when he became private secretary to President Buchanan; in 1862, established the Philadelphia *Age*; in 1862 nominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention of York County against Joseph Bailey, who had been elected as a Democrat to the thirty-eighth Congress, but was repudiated by the party in York. The conferees of the district met at Bridgeport. The York delegates protested against Bailey, who in the meantime had become "a good enough Republican" to suit all the anti-Democratic elements. The York conferees, headed by Hon. Jere S. Black, retired from the conference, and proclaimed their determination not to support Mr. Bailey. The conferees of Cumberland and Perry Counties adhered to Mr. Bailey and placed him in nomination, while those of York maintained the position taken by their county convention, and united in presenting Mr. Glossbrenner. This course was endorsed at the polls by a larger majority for Mr. Glossbrenner than had ever been given for any candidate of any party in the county. The Democrats of Cumberland and Perry Counties, however, aided by the entire Republican strength of the District, succeeded in electing Bailey by a small majority. In 1864, he was nominated by the Democratic Congressional Conference of York, Cumberland and Perry Counties without opposition, and elected by 3,492 votes; in 1866 again nominated, and elected by 3,341 majority. Mr. Glossbrenner at present, 1885, is connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Philadelphia.

COL. HENRY LOGAN.

For Col. Henry Logan see Carroll Township.

DR. E. H. GERRY.

For Dr. Gerry see Shrewsbury Township.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

GEN. EDMUND SCHRIVER, U. S. A.

This officer was born at York, and was appointed to the military academy from this congressional district. The following record of his military services and his civil history is taken from Cullum's Register of Graduates of West Point.

Military History.—Cadet at the United States Military Academy from July 1, 1833, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

Bvt. Second Lieut. 2d Artillery July 1, 1833.

Served in garrison in Tennessee, and at Fort Mitchell, Ala., 1833–34; at the military academy as assistant instructor of Infantry Tactics, March 18, 1834 to

[Second Lieut. 2d Artillery July 31, 1834.]

November 23, 1835, in the adjutant general's office at Washington D. C. November 25,

[First Lieut. 2d Artillery November 1, 1836.]

1835 to July 7, 1838 as assistant adjutant-general in adjutant-general's office,

[Capt. Staff Asst. Adjutant-General, July 7, 1838.]

Washington 1838–39—in Florida War 1839, in adjutant-general's office,

[Captain 2d Artillery, August 17, 1842 to June 18, 1846.]

Washington, D. C., 1839–41—and at headquarters of Eastern Department, September 1, 1841, to July 31, 1846. Resigned July 31, 1846.

Civil History.—Treasurer of Saratoga & Washington Railroad Company, New York, 1847–52; of Saratoga & Schenectady Company, 1847-61, and of Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad Company, 1847–61; president of Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad 1851–61.

Military History.—Served during the Rebellion of the seceding States, 1861–66; as Col. Staff-aide-de-camp to Gov. Morgan, of New York, April to July 14, 1861; in recruiting, organizing, and instructing his regiment

[Lieut. Colonel, 11th Infantry, May 14, 1861.]

at Fort Independence, Mass., July 18, to October 14, 1861, and at Perryville, Md., October 16, 1861, to March 15, 1862; as chief of staff of First Corps (Army of the Potomac), March 15, 1862, to January, 1863; in the advance upon and occupation

[Col. Staff—additional aide-de-camp May 18, 1862.]

of Fredericksburg, Va., May 25, 1862; in the Shenandoah campaign, June to July, 1862; as chief of staff of First Corps, in northern Virginia campaign August to September, 1862, being engaged in the battle of Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862; passage of the Rappahannock, August 24–27, 1862; battle of Manassas, August 29–30, 1862; battle of Chantilly, September 1, 1862 as acting inspector

[Col. Staff—Inspector General U. S. Army, March 13, 1863.]

general, January–March, 1863, and inspector general, March 13, 1863, to March 22, 1865, of the Army of the Potomac being engaged with at the battle of Chancellorsville (Rappahannock campaign) May 2–4, 1863; battle of Gettysburg July 1–3, 1863, (Pennsylvania campaign), and bearer to the War Department of thirty-one battle flags, and other trophies of victory from that field, pursuit of the Rebel Army through Virginia, ending with the Mine Run expedition, November 30, 1863, and in the Richmond campaign from the Rapidan to

[Bvt. Brig. General, U. S. Army, August 1, 1864, for faithful and meritorious services in the field.]

Petersburg; on special duty under orders of the secretary of war, March 22, to

[Bvt. Maj.-General, U. S. Army, March 13, 1865, for meritorious and distinguished services during the Rebellion.]

June 23, 1865; on tour of inspection of quartermaster depots June 28 to August 23, 1865; in waiting orders August 23 to October 7, 1865; on tour of inspection October 7 to November 30, 1865; on special duty in secretary of war's office, and in charge of inspection bureau, December 10, 1865, to——————; as inspector of military academy July 30, 1866, to April 15, 1871; on tour of inspection in Texas, New Mexico and Kansas, and of the recruiting service, October 1872 to January 25, 1873; in preparing reports in Washington, particularly about the affairs in the Freedmen's Bureau, January to October, 1873; on duty in the War Department October, 1873, to May, 1876; as inspector of the Division of the Pacific, May 29, 1876, to ———, and as member of Retiring Board at San Francisco, Cal., November 16 to December 15, 1877; and of board to examine the case of Dr. Hammond, late surgeon general, United States Army, November 19, 1878. Retired January 4, 1881, being over sixty-two years of age.

GEN. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN.

William B. Franklin was born in York, Penn., February 27, 1823. He was appointed to the military academy from this district and graduated at West Point, in 1843, at the head of his class. In the summer of 1845 he accompanied Brig.-Gen. Kearney on an expedition to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains. In the war with Mexico he served on the staff of Gen. Taylor at the battle of Buena Vista, and was breveted first lieutenant for his part in it. In 1848 he became assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at West Point. In 1852 he was appointed professor of the same science, together with civil engineering at the New York City Free Academy. During the next eight years he was continually employed as consulting engineer and inspector on various public works. He was engineer secretary of the lighthouse board, and superintendent of the capitol extension, and other government buildings in Washington, D. C.

In May 14, 1861, he was appointed colonel of the Twelfth Regiment of Infantry, and in July was assigned a brigade in Heintzelman's division of the army of northeast Virginia. At the disastrous battle of Bull Run, according to the official report of Gen. McDowell, he was "in the hottest of the fight." In August he was made brigadier-general of volunteers, his commission to date from May 17, 1861. In September he was appointed to

the command of a division in the Army of the Potomac. He was sent to reinforce Gen. McClellan. After the evacuation of Yorktown he transported his division by water to West Point, on York River, and repulsed the enemy under Gens. Whiting and G. W. Smith, who attempted to prevent his landing May 7, 1862.

During the movement to the James River, which began June 27, he repulsed the enemy on the right bank of the Chickahominy, June 27 and 28, and again in conjunction with the corps of Gen. Summer at Savage's Station, June 29 also commanded at battle of White Oak Swamp bridge on the 30th. He was promoted to rank of major-general of volunteers July 4, previously having been appointed brevet brigadier-general in regular army, June 4. In the battle of South Mountain September 14, he distinguished himself by storming Crampton's Gap. He was in the battle of Antietam, September 17, and in November was placed in command of the left grand division of the Army of the Potomac, including the First and Sixth Corps, which he commanded in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13. The next year he was transferred to the department of the Gulf, commanded the expedition to Sabine Pass, 1863, and was second in command in Bank's Red River expedition, April, 1864, being in the battle of Sabine Cross Roads. His capture by and escape from Maj. Harry Gilmore, of the Confederate Army, which occurred near Baltimore, when he was on his way from Washington to New York, is a very interesting chapter of his life. He was breveted major-general in United States Army in 1865, and resigned March 15, 1866. He is now vice-president of Colt's Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, Conn., and has held many positions of trust in his adopted city and State. He was consulting engineer of the commission for the erection of the new State House. He is a director of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company and holds several other positions of prominence and responsibility.

In 1875 he was one of the commissioners of the Centennial Exposition, chairman of the department of engineering and architecture. In the same year he was chosen one of the electors for president from that State throwing his vote for Tilden. In June. 1880, he was elected by Congress a member of the board of changers of the National House for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. In July, 1880, he was elected president and treasurer of the board. His term expired in 1884, when he was re-elected to serve for six years.

COL. GRANVILLE O. HALLER.*

Granville Owen Haller born in York, Penn., January 31, 1819; education contined to private schools in York and the York County Academy, Rev. Stephen Boyer, principal, and Daniel Kirkwood, assistant teacher; served several years in the store of Jacob and Charles Weiser; was an applicant for West Point Military Academy, 1839. Rev. Dr. Cathcart, as president of the board of trustees of York County Academy, signed the resolutions of that body, strongly recommending him; was invited by Secretary of War Joel R. Poinsett to Washington, D. C., to appear before a board of military officers for examination; received the commission of second lieutenant Fourth United States Infantry to rank from 17th of November, 1839 (not then quite twenty-one years of age); served in the Indian Territory 1840–41; was ordered by Gen. Zachariah Taylor to muster and feed a large body of destitute wild Indians; removed by the United States dragoons from the Choctaw and Chickasaw country into the Creek Indian limits near the mouth of Little River, until the new corn was far enough advanced for them to feed themselves, a novel but interesting duty. Six companies of the Fourth Infantry proceeded to Florida, fall of 1841, from Fort Gibson; Lieut. Haller was with his Company (A), and present under fire in the Big Cyprus, Maj. Belknap, Third Infantry, commanding, and at the closing engagement at Palaklikaha (which led to the surrender of Halleck Tustewugga's band), Col. Worth, Eighth Infantry, commanding.

When the Fourth Infantry was ordered to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 1842, Lieut. Haller, acting adjutant, was ordered to relieve the assistant surgeon United States Army at New Orleans, La., and receive and receipt for his medicines and instruments; lost only one man by death on the trip, out of a numerous sick list; was appointed adjutant Fourth Infantry, January 1, 1843; resigned September 10, 1845; promoted to first lieutenant, July 12, 1846; was part of the army of observation on the border of Texas, army of occupation on St. Joseph's Island and at Corpus Christi, and army of invasion in Mexico, under Gen. Z. Taylor, 1845–46–47; was brigade major Third Brigade; marched overland from the Rio Nueces to the Rio Grande; was relieved as brigade major, and as assistant commissary was assigned to that duty in Third Brigade; receipted for and was responsible for all the subsistence

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*An Autobiography.

stores; taken from Brazos St. Iago with Gen. Taylor's army to Fort Brown, when met by the Mexican Army and the battles of Palo Alto, May 8th, and Resaca de la Palma, May 9, 1846, were fought; acted as aide-de-camp to Lieut.-Col. John Garland, commanding Third Brigade, during the action; invoiced the immense supplies of subsistence stores, captured at Resaca from the Mexican Army, and took them up on his returns of subsistence; crossed the Rio Grande with American Army, which took possession of Matamoras; marched to Comargo, thence with army subsistence in wagons to Monterey. In addition to assistant commanding Third Brigade, was assigned the duties of acting quarter-master and assistant commissary of subsistence to First Division, Gen. Twiggs commanding.

On Gen. Worth's division moving to the Saltillo Road, vast supplies of subsistence stores were abandoned for want of transportation, when Lieut. Haller was directed to take up all the army provisions and make issues to the several brigades. The importance of economizing at this time and making the subsistence hold out, was a source of great anxiety to Gen. Taylor, who greatly enlarged his (Haller's) authority, and threw upon Haller great responsibility.

When Gen. Scott's expedition to Vera Cruz was organized, the Fourth Infantry was transferred from Gen. Twigg's First Division to Gen. Worth's division, now designated First Division. As officers who commanded companies, were at the same time assistant commissaries of subsistence, and could not at the same moment be with the company in action and superintending the issues of provisions, Gen. Worth directed such officers to select which of the two duties they preferred. Lieut. Haller preferred commanding his company, and thereupon turned over his commissary duties to Lieut. U. S. Grant, ex-president, and late general United State Army, deceased.

Lieut. Haller served under Gen. Scott with Company (C), worked in the trenches before Vera Cruz; commanded the guard who received the infantry arms at the formal surrender of the Vera Cruz garrison. Marched on foot the entire distance from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico; was engaged at Cerro Gordo; was with the advance that took possession of the castle of Perote; also at Amazoque, when Santa Anna, with his cavalry, made his descent to cut off Gen. Worth's command, and in the triumphant entry into the city of Pueblo; fought in the several battles before the City of Mexico and in the valley while approaching; was breveted captain, September 8th, and breveted major, September 13, 1847; received his commission of captain Fourth Infantry to rank from 1st of January, 1848; commanded a battalion at the city of Pueblo (while Col. Albert Ramsay, of York, commanding Eleventh Infantry, was commander) as the war closed, and conducted it to New Orleans, where he mustered the men out of service; was placed on recruiting service in Baltimore, Md., 1848–49–50; was married in York, Penn., June 21, 1849, to Miss Henrietta M. Cox; rejoined his company (I) at Fort Howard, Wis., in 1850; in 1852 was ordered to the Pacific coast; sailed around Cape Horn, stopped at Montevideo on the Atlantic side, and at the Robinson Crusoe Islands (Juan Fernandez) on the Pacific side; was seven months on this voyage. After a short stay at Fort Vancoouver, Wash. T., was stationed at Fort Dalles, Oreg., 1853–56; made two campaigns from Fort Dalles into the Snake Indian country, between the Hudson Bay old forts of Boise and Hall, to chastise the murderers of the Ward party, and give protection to the immigrants; hung a number of the assassins. Returning from the second expedition, found the Indians along the Columbia River greatly excited and preparing for war; ascertained and reported the murder of Maj. Boland, the Indian agent, expecting immediate orders to chastise the offenders; and organized the recruits and old garrison into two companies of fifty men each, with ammunition and provisions, ready to move at a moment's warning.

Orders for one company to march, and that for another purpose, were received. To delay for further orders involved responsibility about as much as to march with both companies, and Haller assumed the responsibility to move with both companies. On the fifth day a body of hostile Indians disputed his approach to Toppinish Creek, resulting in a brisk fight, in which the Indians were driven off, leaving the field in his possession, however, next day the Indians collected by thousands (Father Pandoza, a Catholic priest, held by the Indians in duress, says there were 1,500 Indians), and surrounded the command. Fortunately, they were not provided with many guns, and fought in small detachments, at different points, at different times making the assaults less formidable than if delivered simultaneously. The want of grass for the animals, and water for men and animals, obliged the command on the second night to fall back

towards Fort Dalles; in the darkness the rear guard (forty strong) took the wrong trail, and the advance, waiting for its rear to close up until daylight came, found its small body, reduced by wounded men, exposed to the assaults of the Indians, now flushed with triumph, but marched successfully in retreat for several miles, when a suitable place for defense was found, and the Indians finally driven by a bayonet charge from their only point of attack, when the soldiers were allowed to return to the Dalles unmolested. The loss was five killed and seventeen wounded.

Subsequently Maj. Raines, Fourth Infantry, commanding the district with five or six companies of regulars, and six companies of Col. Nesmith's (afterward senator) Regiment Oregon Volunteer Cavalry, invaded this same country; encountered the Yakima tribe with some neighboring Indians, who kept the entire command at bay one entire day. Toward sundown, while the command was encamped, the warriors presumed upon the white man's hesitation, and became aggressive, and descended from their butte, fired upon the soldiers, when Maj. Haller, with his company, made a charge and brushed the flushed Indians from the timber and their elevated position without the loss of a man. The Indians, finding the whites too many for them, withdrew.

Col. George Wright, Ninth Infantry, with a new regiment, and provided with rifles and minié-ball, was assigned to the command of the district and took the field. Finding the Indians disposed to fight, he ordered Maj. Haller's company (left to garrison Fort Dalles) to join him in the field, and the forces he presented to the Indians, when he offered them peace, or war to the death, satisfied the Indians that resistance would be suicidal, and they thereupon accepted his terms.

A major's command was left under charge of Brevet Maj. Haller, in the Kittetas Valley, for observation, which, being near the families of the Indians, disposed them to preserve peace. Hostilities east of the Cascade Mountains having terminated, was ordered to Port Townsend, on Puget Sound, to establish a military station, where the inhabitants of that section could find an asylum in case of Indian raids, as the Indians from the British and Russian possessions frequently would come into the American waters and indulge in acts of war. They killed, and carried off the head, of the ex-collector of customs, Col. Isaac N. Ebey, to avenge the death of a Hyda (Russian) chief killed by the discharge of a cannon on the United States steamer "Massachusetts," when his band defied the navy, upon being ordered to return to their own country.

Maj. Haller participated throughout 1859 in the San Juan Island imbroglio. Some young Indians of the Lummi tribe put on their war paint, and with arms entered Whatcom and demanded the release of their chief, who was supposed by them to be confined. They killed one white man, when the citizens fired on them and killed several. Maj. Haller was at the time patrolling the archipelago, and was sent for, and immediately marched into their location and demanded the perpetrators, and brought them away as hostages; further trouble would have been dangerous to the scattered parties of the boundary commission, if not have suspended their labors.

In 1860 Maj. Haller was ordered into Arizona to relieve a company of the Sixth Infantry, at Fort Mojave. The Indians had been very hostile and fought with determined bravery against the company just leaving. But Maj. Haller, having taken his family along, the chief, Irataba. assuming that he would not take his family into danger, inferred that he had come to establish peace and not make war, instructed his warriors to be obedient to the "Majore's" orders, and friendly relations were firmly established, which greatly aided the development of the mines of precious ores in that region. Mrs. Haller and her family were great objects of curiosity to the Mojave Indians, being the first time they had ever seen wife or child belonging to an officer. They became troublesome by lining the windows while at meals to see mother and children.

The secession movement called his company to San Diego, Cal., and thence to Washington, D. C., where he found himself promoted to major of the Seventh Infantry, *vice* Maj. Lynde, who had surrendered his regiment to the Texan forces in New Mexico, and put the Seventh Infantry on parole. Maj. Haller not being on parole, applied for active service, and was assigned to Gen. McClellan's army, as assistant provost-marshal on Gen. Andrew Porter's staff. To Maj. Haller was assigned the duty to draw up regulations to govern the regiments and large bodies of troops in the secession country, which can be found in Gen. McClellan's report—the orders verbatim—which afterward were repudiated by Gen. Pope, who soon realized the penalty for disregarding such recognized usages of war by rousing every inhabitant to active hostility, and furnishing his enemy with information.

Gen. McClellan experienced difficultly in finding his staff officers' tents after the day's march, and appointed Maj. Haller the commandant-general of general headquarters, with instructions to select suitable camping grounds, and keep his general staff conveniently together. His arrangements proved satisfactory to Gens. McClellan, Burnside and Hooker, having a regiment (Ninety-third New York Volunteers) placed under his command, and acting as a staff officer of the general commanding, and as commandant of general headquarters guard and provost-marshal's guard for prisoners of war.

Exposure to the hot sun daily caused an eruption on his cheek (impetigo), and rendered a change to indoor duty necessary. Gen. Frye, provost marshal-general of the army, assigned him to duty as provost-marshal-general for Maryland, but Gov. Bradford, of that State, had previously recommended a certain Maryland volunteer officer for the position to the secretary of war, and, finding his recommendation disregarded, felt offended with the war department when Maj. Haller made an official visit.

Gen. Frye, when apprised by Maj. Haller of Gov. Bradford's feelings, suspended his order, and permitted Maj. Haller to repair to York, Penn., until further orders. At York Maj. Haller learned of Gen. Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, and Col. Levi Maish and he repaired at once to Harrisburg to offer their services. Gen. Couch immediately ordered Maj. Haller not to leave that city without his permission, and soon placed him temporarily upon his staff as aide-de-camp; was assigned to York and Adams Counties to execute his orders, and keep the general commanding informed as to the movements of the enemy.

Gen. Couch's order for the citizens to send their stock, etc., across the Susquehanna River for safety was disseminated, and much property was saved from confiscation by Early's command.

While at Gettysburg, Gen. Couch sent the City Troop of Philadelphia, then under the command of the distinguished ex-speaker of the house of representatives in congress, Hon. Samuel Randall, to report, which, with a company of cavalry raised and mustered into service by Maj. Haller, at Gettysburg, commanded by Capt. Bell, did most efficient service. Like veteran cavalry, they kept the Confederate force constantly in sight, and reported fully their various movements, much to the relief of Gen. Couch, who had early learned the intention of Gen. Lee to march upon Philadelphia, and had directed Maj. Haller to have the various roads leading to York well patrolled. The general, in advance, authorized Maj. Haller, if necessary, to burn the bridge across the Susquehanna River, and to inform himself of the several fords, and what defense could be improvised if the enemy attempted to ford the river.

The advance of the Confederates toward Gettysburg was made during a heavy fog, and his (Haller's) scouts could not discover at any time over fifty or sixty of their cavalry on the road. It was inferred that these were simply a foraging party, sent forward to collect horses and supplies, and gather information. A regiment of volunteers, having just joined, had been thrown forward about three miles in front of Gettysburg, in a defensive position, which it was expected would intercept these foragers, but the scouts brought the information that this regiment had left for parts unknown some time before the enemy had reached their line of defense. The want of proper arms and instruction left the cavalry unprepared to cope with the enemy's foragers, hence the volunteer cavalry were ordered to York. Soon reports of the enemy's cavalry approaching York was received, and, supposing them still to be foraging parties, the Patapsco Guards and the invalids at the general hospital capable of bearing arms, were organized into a battalion, and were marched to the west end of York (Buttstown), and there posted to resist the entry of the enemy. While there, Mr. Farquhar, returning to York, informed Maj. Haller that Gen. Gordon, with over 3,000 armed men, was approaching. Then Maj. Haller for the first time realized the intentions of the Confederates as previously indicated by Gen. Couch, and hastened his departure for Wrightsville to prepare for its defense if possible, or defeat the enemy in attempting to cross the river. Hundreds of teams were collected about the bridge awaiting their turns to cross, but the slow process of collecting toll rendered it necessary, and by Maj. Haller's directions the tolls were omitted, and the wagons were allowed to cross without further delay.

Col. Frick's regiment of Pottsville Volunteers, and a battalion of Col. Thomas' Philadelphia Corn Regiment, were at Wrightsville, but the natural defensive line for the bridge, on the Wrightsville side, was on the hills very far out, and so extended, as to require a very considerable force. The force collected, especially without cannon, was manifestly insufficient for efficient defense.

From Col. Frick's position, the rebel host could be counted as it descended from the

high ridge several miles south of Wrightsville, which gradually sloped toward the Susquehanna. exposing the long column approaching, with several cannon, and made evident that a determined defense there would only result in useless slaughter.

The enemy were making their dispositions for the attack, while their skirmishers advanced firing at objects exposed, when Col. Frick requested the flank guards to be called in before too late, and cross over to Columbia. The orders were given, and time permitted the command to enter the bridge, but for some reason the Philadelphia Volunteers declined crossing the bridge, and were captured.

An engineer had cut loose one span of the bridge, except the large wooden arches which were pierced with holes to charge with powder, and burst them asunder and drop the span into the river; unfortunately the powder failed to break the arch, when the torch was applied, and Philadelphia was saved.

Upon the retreat of the Confederates from Wrightsville, Maj. Haller with a portion of Capt. Bell's company, forded the Susquehanna, and followed up the enemy to York and to Hanover, keeping Gen. Couch informed of events transpiring.

Soon after Gen. Lee's defeat at Gettysburg, while making out reports of service performed by the volunteers, and the expenditure incurred, an order was sent Gen. Couch to relieve him, Maj. Haller, who, on reporting to the adjutant-general for orders, was informed by telegraph that he had been dismissed.

After repeated requests for an investigation, and after sixteen years of hope deferred, through the influence of Col. Levi Maish, of the Military Committee of the House; the delegate from Washington Territory, Judge Orange Jacobs, together with the entire delegation from Oregon, a joint resolution of congress opened the military courts to Maj. Haller, and authorized a trial by general court martial or by a court of inquiry. President R. B. Hayes adopted the latter, and after a strict trial, the court of inquiry reported that Maj. Haller was wrongfully dismissed, and was immediately restored to the rank he would have held had he remained continuously in the service, viz.: the rank of colonel of infantry, from February, 1873. This commission added an extra colonel of infantry to the army, and upon the death of Col. Jefferson C. Davis, of the Twenty-third Infantry, he was commissioned colonel of this regiment.

Having passed the sixty-third year, on the 6th of February, 1882, Col. Haller was retired. His son having located in Seattle, Washington Territory, the Colonel with his family, settled down and erected a home in the same place, where he now resides.

GEN. HORATIO GATES GIBSON, U. S. A.

This officer was born in Baltimore, May 22, 1827, and was appointed, March 8, 1843, a cadet at West Point from the York Congressional District, by the Hon. John C. Spencer, then secretary of war, at the instance of his successor in office, Hon. James M. Porter.

Military History.—Cadet at the United States Military Academy from July 1, 1843, to July 1, 1847, when he was graduated and promoted to

Bvt. Second Lieut. 2d Artillery, July 1, 1847.

[Second Lieut. 3d Artillery, September 8, 1847.]

[First Lieut. 3d Artillery, May 26, 1851.]

Served in the war with Mexico, 1847–48—on leave to August 5, 1847, and *en route* to Vera Cruz to October 22, 1847; at camp Vergara and with Maj.-Gen. Patterson's column on march to Puebla to December 2, 1847; at Fort Loreto. Peubla to April, 1848, and at the citadel of the City of Mexico to June, 1848; on march to Vera Cruz to July, and *en voyage* to Fort Monroe, Va., July 16 to August 8, in garrison (there—acting ,adjutant Third Artillery, and *en voyage* to and) at Fort Columbus, N. Y., (August, November 15), 1848; (*en voyage*, via Cape Horn, to Monterey, Cal., to April 16, 1849; at the Presidio of) San Francisco, Cal., (May 1, to January 17), 1850; (on leave and *en voyage* to the Hawaiian Islands to January 29, and on duty at Lahaina, Maui, February to June, as A. C. S., purchasing and shipping supplies to California, and *en voyage* to San Francisco to June 22; as aide-de-camp to Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Riley, at Monterey, Cal., May 28 to August 9; at the Presidio of San Francisco, August, 1850 to January, 1851; escorting Indian commissioners through the San Joaquin Valley and Tejon Pass to Los Angeles, Cal., and *en voyage* to the Presidio of San Francisco to June; on frontier duty at Sonoma, Cal., with First Dragoons, June 8—October 20, 1851, and expedition against Coquille Indians, October–November, being engaged in skirmish on Coquille River, Oregon, November, 1851, (and making rough survey and map of Coquille River)—and in command of Fort Orford, Ore., December to March, 1852; *en voyage* to San Francisco, March, and New York via Panama, April 5, to May 4, and on leave to August, 1852; in garrison at Fort Sullivan, Me., to October and at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., October 9, 1852 to

October 11, 1853, *en route* to Fort Gibson, Ind. T. to October 31, and in garrison to May, 1854; on march to Fort Washita and in garrison, May–November 2, 1854; *en route* to New York and on leave to April, 1855; in command of Fort Wood, N. Y. to May 5, and *en voyage* to San Francisco and Fort Vancouver, Ore., to June; *en route* to San Francisco and Fort Reading, Cal., to July, and in command, with Lieuts. Sheridan, Crook and Hood, escorting topographical party exploring route for railroad from California to Oregon, July 26 to October; at Fort Lane, Ore., to December 26, 1855, and in the Rogue River expedition, October–November, being engaged in an action with Oregon Indians, October 31–November 1, 1855, where he was severely wounded; in command of Benicia depot, Cal., January, 1856, and at the Presidio of San Francisco, January to—,1856, and in garrison to April, 1857; in command *en route* to Fort Jones, Cal., and Presidio of San Francisco, April to May, and in garrison to June 4, 1857; in command at Fort Bragg, Mendocino Reserve, Cal., to May, 1858; *en voyage* to Fort Vancouver, and on the Spokane expedition, (to the Cœur d'Alene Mission), Washington Teritory, to November 1858, being engaged in the combat of Spokane Plain, September 5, and skirmish of Spokane River, September 8; at Fort Vancouver and *en voyage* to Fort Bragg, November, and to Fort Vancouver and San Francisco, December, 1858; as regimental quartermaster, Third Artillery, November 1, 1358 to October 2, 1861; in command of the Presidio of San Francisco January–July 4, 1859; in garrison to May, 1860; on expedition to Carson Valley, Nev., May–October, 1860, being engaged in the combat on Truckee River, June 2, and skirmish on Pyramid Lake, June 2, 1860, (constructing field work at that point); at Fort Churchill, Nev., and *en route* to Presidio of San Francisco, to October 25; in garrison there and at Alcatra Island, San Francisco harbor, to November 11, 1861, and *en voyage* via Panama, to Washington, D.C., to December 19, 1861.

[Captain 3d Artillery, May 14, 1861.]

Served during the rebellion of the seceding States, 1861–1866; in the defense of Washington, D. C., December 19, 1861 to February 11, 1862, and on leave to March 6; in the Virginia Peninsular campaign, Army of the Potomac, March 10, to September 4, 1862, being engaged in the seige of Yorktown, April 5 to May 4; battle of Williamsburg, May 4–5, 1862, and under Gen. Stoneman, guarding the rear of the army, June 25 to June 29, 1862; in the Maryland campaign, Army of the Potomac, September–November, 1862, being engaged in a skirmish at South Mountain, September 13, 1862; battle of South Mountain, September 14, 1862; battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862; skirmish of Sheperdstown, September 19–20, 1862, and skirmish atRappahannock Station, November 7–8, 1862; on the march to Falmouth, Va.; in the Rappahannock campaign, Army of the Potomac, December, 1862–February, 1863, being engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862; on leave February 28 to April 10, 1863; as chief of artillery of Army of the Ohio, April 20, 1863.

[Bvt. Major, May 5, 1862, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Williamsburg, Va.]

[Bvt. Lieut.-Col. September 17, 1862, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Antietam, Md.]

[Lieut.-Col. 2d Ohio Heavy Artillery, Volunteers, August 1, 1863.]

[Colonel 2d Ohio Heavy Artillery Volunteers, August 15, 1863.]

To January 22, 1864, he was employed in recruiting and organizing his volunteer regiment, June to September 23, 1863, and in the defenses of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, October 10, 1863, to February 22, 1864; in command of district of northern central Kentucky, February 22 to April 9, and in defenses of Louisville & Nashville Railroad to May 15; in guarding railroads debouching from Cleveland, Tenn., and constructing Forts McPherson and Sedgwick at that place, May 26 to October 9, being engaged in skirmish there, August 17, 1865 and pursuit of the enemy August 22–28, 1864; in command of London, Tenn., October 12 to November 18; in operations in east Tennessee, opening communications with our troops engaged at Strawberry Plains, November 18–20; under Gen. Ammen covering Gen. Stoneman's raid into southwestern Virginia, December 10–20, 1864, and in command of Knoxville, Tenn., and Brigade Twenty-third Army Corps and of the Army of the Cumberland, January 28 to August 12, 1865; on leave to November 14, 1865; in garrison at Jefferson Barracks to April 10, 1867; in command there,—— 1866,

[Bvt. Colonel, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the field, during the war.]

[Bvt. Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the war. Mustered out of Volunteer Service, August 23, 1865.]

[Major 3d Artillery, February 5, 1867.]

and of Fort Preble, Me., April 23, 1867, to April 29, 1868; of Fort Adams, R. I., to July 27 ;of Fort Preble, August 6, 1868, to February 8, 1869, and *en voyage* and in command of Barrancas, Fla., to May 25, 1870; on leave May 25, 1870 to April 6, 1871; in garrison at Newport Barracks, Ky., April 6, 1871, to November 11, 1872; in command of Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., November 13, 1872, to October 20, 1876;—in garrison at Columbia, S. C., (inaugurating Gov. Chamberlain) October 22, 1876, to January 11, 1877, and in command of Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., January 13 to July 21, 1877; at Mount Clare Depot, Baltimore, Md., and in garrison at Mauch Chunk, Penn., suppressing railroad and mining disturbances, July 22 to September 1, 1877, and in command at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., September 1, 1877 to July 5, 1882; inspecting encampment of National Guard of Pennsylvania, at Camp Alexander Hays, Pittsburg, September 7–14, 1880; in command of Fort McHenry, Md., to December 2, 1883; waiting orders to January 2, 1884—and in command of St. Francis Barracks, January 10, 1884, to June, 1885, then at Washington, D.C.

[Lieut.-Colonel 2d Artillery, April 19, 1882.]

[Colonel 3d Artillery, December 1, 1883.]

Member of the "Aztec Club of 1847" (Mexico), of the "California Pioneers of San Francisco," and of the "Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California," of New York (1849), of the "Society of the Army of the Potomac;" of the "Cavalry Association of the Armies of the United States" of the "George Washington Post No. 103 G. A. R;" of the "Association of the Graduates of the United States Military Academy" (1847); and of the "Military Service Institution of the United States."

Gen. Gibson's full name is Horatio Gates Jameson Gibson, and he is, as his name indicates, a descendant of the Jamesons of whom David Jameson was the founder in this county. His grandfather, Dr. Horatio Gates Jameson, after whom he was called, was named after the Revolutionary Gen. Gates. He married March 16, 1863, at St. Louis, Mo., Harriett Leavenworth Atkinson, *nee* Walker, daughter of Mary Houston and Benjamin Walker, paymaster of the army, and has the following surviving children, Horatio Gates Jameson, Catharine Fisher, Agnes, and Henry Kendrich.

GEN. M. P. SMALL, U. S. A.

Gen. M. P. Small was born at York, and appointed to the Military Academy from this district. He is major commissary of subsistence, United States Army. The following record of his services is from Cullum's Biographical Register of the Graduates of the United States Military Academy.

Military History.—Cadet at the United States Military Academy from July 1, 1851, to July 1, 1855, when he was graduated and promoted in the army to

[Bvt. Second Lieut. of Artillery, July 1, 1855.]

Served on frontier duty, at Benicia, Cal., 1855; in Florida hostilities against the Seminole Indians, 1856–57; in garrison at Fort Lafayette, N. Y., 1857, and Fort McHenry, Md., 1857; on frontier duty at Fort Leavenworth, quelling Kansas disturbances, 1857–58; march to Utah, 1858 and Fort Leavenworth, Kans., 1858–59; in garrison at Fort Monroe, Va. (Artillery School for practice) 1859; on Harper's Ferry expedition to suppress John Brown's raid, 1859; in garrison at Fort Monroe, Va. (Artillery School for practice), 1859–61; and as quartermaster, Second Artillery, July 10 to August, 1861. Served during the rebellion of the seceding States, 1861–66 as chief commissary and quartermaster at Rolla, Mo., of the southwestern district of Missouri, September 4, 1861, to January 31, 1863; as mustering officer and depot commissary and quartermaster, at Rolla, Mo., January 21, 1862 to January 31, 1863; as inspecting commissary of subsistence of the department of the Missouri, February 1 to March 31, 1863; as chief of commissariat of the district of Minnesota, department of the northwest, and depot, and purchasing commissary at St. Paul, Minn., April 10 to August 22, 1863; as chief commissary of the Thirteenth Army Corps, and of the army in the field, in the Teche Campaign (Department of the Gulf), September 15 to November 9, 1863; as purchasing and depot commissary at Chicago, Ill., and supervising commissary of the States of Illinois and Indiana, December 30, 1863 to February 15, 1864; as chief commissary of the department of Virginia and North Carolina, at Fort Monroe, Va., (supplying the "armies operating against Richmond" on the James River), February 22, 1864, to

[Second Lieut., 2d Artillery, September 21, 1855.]

[First Lieut., 2d Artillery, April 27, 1861.]

[Capt. Staff Com. of Subsistence, August 3, 1861.]

[Lieut.-Col. Staff U. S. Volunteers, September 15, 1863, to December 29, 1865.]

[Bvt. Col. U. S. Volunteers, January 1, 1865, for distinguished and meritorious services in the campaign of 1863 and 1864.]

February 21, 1865; of the army of the James and department of Virginia, February 21 to June, 1865, and in the final campaign in Virginia against the Confederate Army under Gen. Lee, issuing rations to that army at its surrender;* of military division of the southwest, and military division of the Gulf (ex-officio colonel United States volunteers), May 25 to December 29, 1865; as purchasing and depot commissary at New Orleans, La., July 25 to December 5, 1865; as purchasing and depot commissary at Nashville, Tenn., and supervising commissary of the States of Kentucky, Tennessee and portions of Alabama and Georgia, February 17 to November 6, 1866; as chief commissary, department of the Tennessee, November 6, 1866 to March 16, 1867, and of the department of the Cumberland, March 16, 1867 to July 26, 1869; and purchasing and depot commissary at Louisville, Ky., December 1, 1866 to July 26, 1869; in settling accounts at Washington, D. C., to September, 1869; as chief commissary, department of California, and purchasing and depot commissary at San Francisco, Cal., September 30, 1869, to December 12, 1872; as chief commissary, department of Arizona, at Prescott, Ariz., February 20, 1873, to May 25, 1875, and acting chief quartermaster, June 23 to May 10, 1874; and purchasing and depot commissary, Chicago, Ill., June 25, 1875, to November 30, 1880; as chief commissary, department of Texas, and purchasing and depot commissary at San Antonio, Tex., from November 30, 1880 to August 31, 1883; purchasing and depot commissary at New York City, N. Y., from September 22, 1883, up to the present time.

[Bvt. Major, Bvt. Lieut.-Col., and Bvt. Colonel March 13, 1865, for meritorious services in the Subsistence Department during the Rebellion.]

[Bvt. Brig.-General, April 9, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services in the Subsistence Department during the Rebellion.]

[Major Staff-Commissary of Subsistence, June 23, 1874.]

CAPT. WILLIAM H. MCLAUGHLIN, U. S. A.

This officer was born in York, and was appointed to the military academy from this district. His military record is taken from Cullum's register of West Point graduates, as follows:

Military History.—Cadet at the United States Military Academy from July 1, 1861, to June 23, 1865, when he was graduated and promoted in the army to

Second Lieut. 17th Infantry, June 23, 1865;
First Lieut. 17th Infantry, June 23, 1865.

Served in garrison at Fort Preble, Me., October, 1865, and at Hart Island, N. Y., November, 1865–April, 1866; as adjutant 2d Battalion, 17th Infantry, April 26 to August 1, 1866; on frontier duty at Indianola, Tex., April–May, 1866, and at San Antonio, Tex., May–August, 1866; on recruiting service, August 15, 1866 to December, 1867, on frontier duty at Brownsville, Tex., February, 1868, to June, 1869; Fort Brown, Tex., to January, 1870; and Fort McIntosh, Tex., to January 31, 1871; on leave of absence, to July 30, 1871; in garrison at Chester, S. C., to January, 1873; Columbia, S. C., to August 28, 1875; Blackville and Allendale, S. C., and Tallahassee, Fla., August 28 to December 10, 1876,

[Transferred to 26th Infantry September 21, 1866. Captain 26th Infantry, July 31, 1867.]

[Unassigned May 19, 1869.]

[Assigned to 18th Infantry, January, 1, 1871.]

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* GEN. M. R. MORGAN, of the Subsistence Department, United States Army, who was on the staff of Gen. Grant at the time of Lee's surrender, sends to the Baltimore *Sun* the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
ST. PAUL, MINN., April 25, 1879.

Dear Badeau:

Your favor of April 7th was received yesterday. I remember the matter you allude to in your letter very well. After the terms for the surrender of Lee's army had been arranged, (April 9, 1865,) Gen. Lee asked Gen. Grant to have rations issued to his army. Gen. Grant, turning to me, said: "Colonel, feed Gen. Lee's army." I asked: "How many men have they?" Gen. Grant repeated my question, addressing Gen. Lee. Gen. Lee went into an explanation to show why he could not tell the number of his men. He said "I have not a complete organization in my army. . . . Many companies are commanded by non-commissioned officers. The books are lost." When he got thus far I said, suggestively: "Say 25,000 men." Gen. Lee said "Yes, 25,000." I went from the room at once, and meeting Col. M. P. Small, chief commissary of Gen. Ord's army asked him if he could spare three days' rations (I think it was three days,) of beef, salt and bread for the Army of Northern Virginia, numbering 25,000 men. He said: "I guess I can." I was not at all certain that he could do it, because we had been having some lively marching, and I doubted if the provision trains and herd were up with the troops. But Small was equal to the emergency and I told him to issue the rations.

You remember we started back to City Point the afternoon of the next day, April 10, and I did not take much more interest in the number of men constituting the Army of Northern Virginia. I have since learned that the number of men of that army paroled at the time, officers and men, was 26,115, divided as follows, viz.:

Cavalry Corps.		
Officers		213
Men	1,501	
Artillery Corps.		
Officers		237
Men	2,797	
Longstreets' Corps.		
Officers		1,527
Men	13,333	
Gordon's Corps.		
Officers		674
Men	5,833	
Totals	23,464	2,651

You may be certain that this is correct.

You may remember that Fitz Lee went off with his cavalry and that Gen. Lee sent out after him to come in and surrender. He came in, I think, after we left. I remember you very well and pleasantly.

M. R. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

To Gen. Adam Badeau, Consulate-General United States, London, England.

and Columbia, S. C., to July 24, 1877; in suppressing railroad disturbances in West Virginia and Pennsylvania, July 26 to October 31, 1877; in garrison at Newport Barracks, Ky., November 1, 1877 to July 2, 1878, and Atlanta, Ga., July 3, 1878.

In the spring of 1879, Captain McLaughlin was ordered with his regiment from Atlanta to Montana Territory; the command proceeded by rail to Bismarck, Dak., thence by river and wagons to Fort Shaw. After a temporary delay at the last named post, the company to which he was attached proceeded to Fort Assinnaboine, which was then being built. In the spring of 1881, he was ordered east to New York City; was sent from there to Springfield, Ill., thence again to New York City, as recruiting officer. He returned to Fort Assinnaboine in 1883; remained there until June, 1885, when he was ordered to Fort Reno, Ind. T., where he is at present.

CAPT. GEORGE W. H. STOUCH, U. S. A.

This officer was born at Gettysburg, and was the son of Leonard Stouch, Jr., of an old York County family. He was appointed from the army. He entered the service as a private, November 30, 1861. Private and corporal, Company B, First Battalion, and sergeant-major of Eleventh United States Infantry to June 3, 1864. Appointed second lieut. Third Infantry, June 3, 1864. Was in the following engagements with the Eleventh Infantry: siege of Yorktown, Va.; Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; wounded at Gettysburg, and with the Third Infantry at Fort Stedman, Va., and the surrender of Lee. Second lieut. Stouch, Third Infantry, was with the regiment at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, from June 10, 1864, to October 10, 1864; at Washington, D. C., from October 13, 1864, to February 22, 1865; at Gen. Meade's headquarters from February 27, 1865, to July 3, 1865; at Washington Arsenal, D. C., from July 4, 1865, to October 10, 1865; at Schofield Barracks, St. Louis, from October 19, 1865 to April 9, 1866; at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., from April 18, 1866, to September 23, 1866; established Fort Hays, Kans., October 19, 1866; remained there until June 25, 1866; guarded the construction train of the Kansas Pacific Railroad from July 1, 1867, to September 28, 1867; at Fort Dodge, Kans., from November 3, 1867, to February 10, 1871; at Wheeling, W. Va., from February 28, 1871, to December 9, 1871. On sick leave at York, Penn., from December 10, 1871, to February 18, 1872; at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, from February 19, 1872, to February 26, 1873; at Fort Lyon, C. T., from March 9, 1873, to June 28, 1874; at Holly Springs, Miss., from July 4, 1874, to September 19, 1874; at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, from September 21, 1874, to April 29, 1876; at McComb City, Miss., from April 29, 1876, to May 28, 1877; at Holly Springs, Miss., from June 1, 1877, to August 8, 1877; at Helena, N. Y., from November 6, 1877, to May 22, 1878; in camp on the Marias River, M. T., from June 3, 1878, to October 20, 1878; Fort Shaw since November 2, 1878.

[Promoted First Lieut. December 31, 1864.]

[Promoted captain April 14, 1884.]

Special Duties Performed.

Commanding Company G, February 23, 1865, to April 14, 1865; was in command of the company at the surrender of Gen. Lee. Ambulance officer and A. A. G. M. of the Provisional Brigade at Gen. Meade's headquarters from April 14, 1865, to July 3, 1865; commanding Company I from November 3, 1865, to July 1, 1866; commanding Company C from July 6, 1866, to June 25, 1867. Established Fort Hays, Kans., October 19, 1866, A. A. G. M. and A. C. S. of the post from October 19, 1866, to June 10, 1867; commanding Company F from July 1, 1867, to January 4, 1868; A. A. G. M. and A. C. S., at Fort Dodge, Kans., from June 8, 1868, to July 8, 1871. On general recruiting service at Wheeling, W. Va., from Feb. 28, 1871, to December 9, 1871; commanding Company C, at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, from Feb. 20, 1872, to August 8, 1872; post adjutant and commanding Company B, music boys, at Fort Columbus, from May 11, 1872, to July 6, 1873; acting regimental quartermaster and A. C. S., from July 4, to December 29, 1874. A. C. S. at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, from September 20, 1874, to April 18, 1876; A. A. G. M. and A. C. S., at McComb City, Miss., from April 29, 1876, to May 28, 1877; A. A. G. M. and A. C. S., at Holly Springs, Miss., from June 1, 1877, to August 8, 1877; commanding Company F, from June 28, 1881, to October 11, 1883; commanding Company I from October 11, 1883, to June 9, 1884; commanding Company K since June 14, 1884.

Capt. Stouch was married to Augusta Catharine, daughter of George W. Wantz, of York, on September 15, 1869, and has a daughter, Florence, and a son George Wantz.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

LIEUT. GEORGE P. WELSH.

This officer was born at York, March 26, 1824. He entered the navy, September 14, 1840, and was in much active service. After

several cruises of the usual length of time, the Mexican war broke out in which he participated. He was present at the bombardment of Vera Cruz under Com. Conner, and in the expeditions against Tampico, Alvarado, and other river enterprises of the United States squadron during the war. He received his commission as lieutenant, April 18, 1855. He died on board the United States frigate "Sabine," in the harbor of Aspinwall, April 26, 1860. Capt. A. H. Adams of the "Sabine" wrote: "The death of Lieut. Welsh has cast a gloom on shipboard, for his merits as an officer and a gentleman had endeared him to all on board. Faithfully, ably and bravely he met every duty, and all his associates bear testimony that in him were combined all the best and noblest characteristics of the true American sailor." At the time of his death he was thirty-six years of age, and lieutenant, second in command, on the frigate "Sabine." Of twenty years' service, he had passed more than twelve at sea. As an officer he occupied the highest rank for professional ability. The remains of Lieut. Welsh were brought to York, and he was buried with military and Masonic honors, on Monday, June 18, 1860, in Prospect Hill Cemetery.

REAR-ADMIRAL SAMUEL R. FRANKLIN.

This officer was born at York, August 23, 1825. He entered the navy in 1841. His first cruise was to the Pacific and lasted six years. He afterward served in the Mediterranean and North Atlantic squadrons, and on deep-sea sounding duty and the coast survey. In the war of secession he commanded the sloop "Wachusett" in the blockading squadron off Mobile, and was afterward chief of staff of Adm. Palmer and in command of the sloop "Portsmouth," in the Mississippi River. Since the war he has been stationed at Washington and Man Island Navy Yards, commanded a frigate (the "Mohican") in the Pacific squadron, having charge of the observations of an eclipse of the sun at Behring Strait. He was afterward in charge of the naval hydrographic office of the United States Naval Observatory, and is now in command of the North Atlantic squadron. He was a member, from the South American State of Columbia, of the congress to determine a standard meridian and fix standard time for the world, which met at Washington last year. Franklin is a brother of Gen. William B. Franklin.

COMMANDER WILLIAM GIBSON.

This officer was born in Baltimore, May 25, 1825, and went to sea at twelve years of age, as a protegé of Capt. Isaac McKeener, United States Navy. He was appointed from York, Penn., as a midshipman in 1841. He had his first experience in the line of battle ship "Delaware," in the Brazil squadron. In 1842 he was wrecked in the sloop "Concord," in the Mozambique Channel, after which he returned to the ship "Delaware," then in the Mediterranean. During the Mexican war he did good service, in the gunboat "Reefer," in the gulf of Mexico, and was closely engaged in the attacks on Alvarado and Tobusco. For three years he was engaged in the coast survey on the Pacific, in the schooner "Ewing." In 1849 he was assaulted by a mutinous boat's crew in the bay of San Francisco, but was rescued and resuscitated, and received the thanks of the superintendent of the coast survey, for "characteristic gallantry." He was afterward in the North Pacific Expedition in 1853, and assisted in the survey of Gaspar Strait. He afterward commanded the schooner "Fenimore Cooper," and made surveys of the Japan Sea and the Aleutian Islands, pioneering our Russian purchase of Alaska, and for his services received the thanks of Commander (now Admiral) Rogers, for his zeal and energy in the dangers and hardships of the cruise.

The war of the Rebellion breaking out, he went into the contest, and in July, 1862, was commissioned as lieutenant-commander, and was put in command of the steamer "Yankee," in the Potomac flotilla. He was in all the operations on the James River, while Gen. McClellan occupied Harrison's Landing and guarded his recrossing of the Chickahominy. Com. Wilkes thanked him for his capture of several vessels on a night expedition up the Chip Oaks Creek. He commanded the gunboat "Seneca," the iron-clad "Catskill," steamers "Nipsie" and "Sonoma," the iron-clad "Lehigh" and steamer "Mahaska," and rendered good service in blockading and destroying the rebel war steamer "Nashville," and in the attacks on Fort McAllister. He was in the frequent engagements with the batteries near Charleston, in the joint expedition to St. Marks and received the thanks and praise of Adms. Du Pont, Dahlgreen and Rowan, and of Maj.-Gen. Newton, and finally, was thanked by the British Government for aid rendered to the Bahamas, after riding out a hurricane near those islands.*

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* The following, bearing on this incident of Commander Gibson's naval service is introduced here:

"The following letter was forwarded (to Commander Gibson) by the secretary of state through the secretary of the navy. Commander Gibson visited Nassau after having himself, on the

He is now a commander in the United States Navy and attached to the Hydrographic office.

Commander William Gibson is a lineal descendant of David Jameson, of York County, a grandson of Dr. Horatio Gates Jameson, whose memoirs are in this work. Before he had reached his eleventh year, he manifested remarkable talents of a poetic character. His youthful promise was fulfilled by his more mature productions, which have made a mark in the world of letters, and the generous praise and admiration of his brother American poets—especially Longfellow and Bayard Taylor—and of the London *literati*, have made sure his place among the poets of America. He published in 1853, a volume entitled "A Vision of Faery Land, and Other Poems," and in 1881 another styled "Poems of Many Years and Many Places," and also in 1884 his latest work, "The Poems of Goethe, consisting of his Ballads and Songs, done into English Verse," which has received the highest commendation from the leading British and American periodicals.

He married December 26, 1868, at New Orleans, Mary Murray Addison, daughter of Lloyd Dulaney Addison, Esq., of that city, and a niece of Rear-Admiral Sands.

THE BENCH AND THE BAR.*

THE judiciary, the most essential member of the governmental triumvirate, has always held a high place in the esteem of the citizens of York County. The dignity of the office would alone command great respect, but to command esteem requires learning and probity in the men who may be the incumbents of the office. The county is one of the oldest, and the county courts have hence experienced all the changes of the judicial system. At one time the justices of the peace constituted the local judiciary, any citizen of good character being eligible; then "learned in the law" became the qualification, the judges being appointable; now, "learned in the law," they reach the office through suffrage. It was perceived very early that the intrusting of this important charge must be kept above the muddy stream of politics, and it was hoped that when the position should be filled by appointment this would be accomplished. In reality the only result was to make an agreement of political opinion with the executive the chief qualification. Unavoidably, therefore, during this period, at some time or times, expressions of dissatisfaction were to be expected. It was left finally to the discretion of the people to say who should judge them, and the thirty and more years' experience of this latter plan has proven that judicial reform then reached its limit.

In provincial times young men of promise, who aimed at distinction in the law, remained in the great political and commercial centers, the large cities. Since wealth and the seats of learning were there, it was natural that there the professions should be the most generously supported, and that their ability and integrity should be the most quickly rewarded. And, too, the rural settlers, the tillers of the soil, in the outlying districts, were for the most part uneducated, and therefore distrustful of those who apparently made their living from others' troubles. It took a long time to conquer this, still longer to introduce that now fast-growing preventive department of practice which advises against litigation. Thus the city bars flourished in reputation above those of the counties, and in later years their fame even drew to them young men from sections presenting less inducements. Nevertheless, this centripetal attraction was not so exhaustive as one would suppose. A bar that can boast such names as Ralph Bowie, James Kelley, David Cassat, Charles A. Barnitz, James Lewis, Daniel Durkee, John Evans, Edward Chapin, Thomas C. Hambly, John L. Mayer, John G. Campbell, Thomas E. Cochran, Jeremiah S. Black and Robert J. Fisher must have very early become a center, exerting a counter gravitation. The York bar early attained a high professional standing, which since has ever been on the increase. Skill, learning and a love of equity have ever attended their councils. The patriotism of the justices and attorneys in the Revolution carried them to the extent

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"Tahoma" (his last command) encountered the hurricane referred to by Sir Frederick Bruce; and he won the praise of his brother officers throughout the service, for the skill which saved his vessel, when close to her the "Evening Star" went down with her living cargo, and land and sea in all the region of the Bahamas were strewn with wrecks.

(Copy.) WASHINGTON, January 7, 1867.

Sir: I am instructed to bring under the notice of the government of the United States the friendly conduct of Capt. Gibson, of the United States ship "Tahoma," and of Capt. Cooper, of the "Winooski," in rendering aid to the Bahama Islands, after the severe hurricane that lately visited them.

I enclose copies of the dispatches from the governor of the Bahamas and the Colonial Office on the subject, and am directed by Lord Stanley to request that the best thanks of her Majesty's Government may be communicated to those officers, for the kind assistance and co-operation afforded by them in repairing the damages caused by that calamity.

I have the honour to be,
With the highest respect,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
(Signed) FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE.

*By R. F. Gibson.

of actual neglect of official duty. For, for more than a year during that war, there were no courts held in the county. It is true there were other very serious reasons for this, but the delay would have been materially lessened had the best men of the district not been away fighting for liberty. Nor have they been found wanting in the wars since. When the bar was founded this country was a dependency of Great Britian. The colonists were frontier posts of civilization, for the Indians roamed even within their limits. The transition, at that time, from law as administered at York to that dealt out a little further west was short and sharp. However, as time went on, slowly but surely was the border line moved west. State after State has been added to the original thirteen, until we have this great Union. Very similar has been the history of the bar. Its beginnings were small, but firm. With this country it has grown in size and influence and esteem, and to-day it stands a noble and able supporter of that land whose fortunes it has thus shared.

August 19, 1749, the General Assembly of Pennsylvania passed an act erecting certain lands west of the Susquehanna into York County. In this act it was enacted, among other things, that a competent number of justices should be commissioned; that these justices should hold courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Common Pleas and Orphans' Courts, and that Thomas Cox, Michael Tanner, George Swoope, Nathan Huffey and John Wright, Jr., be authorized to purchase a lot in a convenient place, and thereon build a court house. The justices were not men learned in the law, but any citizens who were influential and popular enough to be elected. Two were elected in each district, one of whom the governor commissioned. Any number of these, not less than three, could hold a court. An appeal from their decision lay in the Supreme Court. Two justices, with the register of wills, formed a register's court for the trial of the validity of wills, to settle administration accounts and make distribution of estates.

On October 31, 1749, was held at York, a court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, the first court of any kind that ever dispensed justice within the limits of York County. We do not know where the court met, except at "York." There was no reporter present to describe for us that memorable event. But we need no reporter to tell us that Adam Miller, on that day, did a good business at his public house in Centre Square; that the "Law-full" counsellors, who came here to assist at the opening were gazed at as some new species of being; that the seating of the justices was the signal for a grand burst of enthusiasm from the assembled crowd; that in other words, our honest forefathers were intoxicated with pure joy, a joy that evidenced their redemption from a species of slavery. Previous to this York County had been part of Lancaster County. The county seat was Lancaster. There the courts were held, there were the county officers, there were the attorneys. To Lancaster, a dozen miles beyond a broad river, were the dwellers here compelled to resort for defense of rights or redress of grievances. Traveling at that time was as dangerous as inconvenient. The presence of "idle and dissolute persons, who committed thefts and abuses," is recorded. By reason of the smallness of the population, and the abundance of woodland, they were hard to capture, and, when caught, often found means of escaping during the long journey to Lancaster. This deplorable condion of affairs, of course, bore hardest on the poor, and they were, for the most part, constrained to submit to indignity and injury. This state of things is shown by many disturbances which assumed importance, most notably by the Cressap troubles. The pent-up indignation and despair of the people, at last, in 1747, took the form of a petition to the Governor and Assembly to erect the lands west of the Susquehanna into a county, but it was unheard. In 1748, they petitioned again, and on August 19, 1749, their prayer was granted.

The records extant with regard to this time are very few and slight. The unembellished facts are: That on October 31, 1749, the first Quarter Session Court for York County was held at York before John Day, and his associate justices. The first act of the court was to grant a petition of certain citizens to keep public houses of entertainment. The first indictment was brought against the overseer of the highway for neglect of duty. The first panel of jurors was returned by Hance Hamilton at this court. The jurors, seventeen in number, were Michael McCreary, William M'Lellan, James Agnew, Richard Proctor, Hugh Brigham, John Pope, James Hall, William Proctor, William Betty, Nathan Dicks, Jeremiah Louchridge, Thomas Hosack, James Smith, Richard Brown, and Thomas Neily. On 1st of November, the next day, the first Orphans' Court was held before John Day, Thomas Cox and Patrick Watson. The first act performed by this court was to bind out an orphan boy, two years old, by name

of George McSweny, to John Witherow of Hamilton's Band, till he should come of age: "In consideration whereof, the said John Witherow covenants and oblidges himself to furnish and Allow the said Apprentice Sufficient Meat, Drink, Apparel, Washing and Lodging during the said term, and to teach or cause him to be taught to read and Write; and Arithmetic as far as the Rule of three Direct, and at the Expiration of the said Term to give him two suits of Apparel, one whereof shall be new." The first suit in the court of Common Pleas was brought to the January term, 1750.

After this successful inauguration, the courts continued to be held regularly and the added prosperity and peace soon proved that the Governor and Assembly had not made a mistake in vesting York County with a dignity of its own. This erection might have lawfully taken place some years earlier, and the delay is really unaccountable. The dwellers west of the Susquehanna had now all the rights which the government could give them, yet their progress was somewhat interrupted owing to what are known as the "Border Troubles." On October 30, 1752, the Court of Quarter Sessions was the scene of a remarkable murder trial—that of the Kitzmillers for the killing of Dudley Digges. In it was involved the question of the jurisdiction of the courts of the respective States of Pennsylvania and Maryland. It was proven that though the scene (and cause) of the quarrel and murder was a Maryland grant, it was above the temporary line, in violation of the royal order. Therefore the court of York County rightly claimed jurisdiction. The trial resulted in an acquittal. The inhabitants of that section of the country, "Digges' Choice," and of all the land along the line, did not know to which province they belonged. Some took advantage of this to refuse the payment of taxes to either, though they claimed the privilege of using the courts of both. These troubles were not settled until the running of Mason and Dixon's line in 1767.

It is a difficult matter to state just when the York bar was established. Whether to give it the date of the first court or the date of admission of the first attorney who hung out his shingle in York, is a question. Members of the Lancaster, Philadelphia and other bars would come here at the different terms of court, stay through the term, and then leave. It is true that, when they came, they would move each other's admission, and be admitted as "attorneys of the courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions of York County"; which seems to imply the existence of a bar. But the most reasonable and just plan is to give as the date of the foundation October 28, 1755, on which day Samuel Johnston was admitted. For five years he was the York bar. In 1760, the bar became plural, James Smith being admitted. In 1764, it again became of the singular number, Mr. Johnston becoming prothonotary, Mr. Smith being, according to Graydon, the only practicing attorney. In 1769, Thomas Hartley was admitted, and then the accession of home lawyers became more frequent.

Although the before mentioned trustees had been appointed in 1749, by act of Assembly, to build a court house, yet nothing was done toward performing that trust until 1754. In that year, the commissioners made a number of contracts for the material and construction and the long-looked-for and much needed house of justice was commenced. But it was not completed until the beginning of the year 1756. Up to this time the courts had been held in private houses,* probably those of the justices themselves.

Nothing of any consequence in or concerning the courts of the county took place in the twenty years following, and they were held uninterruptedly up to the year 1776. It might be worth noticing that the year 1765 is memorable from the fact that in it more attorneys (twelve) were admitted to the bar than in any year before or since, and the 23d of July, that year, as being the most prolific day, six being added in it. The year 1822, stands next with eleven admissions. However, this placid flow of justice was brought to a sudden stop in 1776. The War of the Revolution had begun the year before, but had no influence upon the holding of the courts. It is a matter of general history that on the 15th of May, 1776, the Continental Congress came to a resolution, after setting forth an invincible array of reasons, that it be recommended to the respective assemblies and conventions of the United Colonies to establish such government as should best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular, and America in general. This resolution alone must have disturbed our patriotic justices greatly; nevertheless, we find them holding an Orphan's Court on the 6th of June, 1776. Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas had been held at the last regular terms. It is also a matter of history, that on the 18th day of June, 1776, the Executive Council of the province warmly seconded the action and sentiment of the Continental Congress, and at once called a Constitutional

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*Gloss.

Convention. This seemed to be the finishing stroke, for the justices held no courts in July, in which was a regular Quarter Sessions term.

The Constitutional Convention met July 15, and formed a constitution for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. In Section 26, Courts of Quarter Sessions, Common Pleas, and Orphans' Court, were appointed to be held quarterly in each city and county. The same convention, on the 3d of September, appointed Michael Swoope, of York County, one of the justices of the peace for the State at large, and Robert McPherson, Martin Eichelberger, Samuel Edie, David McConaughy, Richard McAllister, Henry Slagle, Matthew Dill, William Rankin, William Lees, William Bailey, William Scott, William Smith, William McCaskey, Josias Scott, Thomas Latta, William McClean and John Mickle, the younger, Esquires, justices of the peace for York County. Even then no courts were held. The reasons are not hard to find. When this constitution was formed, two parties immediately sprang up in opposition and defensive, the right or wrong of which need not here be discussed. Besides, a test oath was required of all magistrates and officers. In light of these facts, and also that of the great uncertainty then prevailing, it is not surprising that we find no men strong enough in their faith in the power of the convention to hold a court. All through the following winter and spring this state of suspense continued; notwithstanding, that on January 28, 1777, the Assembly passed an act to revive all the laws that were in force on May 14, 1776, which was the day before the Continental Congress recommended the States to form their own governments. Among other things, the act had declared that the courts should be held as formerly, and that all officers should exercise the same powers as on that date (May 14, 1776). On March 21, 1777, Archibald McClean, a zealous and patriotic man, was appointed and commissioned prothonotary, and through his efforts the engine of the law was again set in motion. The task he set himself was not an easy one, and many were the difficulties under which he labored. The offices of prothonotary, clerk of the courts, register and recorder, were at first vested in one man, and the books of the different courts and offices had not been kept distinct and separate. The blending was such, that until he had further authority from the Executive Council, he could receive very few of the papers and records. Further, the party opposed to the constitution, declared that the last assembly had not been elected by a majority of the people, and therefore, its acts were not binding; that the officers had authority to perform only such part of their duty as was necessary to carry on the war; and that no courts of justice were to be opened. The justices thought that if this were true, the evil consequences attending a neglect of duty would be less than those brought on by "an ill-timed and wrong-judged temerity." Some, morever, still quibbled over taking the test oath. In the latter part of June, 1777, McClean made strenuous efforts to bring the justices together, and with some few of them, appointed the 8th of July as a day for all of them to meet to conclude on some definite action in the juncture; but he failed. Though his efforts were still unceasingly continued, he for a long time met with no success. His frequent appeals to the Executive Council were answered at last, by ordering, October 18, 1777, that John Morris, Jr., Esq., be appointed and authorized to attend the next court of Quarter Sessions of the peace, for the county of York, and prosecute in behalf of the commonwealth. McClean succeeded in having an Orphan's Court held on the 3d of December, but not till the January term, 1778, was an indictment presented to the grand jury in the name of the commonwealth. This is the more surprising, when we learn that the Continental Congress held its sessions here, from September 30, 1777, to June 27, 1778. Why its presence, the presence of so many of the greatest men in the colonies, should not have had the effect of at least arousing the pride of the citizens in their county, will never be known.

By act of assembly, January 28, 1777, the president and council were instructed to appoint one of the justices in each county to preside in the respective courts. These instructions were not carried out with regard to York County, until November 18, 1780, at which time Richard McAllister, Esq., was appointed and commissioned to preside here.

At a meeting of the council, November 20 1780, the Hon. James Smith, of York County, was appointed one of the judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals. This court was instituted by act of assembly of February 28, 1780. It sat in Philadelphia once a year, on errors assigned upon any judgment of the Supreme Court, to reverse or affirm the same. It was abolished by act of assembly of February 24, 1806.

The convention of 1789-90 formed a new constitution for the State. In carrying which into effect the legislature enacted that the State be divided into districts; that in each district a person of knowledge and integrity,

skilled in the laws, be appointed and commissioned a president judge; that in each county a number of proper persons, not fewer than three nor more than four, be appointed and commissioned associate judges; that the courts be holden at the same time and place as formerly; that the president judge and associates, or any two of them, and the register of wills, should have power to hold a Register's Court, and that Orphans' Courts be held. The second district or circuit consisted of the Counties of Chester, Lancaster, York, and Dauphin. The associate judges could hold any of the courts in the absence of the president judge, except that of Oyer and Terminer, which court had cognizance of murder trials. This act was passed April 19, 1791. It placed the judiciary on an entirely new basis. The improvement was great; for, whereas before there was nothing but the skill and sense of right of the plain citizen to unravel intricate law questions, now all the knowledge and experience which a legal training and practice could give were added in the person of the lawyer. It is wonderful that the people of Pennsylvania clung so long to the old system of 1722. In the constitution of 1776, no improvement was made upon it; and not till 1790 did the people really wake up to its faults. On the 13th of April, 1791, it died, murdered by public opinion. Annexed is its tombstone.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The following exhibits the names of all the justices of the peace, and of the courts of York County, with the dates of their respective commissions:

Justices before the Revolution.—A number of the following gentlemen were commissioned twice or more frequently. The date of their first commission only is given.

John Day, September, 1749; Thomas Cox, September, 1749; John Wright, Jr., September, 1749; George Schwaabe, September, 1749; Matthew Dill, September, 1749; Hans Hamilton, September, 1749; Patrick Watson, September, 1749; George Stevenson, September, 1749; John Witherow, April, 1751; Walter Buchanan, April, 1751; John Blackburne, April, 1751; John Pope, April, 1751; William Griffith, April, 1751; Herman Updegraff, April, 1751; John Adlum, October, 1755; Thomas Armor, October, 1755; Richard Brown, October, 1755; Hugh Whiteford, October, 1755; Michael Tanner, October, 1755; Martin Eichelberger, January, 1760; David Kirkpatrick, April, 1761; Abraham Nesbit, April, 1761; Archibald McGrew, April, 1761; David Jameson, October, 1764; Michael Schwaabe, October, 1764; Samuel Johnson, October, 1764; Samuel Edie, October, 1764; Matthew Dill (son of Matthew Dill, who was commissioned in 1749), October, 1764; James Welsh, October, 1764; Robert McPherson, October, 1764; John Smith, October, 1764; Henry Schlegel, October, 1764; Thomas Minshall, October, 1764; Cunningham Sample, October, 1764; William Dunlop, October, 1764; Joseph Hutton, October, 1764; William Smith, December, 1764; Richard McAllister, March, 1771; William Rankin, March, 1771; Joseph Updegraff, March, 1771, David McConaughy, April, 1774; William Scott, April, 1774; Benjamin Donaldson, April, 1774; William Bailey, April, 1774; William Leas, April, 1774; William McCaskey, September, 1774; Josiah Scott, September, 1774; William McLean, September, 1774; Thomas Latta, September, 1774.

Justices since the Revolution, and prior to the formation of the present constitution of Pennsylvania.—These commissions were granted by the convention which framed the first Constitution of Pennsylvania, and by the President and Council under that constitution.

Robert McPherson, September, 1776; Martin Eichelberger, September, 1775; Samuel Edie, September, 1776; David McConaughy, September, 1776; Richard McAllister, September, 1776; Henry Schlegel, September, 1777; Matthew Dill, September, 1776; William Rankin, September, 1776; William Leas, September, 1776; William Bailey, September, 1776; William Scott, September, 1776; William Smith, September, 1776; William McCaskey, September, 1776; Josiah Scott, September, 1776; Thomas Latta, September, 1776; William McLean, September, 1776; John Mickel, September, 1776; David Jameson, June, 1777; Samuel Ewing, June, 1777; David Watson, June, 1777; John Chamberlain, June, 1777; Andrew Thompson, June, 1777; John Hinkel, June, 1777; John Herbaugh, June, 1777; Robert Stevenson, June, 1777; Archibald McLean, June, 1777; James Nailor, June, 1777; Thomas Douglas, June, 1777; David Messerley, June, 1776; Benjamin Pedan, June, 1777; Joseph Reed, June, 1777; Thomas Fischer, June, 1777; Peter Wolf, September, 1777; Frederick Eichelberger, September, 1777; Jacob Eichelber, March, 1778; William Mitchell, June, 1779; John Rankin, May, 1780; David Beatty, May, 1780; Robert Chambers, January, 1781; Michael Schwaabe, November, 1782; George Stake, November, 1782; Cunningham Sample, August, 1783; Michael Hahn, September, 1784; Thomas Lilly, Sep-

tember, 1784; William Cochran, October, 1784; Jacob Rudisill, October, 1784; Michael Schmeiser, October, 1784; William Gilliland, November, 1784; Daniel May, April, 1785; Conrad Sherman, June, 1785; Robert Hammersly, July, 1785; Jacob Barnitz, March, 1786; Henry Miller, August, 1786; David Beatty, June, 1787; Bernhart Zeigler, June, 1787; Robert McIlhanny, May, 1788; Elihu Underwood, June, 1788; Jacob Dritt, September, 1789.

The first Quarter Sessions under the new constitution was held on the 24th of October, 1791, before Hon. William Augustus Atlee. The first indictment was against Samuel Pope for assault and battery. He was found guilty and fined 7 shillings and costs. The associate judges were Hon. Henry Schlegel, Hon. Samuel Edie, Hon. William Scott and Hon. Jacob Rudisell; the last of whom was commissioned on the 17th of August, 1791. The next day before the same judges was held the first Common Pleas. Judge Atlee continued to preside over this district until the 9th of April, 1793, when he died. In December, that year, after a vacancy in the office of nearly three months, Hon. John Joseph Henry was appointed as Judge Atlee's successor. On the 22d of January, 1800, Adams County was erected out of part of York County, and, as associate judges Schlegel, Edie and Scott lived within its limits, others were appointed. The appointees were Hon. John Stewart, commissioned January 30, and Hon. Hugh Glasgow, commissioned July 1. On the 6th of December, this same year, Judge Rudisell died in office, but no successor was appointed. From that time on, the number of associates was two. Judge Stewart being elected a member of congress, Hon. Jacob Hostetter was commissioned February 28, 1801. In 1806, Chester County was separated from the Second District, leaving Lancaster, York and Dauphin. This caused no change in the district bench. In January, 1811, Judge Henry resigned his commission, and on the 18th of the same month Hon. Walter Franklin was commissioned president judge of the Second District. Judge Glasgow in turn was elected member of congress, and to succeed him, Hon. George Barnitz was commissioned March 29, 1813. In 1815 Dauphin was taken from the Second District to become part of the twelfth. The same year a town clock was put in the tower of the court house. In 1818 "Judge Hostetter met the same fate as his predecessors, that is, was sent to congress." Hon. John L. Hinkel was commissioned on the 10th of December, 1818, to succeed him.

A district court was established for York County by an act of the legislature passed April 10, 1826, reorganizing the district court of the Lancaster District, to which York County was annexed. The district courts had concurrent jurisdiction with the courts of Common Pleas, and causes were transferred from the Common Pleas to them. The court consisted of a president and an associate judge, both learned in the law. Hon. Ebenezer G. Bradford was appointed president judge, and Hon. Alexander Thompson, associate. Shortly afterward, Judge Thompson was appointed President Judge of the Common Pleas of the Sixteenth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset. Hon. Alexander L. Hays was appointed his successor. April 8, 1833, York and Lancaster were formed into separate districts, but the Lancaster court was given jurisdiction of both till December 16 of that year, to enable those to make the proper arrangements, who wished for a change of venue after the separation. On that day, Hon. Daniel Durkee was appointed judge of the York District. The act of separation authorized the appointment of only a single judge for each district. Judge Durkee held the office until it expired, through the cessation of this kind of court in 1840. The district courts were probably established for some particular purpose, as they lasted only fourteen years. The act of 1833 named the date of cessation May 1, 1840. They were intermediate between the Supreme Court and the county courts, and the cause of their organization may have been only to relieve the Supreme Court. Their establishment in 1826 was merely a reorganization, for the district courts had been in use in the province before the Revolution.

On the 14th of May, 1835, York and Adams Counties were separated from the Second District and became the Nineteenth Judicial District, which title York still bears. Hon. Daniel Durkee, judge of the district court, was also commissioned president judge of the Common Pleas of this district. By the act of 1790, a certain number of associate judges were appointed in each county, not district, so that this change of district made no change necessary in that office. The associates at this term were Judges Barnitz and Hinkel. In 1838 a constitutional convention met and made numerous amendments to the constitution, none materially effecting the judicial system. The only change reaching the bench here, was the limitation of the term of office of the president judge to ten

years, and that of the associate judge to five years. Previous to this they were appointed for life. Judge Durkee had been on the bench for three years, Judge Barnitz, twenty-five years and Judge Hinkel twenty years.

About this time the question of a new court house began to be discussed and finally became an issue in county politics. The commissioners were certainly very poor politicians (for the measure seems to have been unpopular), or else wise beyond their generation; for in 1840, the present court house was in course of construction, and on Monday, August 26, 1841, it was opened for the sitting of the court. It was erected at a cost of more than $100,000, but the true economy then exercised is evident. The building is now in use, and surely none can now wish for a better. It is handsome; it is substantial; and as for size, it can readily be enlarged when necessary. The steeple was added in 1847. By the erection of the new court house, was rendered apparently useless the old court house in Centre Square made famous, nay sacred, by the session of the Continental congress within its walls. It is remembered now with the greatest reverence. Vandalism, even in this over practical age, is accounted a most egregious social crime, yet it was committed by the citizens of York in 1841. In September, that year, this sacred building, this Revolutionary veteran, that would occupy a warm part of our hearts now, was torn down. It was a strong building and had been a number of times "internally regenerated." It might now stand, with its elder sister in Philadelphia, the State House, a common memorial. As was beautifully remarked at the time, "not one brick should be touched, nor should the structure be removed one inch from its site, for the time would come when pilgrimages would be made to those buildings so intimately associated with the toils and triumphs of the Revolution,—that they would become the Meccas of Freedom, where her sons would congregate to rekindle in their bosoms the sacred flame of gratitude to the deliverers of their country, and of devotion to those principles which they had defended."*

The convention of 1838, in determining the plan of the inauguration of the system, ordained that the terms of those president judges who had held the office less than ten years should expire upon the 27th of February next after the end of ten years from the date of their commission. It also ordained that the associate judges, should be divided into four classes, according to seniority of commission; the terms of those in the first class to expire on the 27th of February, 1840; the second, the same day, 1841, and so on. Judge Barnitz was in the first class. To succeed him Hon. Samuel C. Bonham was appointed March 26, 1840. Judge Hinkel was in the second class and his successor was Hon. George Dare, appointed April 5, 1841. Judge Durkee's term would have expired February 27, 1846, but he resigned shortly before that date and resumed the practice of the law. Gov. Shunk, on February 10, appointed Hon. William N. Irvine to fill the position. Judge Irvine resigned his commission in the spring of 1849, and Judge Durkee was re-appointed April 6th. On the 28th of March, 1746, Hon. George Hammond was appointed to succeed Judge Dare, and Hon. Jacob Kirk was appointed in 1850 to succeed Judge Bonham. The bench then, the last wholly appointed bench in the county, consisted of Hon. Daniel Durkee, president judge; Hon. George Hammond, associate judge, and Hon. Jacob Kirk, associate judge.

In 1851 the constitution was again amended. The judgeship was made elective, a vast improvement upon the former system. The qualifications, titles and number of judges remained the same, but the fight for the office was removed from Harrisburg to York. The first election after the establishment of the new plan, was held on the second Tuesday of October, 1851. Hon. Robert J. Fisher was elected president judge, Hon. Isaac Koller and Hon. Mills Hays, associates. Judge Koller died in 1854, and, as it had been ordained that when a judge died in office the governor should appoint a successor, who was to hold the position until the next general election, Hon. John Rieman was appointed November 6, 1854. He was elected in 1855, and again in 1860. In 1856 Hon. Adam Ebaugh was elected to succeed Judge Hays. Judge Rieman was elected in 1860, receiving then his third commission. In 1861 Judge Fisher was re-elected president judge, and Judge Ebaugh was re-elected associate. In 1862 Judge Rieman died, and Hon. David Fahs was appointed, November 5, 1862, to fill the vacancy. He held the office for a year, when Hon. Peter McIntyre was elected. In 1866 Hon. David Newcomer was elected to succeed Judge Ebaugh. In 1868 Judge McIntyre was re-elected, but served only a year of his second term. He died in 1869. Hon. Jacob Wiest was appointed to fill the vacancy on the 30th of October. His term lasted one year. He was followed by Hon Peter Ahl, elected in 1870. Judge Fisher was again re-elected in 1871. At the same time Hon.

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* York *Republican*, 1841.

John Moore was elected to succeed Judge Newcomer. Judge Ahl died in 1873, and Hon. J. C. E. Moore was appointed to fill this vacancy on the 24th of May. He held the position for six months. Hon. Valentine Trout followed him, elected that October. The bench, then, the last bench in York County in which there were any associates, consisted of Hon. Robert J. Fisher, president judge; Hon John Moore, associate judge, and Hon. Valentine Trout, associate judge.

By the constitution of 1873 the office of associate judge not learned in the law, was abolished in counties forming separate districts. Counties containing 40,000 inhabitants were to constitute separate judicial districts. So York County, having a population of 76,000, became of itself the Nineteenth. Adams County, formerly a part of this, the Nineteenth, became the Forty-second. The register's court was abolished. The bench still retained its two-fold character for a time, as the constitution provided that all associate judges in office at its adoption should serve out their full terms. Judge Moore's term expired in 1875; Judge Trout's in 1878. The latter, upon leaving the bench, was given a supper as the last representative of the office of associate judge in York County.

By act of April 12, 1875, York County was given an additional law judge. At the general elections that year, Hon. Pere L. Wickes was elected to the position. At the general election of 1881 Hon. John Gibson was elected to succeed Judge Fisher, who had served three terms.*

The York Bar Association was organized January 31, 1881. Its objects, as expressed by its constitution, are as follows: (1.) The general supervision of the conduct of members of the bar, and of all persons connected officially with the administration of the law or in charge of the public records, and in case of any breaches of duty on their part, the institution of such proceedings as may be lawful or proper in respect thereto. (2.) The improvement of the law and its administration; the protection of the bar and of judicial tribunals, their officers and members, from invasion of their rights, and the maintenance of their proper influence. Stated meetings are to be held on the second Monday of June and December. The first officers were Thomas E. Cochran, president; John Gibson, vice-president; D. K. Trimmer, secretary; W. H. Sitler, treasurer; and James W. Latimer, William C. Chapman, Henry L. Fisher, Levi Maish and John Gibson, committee of censors. The present officers, elected December 12, 1881, are William C. Chapman, president; James Kell, vice president; the secretary, treasurer and committee of censors being the same.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

The following is a list of the district attorneys of York County after the office was made elective:

James E. Buchanan, elected, 1850; Thomas A. Ziegle, appointed, 1851; Richard P. Wilton, elected, 1853; William C. Chapman, elected, 1856; John W. Bittenger, elected, 1862; David F. Williams, elected, 1868; Arthur N. Green, elected, 1871; John Blackford, elected, 1874; John W. Heller, elected, 1877; Edward D. Ziegler, elected, 1880; George W. McElroy, elected, 1883.

Before the election of district attorneys by the people under the act of 1850, the indictments were drawn and prosecutions on behalf of the commonwealth were conducted by deputies appointed for that purpose. The name of the attorney-general of the commonwealth was signed to all indictments. There is therefore no record of these deputies in this county. But among them were George A. Barnitz and William H. Kurtz, Esqs., just previous to 1850.

The following list consists of all the attorneys admitted to practice in the courts of York County since their foundation to the present date. In 1749, a number of attorneys from other counties were present to assist in the opening of the first court, only five of whom are known. Though the admissions were frequent from that time on, yet not until 1755 was an attorney admitted with the intention of practicing here in York. For five years this attorney, Samuel Johnston, was, as has been said, the York bar; now the bar has more than fifty members. Many of the following admissions are of those who came here to try a single case or so, and who, of course, were never considered members of the bar. Among these are men of distinction, such as James Buchanan, Thaddeus Stevens, Molton C. Rogers, Jasper Yates, George Fisher, Daniel Smyser, Frederick M. Watts and Samuel Hepburn. There are some in the list who practiced here for a while, but now are practicing in other courts or are in office. Those marked with a star are the present members of the bar.

William Peters, John Lawrence, George Ross, David Stout, John Renshaw, 1749; Edward Shippen, John Mather, Jr., April 30,

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*By the schedule to the constitution of 1873, Judge Wickes, by seniority of commission, was made president judge.

1751; Samuel Morris, Joseph Galloway, July 30, 1751; Hugh Bay, January 28, 1752; Thomas Olway, William Parr, April 25, 1753; David Henderson, July 29, 1755; Samuel Johnson, October 28, 1755; James Bisset, January 23, 1759; William Atlee, July 24, 1759.

William McClay and James Smith, April 28, 1760; Lindsay Coates, January 29, 1765; James Reed, April 30, 1765; Jasper Yates, May 29, 1765; Andrew Allen, Alex Wilcox, Henry Eleves, Richard Peters, Jr., Stephen Porter, James Sayre, July 23, 1765; Robert Gilbraith, William Sweeney, Edward Riddle, October 22, 1765; James Wilson, October 27, 1767; Jacob Moor, Thomas Hood, January 24, 1769; Jacob Rush, Stephen Watte, Col. Caspar Witzall, Christian Hoake, April 25, 1769; Thomas Hartley, July 25, 1769.

John Hubley, July 24, 1770; James Lukens, David Grier, David Espy, April 23, 1771; Andrew Scott, July 23, 1771; Peter Zachariah Loyd, April 28, 1772; Andrew Ross, July 28, 1772; George Ross, Jr., John Reily, Robert Buchanan, July 27, 1773; John Stedman, John McGill, October 26, 1773; Thomas Smith, Charles Stedman, David McMecken, January 25, 1774; Jasper Ewing, October 25, 1774; William Barton, April 25, 1775; James Wilson, Col. Thomas Hartley, January 26, 1779; Maj. John Clark, April 27, 1779; George Noarth, Col. William Bradford, July 27, 1779.

Stephen Chambers, April 24, 1781; James Hamilton, April 24, 1781; Col. Robert McGaw, July 24, 1781; Stephen Porter, July 23, 1782; Thomas Smith, April 29, 1783; John Lawrence, July 29, 1783; Matthew McAlister, July 29, 1783; John Wilkes Kittera, October 28, 1783; James Riddle, January 25, 1785; Jacob Hubley, January 25, 1785; Ross Thompson, April 26, 1785; Andrew Dunlap, October 25, 1785; Joseph Hubley, October 25, 1785; James Carson, January 24, 1786; William Montgomery, April 25, 1786; Peter Huffnagle, April 25, 1786; John Joseph Henry, April 25, 1786; John Woods, April 25, 1786; John Caldwell, July 25, 1786; James Hopkins, Charles Smith, April 26, 1787; James Campbell, July 29, 1788; George Fisher, July 29, 1788; John Lukens, January 27, 1789; Ralph Bowie, July 28, 1789; Thomas Nisbit, July 29, 1789; John Moore, July 30, 1789; Matthias Barton, July 30, 1789.

John Montgomery, April 26, 1790; James Kelley, July 27, 1790; David Waltz, October 26, 1790; James Orbison, January 25, 1791; Samuel Riddle, January 26, 1791; John Smith, January 26, 1791; Charles Hall, April 6, 1791; George Smith, April 6, 1791; Matthias Slough, March 7, 1792; David Moore, June 5, 1792; Jacob Carpenter, June 5, 1792; John Ross, June 6, 1792; Samuel Roberts, June 6, 1792; William Barber, March 2, 1793; William Ross, June 3, 1793; John Shippen, December 2, 1793; Charles William Hartley, December 2, 1793; Thomas Elder, December 2, 1793; David Cassat, March 4, 1794; Parker Campbell, June 2, 1794; Samuel Scott Gilbraith, June 2, 1794; James Smith, September 7, 1795; Thomas Baily, September 7, 1795; Thomas B. Zantzinger, September 4, 1797; Robert Hays, December 4, 1797; Joseph Miller, March 5, 1798.

Charles Hare, June 5, 1800; Richard Brooks, June 5, 1800; Andrew Buchanan, June 18, 1801; James Dobbins, June 19, 1801; John Strohman, February 19, 1805; John McConaghy, February 18, 1806.

Bushnell Carter, April 3, 1810; Charles A. Barnitz, April 2, 1811; Henry Shippen, November 5, 1811; John Gardner, August 4, 1812; Jasper Slaymaker, October 21, 1814; John Blanchard, March 31, 1815; Samuel Bacon, April 30, 1815; James Merrill, November 3, 1815; Molton C. Rodgers, March 26, 1816; Edward Coleman, March 26, 1816; Samuel Merrill, October 29, 1816; Thaddeus Stevens, November 4, 1816; Edwin A. White, December 17, 1816; Daniel Raymond, January 6, 1817; Colin Cooke, April 9, 1817; Isaac Fisher, July 28, 1817; William Gemmill, April 6, 1818; Michael W. Ash, May 12, 1818; William H. Brown, May 11, 1818; John Wright, August 9, 1818.

James Lewis, August 1, 1820; Daniel Durkee, P. J., October 30, 1820; William C. Frazer, October 30, 1820; Thomas Kelley, October 31, 1820; Webster Lewis, December 28, 1820; Walter Franklin, Jr., January 2, 1821; Joseph C. Cohen, January 4, 1822; Jacob A. Fisher, March 28, 1822; Charles B. Penrose, July 21, 1822; John Evans, August 3, 1822; Calvin Mason, August 5, 1822; Henry C. Campbell, August 8, 1822; Charles Worthington, August 28, 1822; George W. Kline, August 29, 1822; John S. Wharton, September 16, 1822; John Bowie, November 4, 1822; Emanuel C. Reigard, November 5, 1822; James Findlay, January 7, 1823; Henry H. Cassat, April 7, 1823; Samuel M. Barnitz, April 7, 1823; Edward Chapin, April 9, 1823; F. M. Wadsworth, April 15, 1823; George W. Harris, August 6, 1823; John Smith, November 3, 1823; James Anderson, November 3, 1823; Richard Porter, February 17, 1824; Xerxes Cushman, July 27, 1824; William C. Carter, August 4, 1824; George

A. Barnitz, November 16, 1824; Robert S. King, August 1, 1825; William Miller, August 10, 1825; Morgan Ash, May, 9, 1826; James Buchanan, August 21, 1826; David F. Lammot, April 2, 1827; George Heckert, May 14, 1827; William B. Donaldson, November 7, 1827; William H. Kurtz, January 7, 1828; Ellis Lewis, C. J., January 10, 1828; James Kelley, March 3, 1828; Miner T. Leavenworth, August 9, 1828; *Robert J. Fisher, P. J., November 4, 1828; Benjamin Champneys, November 4, 1828; Thomas C. Hambly, April 7, 1829.

Robert M. Lee, August 8, 1832; William W. Haly, September 4, 1832; Ebenezer McIlvaine, October 15, 1832; Benjamin Rush, January 9, 1833; Daniel M. Smyser, August 7, 1833; John L. Mayer, February 20, 1834; John J. Allen, April 7, 1834; E. P. Bradford, April 11, 1834; Albert C. Ramsay, November 3, 1834; James V. Cooper, November 3, 1835; Andrew G. Miller, November 3, 1835; John Williamson, December 28, 1835; Willim R. Morris, January 8, 1836; R. N. Martin, March 29, 1836; George W. Nabb, March 29, 1836; J. H. Carter, May 2, 1836; H. P. Hepburn, May 11, 1836; John G. Campbell, May 17, 1836; Thomas Q. Walsh, October 31, 1836; David G. Barnitz, January 2, 1838; Thomas C. McDowell, January 5, 1838; Frederick E. Baily, January 15, 1838; Moses McLean, February 21, 1838; Herman Alricks, September 19, 1838.

Frederick M. Watts, February 17, 1840; John Shelly, May 13, 1840; William Bond, August 3, 1840; James Vanhorn, August 3, 1840; Jacob S. Stahle, December 8, 1840; James E. Buchanan, May 3, 1841; Theodore H. Cremer, August 3, 1841; Jacob F. Welsh, November 1, 1841; Charles W. Hepburn, April 4, 1842; John W. Magnan, April 4, 1842; Benedict D. Potts, April 6, 1842; William Garretson, April 18, 1842; Joseph A. Clay, August 2, 1842; Thomas E. Cochran, December 6, 1842; James Fox, January 2, 1843; Montgomery P. Shaw, May 2, 1843, Joseph M. Palmer, December 20, 1843; Thomas P. Potts, March 18, 1844; D. Stewart Elliott, August 6, 1844; John F. Houston, December 17, 1844; *Vincent K. Keesey, December 17, 1844; Henry Y. Slaymaker, March 21, 1845; Michael Gallagher, August 4, 1845; Frederick S. Gossler, August 12, 1845; Robert G. McCreary, August 12, 1845; Franklin Wright, January 5, 1846; Charles Dennes, February 5, 1846; Philip Gossler; August 3, 1846; James J. E. Naille, April 8, 1847; *William C. Chapman, August 2, 1847; *Charles B. Wallace, February 14, 1849; William D. Gobrecht, March 3, 1849; William H. Welsh, November 5, 1849; John A. Hiestand, November 14, 1849; Bartram A. Sheffer, November 16, 1849.

Hugh M. North, April 22, 1850; Nathan L. Atwood, May 28, 1850; Josiah F. Rosenmiller, May 28, 1850; Richard P. Wilton, May 28, 1850; Thomas A. Zeigler, May 28, 1850; David McConaughy, August 26, 1850; Samuel H. Taggert, January 8, 1851; Coleman Yellott, January 8, 1851; Samuel Hepburn, April 28, 1851; Erastus H. Weiser, June 3, 1851; *John Gibson, J., September 30, 1851; Edward Champneys, November 7, 1851; Horace S. Weiser, December 2, 1851; John A. Fisher, February, 23, 1852; T. J. Sloan, August 27, 1852; William L. Schley, January, 5, 1853; *Henry L. Fisher, August 22, 1853; John C. Kunkle, August 23, 1853; David Purdy Hays, August 24, 1853; H. Clay Alleman, December 2, 1854; John S. Detwiler, January 1, 1855; James A. Grayson, January 1, 1855; James Raymond, January 3, 1855; Alfred E. Lewis, April 28, 1855; Wilson Reily, August 27, 1855; J. B. Amweg February 12, 1856; William Galligher, August 25, 1856; John M. Bonham, February 23, 1857; John F. Spangler, February 23, 1857; John H. Fritz, August 28, 1857; Michael F. Mulgrew, January 8, 1858; *Arthur N. Green, January 27, 1858; Oscar K. Harris, April 28, 1858; William Hay, November 1, 1858; William H. Miller, November 4, 1858; Robert L. Muench, November 4, 1858; Joseph W. Fisher, December 9, 1858; Henry W. Spangler, March 15, 1859; Horace Bonham, April 29, 1859; *James W. Latimer, July 5, 1859; *George Fisher, August 22, 1859; Robert Gibson, August 22, 1859; William E. McLaughlin, August 22, 1859. *David J. Williams, August 22, 1859; Henry W. Bellman, August 26, 1859.

Charles W. Webster, January 2, 1860; David Mumma, April 27, 1860; George S. Latimer, August 27, 1860; Robert McCachren, August 30, 1860; *John W. Bittenger, August 31, 1860; O. E. Shannon, October 3, 1860; Samuel Vandersloot, November 7, 1860; J. Sellman Shipley, February 4, 1861; *Silas H. Forry, May 28, 1861; Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, August 27, 1861; Chauncey F. Black, August 27, 1861; *Martin S. Eichelberger, November 4, 1861; *James Keli, January 10, 1862; William A. Sponsler, January 28, 1862; Robert Palethorp, March 18, 1862; A. H. Hood, May 2, 1862; James F. Shunk, August 25, 1862; J. Frank Seiss, August 37, 1862; John M. Bailey, August 29, 1862; John W. Johnston, December 15, 1862; James H. Smith, November 30, 1863; Lewis L. McArthur, March 18, 1864; Lewis M. Blackford, April 25, 1864; *Levi Maish,

August 24, 1864; *James B. Zeigler, August 24, 1864; Archibald T. Patterson, December 13, 1864; *George W. McElroy, December 20, 1864; R. M. Russel, January 3, 1865; Oliver P. Hach, January 30, 1865; Robert D. Norman, January, 30, 1865; *John W. Heller, February 13, 1865; *Pere L. Wickes, P. L. J. May 29; 1866; Henry Black, July 10, 1866; *Hugh W. McCall, August 27, 1866; Leander H. Myers, August 27, 1866; Howard Q. Keyworth, August 30, 1866; A. J. Herr, November 6, 1866; *Edward W. Spangler, March 4, 1867; A. H. Chase, April 11; 1867; *George W. Heiges, April 22, 1867; Aaron May, September 2, 1867; William L. Boyd, January 27, 1868; Michael Gallagher, February 11, 1868; *Hugh H. McClune, March 18, 1868; Franklin M. Sprague, March 18, 1868; J. L. Himes, June 4, 1868; *Hiram S. McNair, November 4, 1868; *Edward D. Zeigler, November, 4, 1868; James A. Weakley, March 17, 1869; Robert J. Fisher, Jr., June 1, 1869; *Frank Geise, July 13, 1869; E. Key Buchanan, November, 10, 1869.

Hon. James M. Buchanan, August 22, 1870; John Blackford, August 22, 1870; Ovid F. Johnson, August 23, 1870; James McSherry, April 26, 1871; A. N. Brice, December 14, 1871; *Edward Chapin, August 26, 1872; *Nevin M. Wanner, August 26, 1872; Hon. John D. Stiles, November 19, 1872; *Eli Z. Strine, February 24, 1873; W. J. Shearer, June 3, 1873; D. Bigler Bailey, August 25, 1873; *W. F. Bay Stewart, November 3, 1873; Lyman D. Gilbert, December 9, 1873; W. Scott Campbell, June 2, 1874; W. T. Bishop, June 8, 1874; Rufus W. Applegarth, October 19, 1874; *Daniel K. Trimmer, October 23, 1874; Samuel V. Redifer, October 28, 1874; George Northrop, December 1, 1874; William H. Kain, August 21, 1875; H. H. Winter, August 21, 1875; Morris B. Jones, September 30, 1875; *George B. Cole, December 29, 1875; Luther J. Kraber, March 13, 1876; George W. G. Waddell, April 13, 1876; John H. Weiss, June 1, 1876; Thomas J. Davis, November 17, 1876; *Horace Keesey, December 13, 1876; *Charles M. Wolf, May 14, 1877; Samuel Hepburn, Jr., July 23, 1877; J. H. Frenauff, September 24, 1877; J. W. Simonton, November 23, 1877; *John M. Young, November 23, 1877; *W. H. Sitler, December 12, 1877; Frank H Ward, January 9, 1878; Frank E. Beltzhoover, January 22, 1878; William S. Kenny, March 30, 1878; Andrew C. Deveney, September 16, 1878; *E. D. Bentzel, September 20, 1878; James H. Gable, September 20, 1878; Gen. James L. Reynolds, December 9, 1878; Newton Lefever, April 14, 1879; *Samuel C. Frey, June 30, 1879; *Richard E. Cochran, September 15, 1879; *Smyser Williams, September 15, 1879; *George W. Gross, September 26, 1879; Oliver Sidwell, October 14, 1879; C. B. Kauffman, October 17, 1879; *Frank Smyser, October 27, 1879; John H. Shopp, November 17, 1879; W. A. Scott, January 7, 1880; Edward F. Amig, March 8, 1880; *Henry C. Niles, June 14, 1880; *Davis G. Ziegler, August 16, 1880; *Jacob L. Zeigler, September 20, 1880; *Theodore W. Noedel, September 20, 1880.

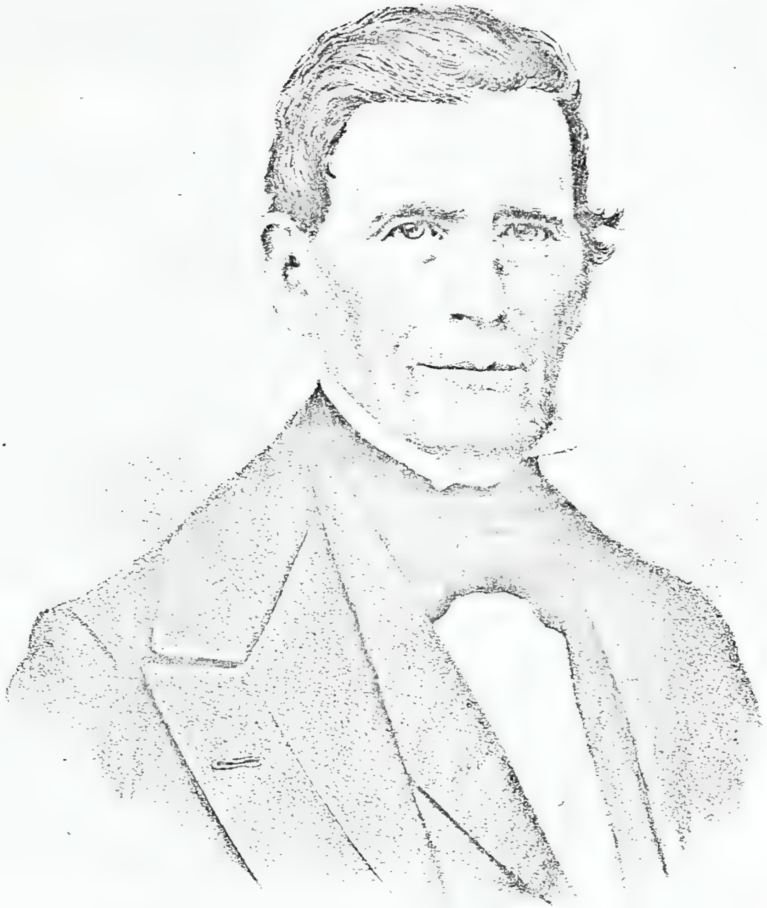
John L. Long, March 7, 1881; Philip J. Rau, May 26, 1881; Leroy J. Wolf, July 6, 1881; A. F. Bole, July 6, 1881; William Henry Smith, September 5, 1881; John B. McPherson, September 7, 1881; Samuel H. Reynolds, October 19, 1881; *George W. Heck, December 15, 1881; *Alfred S. Niles, December 30, 1881; Edward J. Cox, January 9, 1882; F. Carroll Brewster, January 24, 1882; W. M. Den, March 7, 1882; Henry Newsham, April 24, 1882; B. F. Junkin, May 1, 1882; *George E. Neff, July 13, 1882; Robert Snodgrass, August 28, 1882; Charles F. Haines, August 29, 1882; *William A. Miller, October 7, 1882; Lyman D. Gilbert, October 7, 1882; *N. Sargent Ross, October 24, 1882; Edward Stair, July 9, 1883; Edward Harvey, October 9, 1883; Joseph W. Parker, November 8, 1883; James H. McConkey, February 28, 1884; J. Frank Snyder, March 26, 1884; *Edwin S. Frey, May 26, 1884; George J. Benner, May 29, 1884; *George S. Schmidt, June 30, 1884; *John F. Kell, July 14, 1884; *William J. Fulton, August 25, 1884; *Joseph R. Strawbridge, August 25, 1884; William Penn Lloyd, August, 1868; David Wills, date unrecorded.

The biographies of the bench and bar have been arranged according to the three classes of president judges, associate judges and attornies, and in each class in chronological order. Many who deserve much more than a mere mention are not here, for only a few of the representative men of each class could be taken.

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

HON. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS ATLEE.

Hon. William Augustus Atlee was born at Philadelphia, July 1, 1735. He moved to Lancaster at a very early age, and was admitted to the Lancaster bar in 1758 and to the York bar the next year, on the 24th of July. Mr. Atlee practised in Lancaster until August 16, 1777, when he was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of



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Pennsylvania. In 1791, under the new constitution, he was appointed president judge of the Second District. The first court held by him in York County was on the 31st of October of that year. In 1739, Judge Atlee contracted the yellow fever in Philadelphia while attending court, and died at his seat near Wright's ferry on the Susquehanna on the 19th of September. He is described "as a prominent citizen and an active and leading Whig during the Revolution." The high positions he held sufficiently indicate his character.

HON. JOHN JOSEPH HENRY.

John Joseph Henry, son of William Henry, Esq., was born at Lancaster, Penn., on November 4, 1758. At the age of fourteen, he became an apprentice to a gunsmith. When the Revolution began Mr. Henry joined the army, being only sixteen years old. At the storming of Quebec he was captured by the British and after a long imprisonment was released. Returning to Lancaster, he was confined to his house for two years by an illness occasioned by this imprisonment. Afterward for four years he was clerk in the office of John Hubley, prothonotary of Lancaster. In 1785 Mr. Henry was admitted to the bar, having studied with Stephen Chambers, and in December, 1793, was appointed president judge of the Second District to succeed Judge Atlee. Judge Henry, on December 10, 1810, petitioned the legislature to grant him some compensation for his services and suffering during the Revolutionary war. In answer, that body, on April 2, 1811, granted him the sum of $1600. He had the January previous resigned his commission as judge. He died in his native town on April 22, 1811.

HON. WALTER FRANKLIN.

Walter Franklin was born in the city of New York, in February, 1773. His father, having during his minority removed to Philadelphia, he there studied law and was admitted to the bar, in April, 1794. He was appointed attorney-general of Pennsylvania in January, 1809, which office he held until January, 1811, when he was appointed president judge of the courts of common pleas of the Second Judicial District of Pennsylvania, which then comprised the counties of Lancaster, York and Dauphin, to which were afterward added Cumberland and Lebanon. He continued in this office until his death, which took place in February, 1838. He was distinguished for his eminent integrity and his superior attainments as a jurist, for the clearness of his conceptions and the strength and vigor of his mind. His dignity of manner and uniform correctness of deportment sprang from religious principle, and he was emphatically, in the highest sense, a Christian gentleman.*

HON. DANIEL DURKEE.†

Judge Durkee was of English descent, the family coming to America early in the eighteenth century and settling in Windham, Conn. Here his great grandfather, Nathaniel Durkee, was married August 21, 1727, and from there his son, Timothy (Judge Durkee's grandfather), removed to Vermont while that State was yet a wilderness. His maternal grandfather, Elisha Rix, also went from Connecticut to Vermont about the same time, both families settling in the valley of White River. In their journey of about two hundred miles, they were guided by marked trees. They settled on adjoining farms, granted by the government of New York, then claiming jurisdiction over the territory. The families were united by the marriage of Heman, the eldest son of Timothy Durkee, to Susan, daughter of Elisha Rix. Heman succeeded to the Durkee farm, and both farms have remained in possession of members of the family until recently. Situated in the township of Royalton, they adjoin South Royalton, a thriving village and railroad center. Here Daniel Durkee, the subject of this sketch, was born on August 27, 1791. His father's death occurring when he was but a boy, the years of his early manhood were spent in the home and on the farm of his mother. He married April 8, 1813, Mary, daughter of Capt. John Wright, of Norwich, Vt. A few years after his marriage he commenced the study of law with Judge Jacob Collamer, of Royalton (afterward United States senator from Vermont and postmaster general), and Judge Hutchinson, of Woodstock, Vt. He was admitted to the bar in Chelsea, Orange Co., Vt., June 12, 1818, and opened an office in Williamstown, in the same county. Desirous of settling in Pennsylvania, he left Williamstown the following December, and came to Lebanon, Penn., taking an office just vacated by his brother-in-law, John Wright, Esq., who had removed to York. Some months later, illness in his family compelling Mr. Wright to return to New England, Judge Durkee came to York, where he continued to reside until his death.

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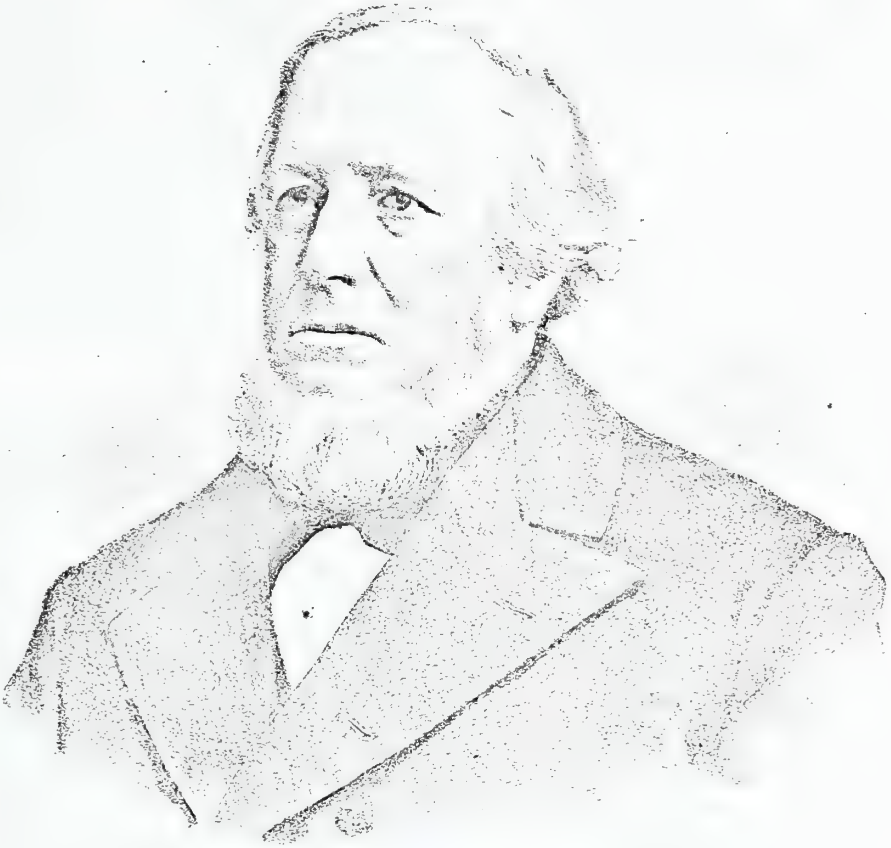
*This memoir is by his distinguished son, Hon T. E. Franklin, in Mombert's History of Lancaster County.

†By James W. Latimer, Esq

At that time, Lebanon was thoroughly German. So universally was that language spoken there, that there was but one family in the town with whom the Durkee family could communicate in the English tongue, while in York there was a large English element, though the German was almost universally spoken in the surrounding country. Without any knowledge of that language, he soon became a popular lawyer with the German population and a successful practitioner. Pennsylvania thenceforth became the State of his adoption. But he was ever loyal to New England and his native home, which continued to be the home of his mother until her death in 1852. It was his "Mecca." He never failed to go there annually (in the thirty-six years of his life in Pennsylvania), taking his family or several members of it with him in each alternate year. The New England festival, "Thanksgiving," was always observed in his home, the appointment of the governor of Vermont being regarded, until in later years it became a national appointment. Judge Durkee was admitted to the bar of York County in 1820. In 1832 he was elected to the legislature. In 1833 he was appointed by Gov. Wolf judge of the district court. In 1835, the district court having been abolished, he was appointed president judge of the nineteenth judicial district, composed of the counties of York and Adams. He held the office for ten years, when, at the expiration of his term, he was succeeded by Judge Irwin. On the resignation of the latter in 1849, Judge Durkee was again appointed to the president judgeship by Gov. Johnson, and held the office until 1851, when, the judgeship having been by a constitutional amendment made elective, Judge Fisher was chosen to succeed him.

He then resumed the practice of his profession, which he continued to the time of his death. He died November 23, 1854, aged sixty-three years and three months. Thus, for nearly half the entire period of his residence in Pennsylvania, Judge Durkee held the office of president judge. On the bench, Judge Durkee was careful and painstaking and showed great discrimination in separating from the mass of less important matters, the real points involved in the cases brought before him. In his charges he was remarkably happy and successful in presenting cases to juries, in enabling them to perform their duties intelligently, and in preventing them from falling into errors. Of eminent sagacity, clear perceptions and sound conclusions, he enjoyed during his official career the confidence and respect of the bar, and in a great degree that of the appellate court, which reviewed his judgments. As an evidence of the esteem in which he has been held, there is subjoined an extract from the York *Gazette* of September 24, 1839, which, as published by a political opponent of Judge Durkee, is all the more valuable tribute to his worth: "We find in the Adams *Sentinel* of a late date, a communication, in which the Hon. Daniel Durkee, president judge of this judicial district, is spoken of in terms of high commendation. We feel proud of this justly merited tribute to the worth of one of our citizens; and here at York, where Judge Durkee "is at home," we feel sure that every word will be attested by every one who reads it. We hope that this district will not lose the services of so upright and excellent a judicial officer under the operation of that provision of the new constitution, which limits the tenure of office of president judges of the courts of common pleas to ten years. Every friend of justice and morality, all who desire to see the bench occupied by a stern foe to vice and disorder, are interested in keeping the judicial ermine upon the shoulders of Judge Durkee." As a practicing lawyer, Judge Durkee always occupied a high position at the bars of York and Adams Counties. His specialty was the conducting of trials before juries. He managed his causes with great tact and judgment, and while at the bar, always had a large portion of its forensic practice. Few causes of magnitude or importance were tried in which he was not one of the leading counsel. His influence with a jury, whether he addressed them from the bar, or charged them from the bench, seemed almost magical. Although Judge Durkee was not indebted to the culture of the schools, he had evidently practiced self-discipline long and carefully. But it was from nature he received his best gifts—gifts, the absence of which no amount of educational facilities can supply. The characteristics of his mind were clearness and originality. Both these mental qualities, so rarely met, even singly, he possessed in a very considerable degree. They manifested themselves on the bench, at the bar, in social conversation, and even in casual remarks, in the working out of his intellectual processes, in the language he selected, and in the figures and illustrations he employed. For this reason he was always listened to with attention and interest. It was well known that there was no danger of being wearied by anything feeble, or commonplace or obscure in what he said Most frequently the products of his mind exhibited the fresh-



Robert J. Fisher

ness of vigorous and independent thinking, were expressed in strong, idiomatic English, which, adapting itself to the *tournure* of the thought, fitted close to it, and conveyed to others his ideas with all the clearness in which they existed in his own mind, were elucidated by illustrations, which were apt, striking, felicitous, and, when the subject or occasion would admit, were enlivened by the scintillations of genuine wit. In his legal investigations and discussions, he always sought for the reason of the law, and endeavored to be guided by principles rather than by discordant and irreconcilable decisions. With his great powers of mind, he united great kindness of heart and an eminently sympathetic and affectionate disposition, causing him to be beloved in his neigborhood, and idolized in his family. Judge Durkee had none of the arts and stooped to none of the tricks and methods of the politician. His popularity grew out of his genial and kindly disposition, and his well known integrity.

HON. ROBERT J. FISHER.*

A large part of the judicial history of York County is inseparably associated with the career of Hon. Robert J. Fisher, who, for more than thirty years, presided over its courts. On the 4th day of November, 1828, when twenty-two years of age, he was admitted to practice in the several courts of York County. He had received a thorough legal education at the Yale Law School, New Haven, Conn., and in the office of his father, George Fisher, Esq., at Harrisburg, who was widely known and honored, and was for many years a leading member of the Dauphin County bar. For twenty-three years he worked diligently at the bar, attaching to himself by his integrity and ability a large clientage and a host of friends. In 1851 he was elected to the bench of the Nineteenth Judicial District, composed, then, of the counties of York and Adams. Being twice re-elected (1861 and 1871), he was, until 1875, the only law judge of the two counties, accomplishing a vast amount of labor, and rendering with promptness and widely recognized learning, decisions which have commanded general respect. His rulings have almost universally been upheld by the appellate tribunals, and his opinions have been quoted as an authority in this and other States, with more frequency than those of almost any other cotemporaneous *nisi prius* judge. Although an earnest Democrat, during his official career, he carefully abstained from all connection with politics. Judge Fisher possessed, in an unusual degree, the rare ability of viewing a question impartially and deciding on principle unaffected by prejudice or fear. Particularly was this characteristic strikingly illustrated in his course during the Rebellion. Now that the intense excitement and intolerant partisanship of the time have passed away, his undeviating adherence to the established principles of the common law, appears most admirable. Though a decided and uncompromising Unionist, he was, nevertheless, determined in his opposition to every unwarrantable encroachment of the military upon the civil power. When passion and fear deprived others of their judgment, he seems never to have lost his cool discretion, either in the presence of Federal soldiers or rebel invaders. On one occasion, a citizen had been illegally arrested by the military authorities at the hospital on the commons, and a writ of *habeas corpus* was taken out in his behalf. Upon its return, the prisoner was brought into court by a squad of soldiers with fixed bayonets. That show of force, however, failed to affect the action of the court. Promptly he required the soldiers to recognize civil authority, saying that as citizens they had a right to be there, but as armed men, they must withdraw. After a hearing, the prisoner was released. At the time of the Confederate occupation of York, in 1863, the rebel commander sent to Judge Fisher for the keys of the court house. He replied that he did not have them, and that the commissioners were the only legal custodians of the public buildings; upon another summons being sent, however, he went with the messenger and found that the soldiers had in some way obtained admission to the prothonotary's office, and were preparing to destroy the records there deposited. As the chief judicial magistrate of the county, he warmly expostulated against the destruction of these valuable evidences, the loss of which would be irremediable. The general at first said it would only be just retaliation for the depredations of the Northern armies in the South, but after a long discussion, the judge compelled him to acknowledge the unlawfulness of all such acts of useless plunder, and persuaded him to withdraw his men. The records and valuable documents of the county were thus saved by the coolness and firmness of the venerable judge. There are several other occasions, which many citizens recall, during those turbulent times, when he showed like remarkable courage, facing mobs with fearless dignity and with unusual mildness, but at the same time unusual determination,

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*By H. E. Niles, Esq.

maintaining order and insisting upon the supremacy of the civil law.

Judge Fisher comes of one of the oldest and most respectable families of the State. Born in Harrisburg, May 6, 1806, he is the son of George Fisher, Esq., and Ann Shippen, daughter of Robert Strettell Jones, of Burlington, N. J. He was baptized Robert Strettell Jones Fisher. Robert Strettell was a member of the Provincial Council from 1741 for twenty years. Robert Strettell Jones, his grandfather, was a member of the New Jersey legislature and secretary of the Committee of Safety in 1776. His great-grandfather, Isaac Jones, was twice mayor of Philadelphia (1767 and 1768,) and a member of the common council in 1764. His great great grandfather Fisher was one of the original company of Quakers, who came from England with William Penn, in 1682, and who laid out the city of Philadelphia. His grandfather, George Fisher, received from his father a large tract of land in Dauphin County, upon which he laid out the borough of Middletown. Judge Fisher was twice married, and in the quiet scenes of domestic life he always experienced great satisfaction. His first wife, Catharine, daughter of Horatio Gates Jameson, M. D., became the mother of eight children, and died in 1850. In 1853 he married Mary Sophia, daughter of Ebenezer Cadwell, of Northbridge, Mass., who bore him two children. His eldest son, George Fisher, Esq., is a well established member of the York County bar, and his other son, Robert J. Fisher, Jr., having been for several years connected with the patent office, is now one of the three examiners in chief. In matters of religion, Judge Fisher has always been eminently catholic. From childhood, his associations have been largely with the Protestant Episcopal Church, although particularly charitable toward those of different faith and order, and a frequent attendant at their services. In 1870, he became a communicant member of St. John's Church, in York, has been for many years a vestryman, and was the first chancellor of the diocese of central Pennsylvania.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

COLONEL HENRY SCHLEGEL.

Mr. Schlegel (Slagle) was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1735. His father, Christopher Slagle, of Saxony, came to Pennsylvania in 1713, and the following year took up a large tract of land on the Conestoga Creek, and built a mill. Subsequently he transferred his interests therein, and removed, in 1737, west of the Susquehanna, locating near the present site of Hanover, now within the limits of Adams County, on Slagle's Run, a branch of the Little Conewago. Henry was one of four sons,—Daniel, Jacob and Christopher, and followed the occupation of his father, a farmer and miller. He was commissioned one of the provincial magistrates in October, 1764, and continued in office by the convention of 1776. In December, 1774, he served on the committee of inspection for York County; commanded a battalion of associators in 1779; was a member of the Provincial Conference of June 18, 1776, and of the subsequent convention of the 15th of July. He was appointed by the assembly, December 16, 1777, to take subscriptions for the Continental loan; November 22, 1777, acted as one of the commissioners which met at New Haven, Conn., to regulate the price of commodities in the colonies. He represented York County in the General Assembly from 1777 to 1779; appointed sub-lieutenant of the county March 30, 1780; one of the auditors of depreciation accounts for York County, March 3, 1781; member of the constitutional convention of 1789–90; commissioned by Gov. Mifflin, one of the associate judges of York County, August 17, 1791, and continued as such on the organization of Adams County. He represented the latter county in the legislature, sessions of 1801–2. Col. Slagle died at his residence, near Hanover; his remains were interred in the graveyard adjoining St. Matthew's Lutheran Church. The various offices held by him show conclusively that he had the confidence of the community. He was an ardent patriot, a faithful officer, and an upright citizen. Only one or two of his descendants are now living.

HON. JACOB RUDISELL.

Jacob Rudisell was born in Hanover, and early in life became a prominent man of public affairs in his section. In 1784 he was commissioned justice of the peace under the constitution of 1776. Under the constitution of 1790 he was appointed one of the first associate judges of York County and served in that position until his death, which occurred in the village of Littlestown, Adams County, having gone there with a sleighing party on the evening of December 6, 1800. Judge Rudisell was a man of good education and excellent character. He was a born penman and attended to a great deal of Orphans' Court work, and conveyancing for his friends and neighbors in and around Hanover. He

was one of the original trustees of York County Academy. The inscription on his tomb in St. Matthew's church-yard shows how highly he honored his life partner.

HON. GEORGE BARNITZ.

Mr. Barnitz was born in York, in the year 1780. He was appointed associate judge of York County, by Gov. Snyder, in March, 1813, and held the office until within a few years of his death, which occurred April 19, 1844, when he was seventy-four years of age. He was twice chosen a presidential elector, and held several local offices with great credit, and was a man of high honor and integrity. A meeting of the bar after his death passed resolutions in commendation of his life and character.

HON. JOHN L. HINKLE.

John L. Hinkle, was born in Hanover, September 25, 1781. He was appointed justice of the peace for his native town, March 14, 1817, under the constitution of 1790, and also turned his attention to surveying. For many years he conducted a hardware store, He had an innate love for politics, could speak the Pennsylvania German language with great fluency, and made many trips over York County in the interest of his favorite candidates. For many years he exerted possibly more influence over the German vote of the county than any other person who ever lived in the county. He was appointed associate judge of York County, December 10, 1818, and served until the expiration of his term of office as provided by the constitution of 1838, viz.: Febuary 27, 1841. He died in Hanover, February 18, 1846.

HON. GEORGE DARE.

George Dare was born near Lewisberry, this county, July 12, 1789, of Scotch-Irish parentage, he and his ancestors being members of the old Moneghan Presbyterian Church, now in the borough of Dillsburg. He followed the occupation of a farmer, and filled the office of justice of the peace in Moneghan Township. He was appointed associate judge of the courts of York County, April 5, 1841, and served till March 28, 1846. He died September 25, 1863, at the age of seventy-five years. He was a man of the highest honor and integrity and highly respected by his friends and neighbors.

HON. SAMUEL COXE BONHAM.

Mr. Bonham was born at Lincolnton, S. C. November 10, 1791. Moved from South Carolina to Lancaster, Penn., 1814; married Margaret Dritt, daughter of Gen. Jacob Dritt, March 17, 1818; married Elizabeth Stehman May 19, 1825. He came to York in 1827 and occupied a prominent position in this community, and filled important public stations. He was a member of the convention that formed the constitution of 1838, representing York County in that body, together with Charles A. Barnitz, John R. Donnell and Jacob Stickel. He was for ten years one of the associate judges of the county of York, having been appointed March 26, 1840; and held the position until the expiration of his term in 1850. Judge Bonham had attained a ripe old age, when he died on Wednesday, May 14, 1856, and although he had been for some years retired from the bench, a meeting of the bar bore testimony to the high esteem in which he was held by them and community.

HON. JACOB KIRK.

Jacob Kirk was the son of Isaac Kirk, and was born of Quaker parentage, at New Market, Fairview Township. He first gained local notoriety as a great advocate of public education. He was appointed a justice of the peace under the constitution of 1790, and also became a prominent land surveyor in his native section of the county. He was appointed associate judge of York County after the expiration of the term of Judge Bonham, in 1850, and held the office until the election of judges in 1851. In 1854 he was elected first county superintendent of common schools. Owing to feeble health he resigned the office before the expiration of his term, and soon after died in his native village.

HON. ISAAC KOLLER.

Mr. Isaac Koller was born February 5, 1800. He was a prominent and highly respected citizen of Shrewsbury; had been one of the principal men in the organization of that borough, and was postmaster during Andrew Jackson's administration. In 1851, by amendments to the constitution of the commonwealth, judges were made elective, and at the Democratic county convention of that year he was nominated as one of the candidates for associate judge, together with Hon. Robert J. Fisher, president, and Hon. Mills Hays, associate He was elected in October, and was commissioned for five years by Gov. William F. Johnston from the first Monday of December following. On this last mentioned day he took his seat with the other judges of the new bench. He exercised the duties of the office until 1854, when he

died, October 21st, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. At a meeting of the bar on that occasion, the tribute of respect to his memory was that of an upright and affable judge, and an amiable and honorable member of society. His son, Benjamin F. Koller, Esq., has been justice of the peace in Shrewsbury for thirty years, and in 1879 was clerk of the courts. He had commenced the study of civil engineering and law, under Thomas P. Potts, Esq., but has held official positions ever since.

HON. MILLS HAYS.

Mills Hays was a son of Jesse Hays, of Welsh descent, who emigrated to Newberry Township from Chester County during the year 1770. He married Margery Mills, a Quakeress, and resided near the village of Yocumtown. Mills Hays was their third child, and was born in 1786. On August 13, 1817, he was appointed one of the three justices of the peace for the third district, composed of Newberry and Fairview Townships under the constitution of 1790, and served in that capacity continuously until the fall of 1839. Under the amendments to the constitution in 1851, he was elected associate judge of York County, serving one full term of five years. He died in the village of Newberrytown in June 1858, aged seventy-two years.

HON. JOHN RIEMAN.

Mr. Rieman was born in 1802. In 1854 he was appointed associate judge in the place of Hon. Isaac Koller, deceased. The popularity of this appointment was made apparent at the polls the next year by his election to the office. In 1860, Judge Rieman was re-elected, receiving then his third commission. He died October 19, 1862, aged sixty years. Judge Rieman, by his will, made August 28, 1867, bequeathed $6,000 in trust to the borough of York for the benefit of the worthy poor. The direction was to invest the money in United States six per cent bonds, the interest to be paid to the benevolent society, and in case of no such society he directed the borough authorities to organize such, to be called the Benevolent Society of the borough of York.

HON. DAVID NEWCOMER.

Mr. Newcomer was born at Kralltown, Washington Township, York County, April 25, 1809. Early in life he turned his attention to farming. During the militia days he drilled a company in his native section and afterward commanded a volunteer company. He had few advantages of acquiring an education when young, but on attaining manhood became a constant reader. He had an extraordinary memory, had acquired a vast fund of scientific information, and was a great student of ancient history. He removed to Hanover, and in 1866 was elected associate judge of York County and served continuously until 1871. He died in Han- November 24, 1874

HON. PETER MCINTYRE.

Peter McIntyre was born in Sterling, Scotland, and came to York. He became a manufacturer of whips on a large scale, and was a prominent and active citizen. In 1860 he was appointed by President Buchanan collector of the port of Charleston, but did not enter upon the duties of his office on account of the unsettled state of the national affairs. He was chief burgess of the borough of York, in 1857, and was elected associate judge in 1863, and re-elected in 1868, but served only a year of his second term. He died October 2, 1869.

HON. JOHN MOORE.

John Moore was born of English parents in Fairview, and early in life became a prominent man of public affairs in his native township. The public school system had no firmer advocate in the upper end. He was kind hearted, jovial and always enjoyed good company. After serving in various township offices with great acceptance he was elected associate judge of York County, and served from 1871 till the expira- of his term of office in 1876. He had no successor, the office being abolished. He died a few years ago at his country home in Fairview, a few miles west of Lewisberry.

MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

SAMUEL JOHNSTON, ESQ.

Samuel Johnston, the founder of the bar, was admitted to practice on the 28th of October, 1755, and opened an office in York. In 1764 he was elected prothonotary, which office carried with it at that period the offices of clerk of the court, register and recorder. He remained prothonotary until the Revolution, when the laws were made of non-effect, and all officers displaced, by reason of the separation of the colonies from Great Britain. Smith, Hartley and Clark, York attorneys of Revolutionary fame, studied law in his office. Gen. Henry Miller also studied law under him, but before completing his studies joined the army. Graydon, in his Memoirs speaks of him, when prothonotary, as a "respectable man, who had been in the

practice of the law, and had a very good library." Also, "I was well received by Mr. Johnston, but with that formal, theoretical kind of politeness which distinguishes the manner of those who constitute the better sort in small secluded towns; and if in these days (1765), the prothonotary of a county of German population was not confessedly the most considerable personage in it, he must have been egregiously wanting to himself. This could with no propriety be imputed to my patron. Although apparently a mild and modest man, he evidently knew his consequence, and never lost sight of it." He was twice married.

*HON. JAMES SMITH.

Mr. John Smith, father of the Hon. James Smith, was born and educated in Ireland, in which country he was a respectable and enterprising farmer. What induced him to prefer this one of the colonies, was that some of his brothers and uncles had emigrated hither before him, having come over with Penn when that proprietor first visited this province. Those of his relations settled in Chester County and became Quakers; their descendants still live in that county and the county of Lancaster.

Mr. John Smith proceeded with his family to Lancaster County, and finally settled west of the Susquehanna in what is now York County. Here he continued to reside until about the year 1761, when he died in the neighborhood of Yorktown at an advanced age.

James Smith, the second son of John and the subject of our present biography, was aged about ten years when he came with his father into this country. He resided in the paternal mansion for some years; but when his brother George had begun to practice law, he removed to Lancaster, and commenced in his office the study of the same profession. He completed his law studies under the tuition of his brother, at the time of whose death he was aged but twenty-one.

Not long after he was admitted to the practice of the law, he removed to the neighborhood of the place where Shippensburg now stands, in company with Mr. George Ross, who was the friend and companion of Mr. Smith in early and after life. The chief occupation of Mr. Smith in his new abode was that of surveying; though whenever occasion offered, he gave advice on subjects connected with his profession. After a few years he removed to the town of York, where he made his permanent home for the rest of his life. Here he commenced the practice of the law, and continued in it with few intermissions until near the time of his death.

Hitherto Mr. Smith had led a single life, but in or about the year 1760 he married Eleanor Armor, daughter of John Armor, who lived near New Castle in Delaware, and who was brother of Thomas Armor, a justice and surveyor in York County before the Revolution. Eleanor, at the age of twenty-one, came to reside for a while with her uncle in York, but in less than a year after her arrival she was wedded to one of the best of husbands.

Mr. Smith begun about this time to have a very extensive practice. He attended the courts of all the neighboring counties. With no other events in his life than those which are incident to most gentlemen of his profession, he continued in York until the beginning of the Revolution. But here it should be remarked that Mr. Smith was for some time the only lawyer in York; for though Joseph Yeates and other lawyers of the neighboring counties did much business here, yet Mr. Smith had (with the exception of perhaps a few years) no brother in the law that resided here. When Thomas Hartley, afterward colonel in the Revolution and a member of congress, commenced practice here in the year 1759, there were but two lawyers in the county of York, viz.: himself and Mr. Smith.

At the commencement of the Revolution Mr. Smith was distinguished as one of the warmest friends of our liberties.

In 1774 he was chosen a deputy from the county of York to attend a provincial meeting at the city of Philadelphia, which meeting began on the 15th of June, and was continued by adjournments from day to day. Mr. Smith was one of those who were appointed by this meeting, or rather "committee for the province of Pennsylvania," to "prepare and bring in a draught of instructions to the representatives in assembly met."

In 1775 he was elected a member for York County in the "Provincial Convention for the Province of Pennsylvania, held at Philadelphia, January 23d, and continued by adjournments from day to day to the 28th." In the same year he received a military honor, viz., the appointment of colonel.

In 1779 he was deputed by the committee of York County "to join in a provincial conference of committees of the Province of Pennsylvania." The conference was held at Philadelphia, and began on the 18th of June and ended on the 25th of the same month.

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*From Glossbrenner's History.

In the same year (1776) he was elected a member of the convention for the State of Pennsylvania, which commenced their session at Philadelphia on the 15th of June and ended on the 28th of September. This convention framed the first constitution of the commonwealth. In the same year (1776) he was elected a delegate from Pennsylvania to serve in the Continental Congress, at which time he signed the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Smith was likewise a member of congress in the year 1777–78. When congress sat in York, the board of war was held in his law office.

After the cessation of his congressional labors he continued to reside in York, devoting himself with great success to the practice of law.

In October, 1780, we find him a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Smith becoming burthened with a weight of years, and having a sufficiency of this world's goods, relinquished the practice of law in 1801.

An event happened in the autumn of 1805 which is much to be regretted, viz.: the destruction of his office by fire. His books and papers of business, which were on the lower floor, were saved, but all his numerous private papers, which were in the upper part of the building, were destroyed. Among these were the records of the family and manuscripts of his own, connected with the history of the times, and numerous letters from Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Adams and many other men distinguished in the Revolutionary history of our country. Mr. Smith corresponded, both during and after the Revolution, with many of those patriots with whom he had been in intimate connection while a member of congress, etc. As their letters were destroyed, the burning of the office may be considered a public loss.

Mr. Smith employed his latter days in conversation with his friends and in reviewing and re-perusing those works which had been the delight of his youth. In view of his present and increasing infirmities, he made his will April 25, 1806. He died at his house in York on July 11, in the same year, at an advanced age.

There is no small difference of opinion with regard to the age of Mr. Smith. His tombstone, erected by his son James in the yard at the English Presbyterian Church at York, states that he was ninety-three years old at the time of his death. Many of his surviving friends say that he could not have been so old, and place his age at about eighty-seven; others say that he was not more than eighty-four or five. Two points, however, we have ascertained, viz.: that he was but ten years of age when he came to America, and was but twenty-one years of age at the time of his brother George's death. Supposing his age then to have been eighty-seven (a matter on which there is some doubt) he must have been born in 1719 and come with his father to America in 1729 and have lost his brother George in 1740, at which time he (James) had completed his study of the law. An obituary notice of Mr. Smith says, "He was the oldest advocate in York, and perhaps in Pennsylvania, for he had been in practice of the law more than fifty years." He could not but have been a member of the bar between sixty and sixty-five years.

Mr. Smith was remarkable for an uncommonly retentive memory, the strength of which did not seem to be impaired by age.

He was uniformly facetious and fond of anecdotes, which he always told with a happy manner. Possessing in a high degree that faculty of the mind which is defined by metaphysicians to be the tracing of resemblances or analogies between distant objects, he often exerted it in the halls of justice, producing a wild and roaring discord from all within the reach of his voice.

Mr. Smith at different times had many law students. Among them may be mentioned the Hon. Robert Smith, who began his studies here but did not complete them, and who is the same gentleman that afterward became secretary of state under the United States Government. David Grier, who practised law and died in York, was likewise a student of Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith left a widow and two out of five children surviving him; they are all now gathered to the house appointed for all living.

GEN. JOHN CLARK.

Gen. Clark was born about the year 1751, in Lancaster County Penn. When about twenty-four years old he entered the service of his country, and was distinguished during the war of the Revolution by his zeal in the cause of liberty.

Early in life Gen. Clark held a number of civil and military offices, the duties of all of which he faithfully discharged. Among other trusts committed to him during the Revolution was his appointment by Congress, February 6, 1777, as one of the auditors for the army under Gen. Washington.

We have now in our possession a number of original copies of letters to Gen. Clark,

from Gen. Washington, Gen. Green, and other distinguished officers of the Revolution; and from them we learn that Clark, was a familiar correspondent of the father of our country and of many of his illustrious contemporaries.

Gen. Clark had just commenced the practice of law* when the troublesome times of the Revolution came on, and receiving shortly afterward the appointment of aid-de-camp to Gen. Green, he abandoned his practice and devoted his whole services to his country.

Some years after the termination of the Revolutionary struggle, Gen. Clark resumed the practice of law and continued in it until the time of his death, which was in the year 1819. On the 27th of December in that year he attended court and pursued his business as usual. In the evening of that day he went to bed at about half past eight o'clock, in his usual health and at nine o'clock on the same evening his race on earth was run. At the time of his death, Gen. Clark was sixty-eight years of age.

The following is a copy of a letter from Gen. Washington to Congress. We insert it as a better evidence of Gen. Clark's worth than anything we could say in eulogy of his character.

> "Headquarters, Valley Forge, January, 1778.
>
> "I take the liberty of introducing Gen. John Clark, the bearer of this, to your notice. He entered the service at the commencement of the war, and has some time past acted as aid-de-camp to Major-Gen. Greene. He is active, sensible and enterprising, and has rendered me very great service since the army has been in Pennsylvania, by procuring me constant and certain intelligence of the motions and intentions of the enemy. It is somewhat uncertain whether the state of his health will admit of his remaining in the military line: if it should, I shall perhaps have occasion to recommend him in a more particular manner to the favor of Congress at a future time. At present, I can assure you, that if you should while he remains in York have any occasion for his services, you will find him not only willing, but very capable of executing any of your commands. Respectfuly,
>
> GEORGE WASHINGTON."†

Gen. Clark left to survive him five daughters: Mary, Harriet, Lavinia and Juliana, and another daughter married to Mr. George Bedinger, Shepardstown, Va., and one son, George Clark, who was living in York in 1834.

Gen. Clark was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. The aprons worn by him as Master and Royal Arch Mason, were presented to the York Lodge by his surviving daughter, Miss Julianna Clark, in 1881, and in return, an appropriate present was made by the lodge to her. His remains were buried in the churchyard of St. John's Episcopal Church at York, where there is erected to his memory a handsome monument.

COL. DAVID GRIER.

David Grier was born in 1742, and was a son of William Grier, of Mount Pleasant Township, York County (now Adams). He removed to York, studied law with James Smith, and was admitted to the bar April 23, 1771. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, he was made captain of one of two companies raised by York County for a regiment which was commanded by Col. William Irvine, and of which Thomas Hartley was lieutenant colonel. This was part of the Sixth Pennsylvania Battalion raised under authority of Congress, January 4, 1776. He was commissioned January 9, 1776, and promoted major October 25, 1776. He was made lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line, which regiment he commanded while Col. Irvine was prisoner, who had been captured at Three Rivers, in Canada, where, according to letters of Col. Hartley, "Capt. Grier and his men behaved with great gallantry and spirit." The Sixth Battalion, which became the Seventh Regiment of the line, returned to Carlisle from Ticonderoga, in March, 1777.

In September, 1777, he participated in the battles under Gen. Wayne, and was wounded in the side by a bayonet at Paoli.

Col. Grier practiced law after the war, and was a prominent citizen of York. He was a member of the General Assembly from the county in 1783–84, and a presidential elector at Washington's first election.

WILLIAM BARBER, ESQ.

William Barber was a descendant of the Barbers who were among the first settlers of Columbia. He was admitted to the bar of York County, March 2, 1793, and was appointed prothonotary of the court of common pleas in 1806. Mr. Barber, from his prominent position, was held in high esteem by his contemporaries for his integrity and other estimable qualities.

DAVID CASSAT, ESQ.

David Cassat was born in 1768. He entered Dickinson College when under the presidency of the celebrated Dr. Charles Nesbit, and was a classmate of Chief Justice Roger B. Taney. After his graduation he came to York and studied law with John Campbell, beginning in the year 1791, and

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*He had studied under Samuel Johnson, Esq., of York.

†Glossbrenner.

was admitted to the bar March 4, 1794, and soon acquired distinction as a lawyer. Mr. Cassat was a man of most excellent character, of the strictest integrity, and was held in high estimation by every one. He was thoroughly public spirited, and either led or supported every important enterprise that tended to increase the material interests of York. No man in York, during his day, was a stronger advocate of public education, and he spent much time in its support. In 1814 he became one of the charter members of the old York bank, and was chosen its first president, which position he held until his death. It was greatly through his enterprise that the York Water Company was organized, and he became its first president. He was a man of good judgment, keen discrimination, high moral character, and genial and affable manners. He won many friends, and had a large practice. He died May 28, 1824, at the early age of fifty-six years. His daughter, Isabella, was the wife of our late venerable townsman, Samuel Small, Sr. The library at the collegiate institute, from her father, is entitled the Cassat Library.

THOMAS C. HAMBLY, ESQ.

Thomas Carson Hambly is now the oldest member of the York Bar. He was born August 9, 1798, at Christiana Bridge, New Castle Co., Del. At the age of six years he moved to Wilmington where he remained thirteen years, and was educated at the academy there. He removed to Pennsylvania, and went to Milton, Northumberland County, and there taught in the classical school of which Rev. Kirkpatrick was principal. He studied law with Samuel Hepburn, Esq., and was admitted to practice in January 1828. He removed to York April 1, of that year, and was for three years the editor of the *York Republican*, succeeding Samuel Wagner, Esq When Gov. Ritner was elected, he appointed James Todd attorney-general, who appointed Mr. Hambly deputy for the county of York. At this period an exciting contest arose as to the site of the new court house, and he was employed as council for the party who favored its present location.

Joseph Small had been elected by the Whigs county commissioner, David Small was clerk of the commissioners. The matter was contested both in the courts and in the legislature.

In 1837 Edward Prigg and others came from Harford County, Md., and committed an act of kidnapping, in carrying off a negro woman from York County, which occasioned a correspondence between Mr. Hambly and the governor of Maryland, and the latter and Gov. Ritner. Commissioners were sent from the legislature of Maryland and the contest continued until Gov. Porter was elected. The legislature of Pennsylvania passed a law authorizing Prigg to appear at the York county court and surrender himself on his own recognizance. Mr. Hambly tried the case on the part of the commonwealth and convicted Prigg. The State of Maryland appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. The council were the attorney general of Maryland and Mr. Meredith, for Maryland, and the attorney-general of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Hambly for Pennsylvania. The judgment was reversed, the Court declaring the law unconstitutional.*

In 1840, a contest arose in the Presbyterian Church which divided the congregation, and even families, between the old and new school parties. The church in York became divided. The old school party brought suit for the church property. Hon. Alexander Hayes, president judge of Lancaster presided; Mr. Hambly with C. Mason, Esq., tried the case for the plaintiff, to whom were opposed Messrs. Chapin, Durkee and Evans. The plantiffs lost the case and the supreme court affirmed the judgment, although the law upon which the court below ruled the case was declared to be erroneous. *1. Watts & Sergt. 1*

Mr. Hambly was the projector of the York & Cumberland Railroad now the Northern Central Railroad from York to Hamsburg and procured its charter, and after three years of strenuous effort got the road built, and was its first president. He also with others succeeded in establishing the York Savings Institution, afterward the York County Bank. In 1851 he was tendered the position of minister to Brazil, but soon after went to California, where he remained fourteen years, and then returned to Philadelphia and has since lived in retirement there. Mr. Hambly is now in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

EDWARD CHAPIN, ESQ.†

Edward Chapin, Esq., was for fifty-five years practicing attorney in the courts of York County, and for the larger portion of that period an acknowledged leader of the bar.

He was born in Rocky Hill, Conn., on the 19th day of February, A. D., 1799. On both sides he was descended from a long line of distinguished ancestry. His maternal great grandfather was the celebrated Jonathan Edwards, for many years president of the col-

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*41 U. S. Reports, 539.

†By James W. Latimer, Esq.

lege of New Jersey, and the ablest of American theologians. His theological works have given him a world-wide reputation. His maternal grandfather was Jonathan Edwards, familiarly known as "the second President Edwards," who was president of Union College. Both were, like Mr. Chapin, graduates of Yale College. His father, the Rev. Calvin Chapin, D. D., was a recognized leader in the Congregational Church of Connecticut. He was president of Union College, and was the originator of and pioneer in the movement for the prohibition by law of all traffic in intoxicating liquor. Of this cause he was the earnest advocate during his whole life. He did not live to see it successful, but his work has, since his death, produced and is now producing good fruit. The Chapin family descended from Deacon Samuel Chapin, the first of the name to emigrate from England to America. He came at a very early period, and settled in New England. His descendants, numbering over 4,000, assembled in Springfield, Mass., a few years since. Among them were representatives from all parts of the United States, many of them distinguished in the professional, political, and literary walks of life. Rev Henry Ward Beecher and Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., of New York, President Lucius Chapin, of Beloit College, Wisconsin, Hon. Solomon Foote, United States senator from Vermont, and Dr. J. G. Holland were present. Among the lineal descendants of Deacon Samuel Chapin is the Adams family of Massachusetts, which has furnished two presidents of the United States.

Edward Chapin, Esq., graduated at Yale College in the class of 1819. He read law in Connecticut, and after his admission to the bar there he resided for a time in Binghamton, N. Y., where his father had large landed interests. He removed to York in 1823, and was admitted to the York bar on motion of Walter S. Franklin, Esq., on April 10 of that year. He soon acquired a reputation as an able lawyer and profound thinker, and during his professional career was engaged in many of the most important causes tried in York and Adams Counties, especially those involving intricate and difficult legal questions. In the construction of obscure wills and deeds Mr. Chapin was especially skillful, and he pressed upon the courts his views on such questions with such force of logic and profoundity of legal learning, that even when unsuccessful, it was usually easier to reject his conclusions than to demonstrate their incorrectness. Judge Fisher, who presided in the courts of York County during eighteen years of Mr. Chapin's practice here, has said that his legal arguments were the ablest and most thorough and exhaustive he ever listened to.

Mr. Chapin was an intimate personal friend of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, who practiced law in the adjoining county of Adams during part of Mr. Chapin's professional life. They were each in the habit of obtaining the assistance of the other in causes of unusual magnitude or difficulty. One of the latest and most important causes in which they both appeared, was the Ebert will case, an issue framed to determine the validity of the will of Martin Ebert. Messrs. Evans & Mayer, of York, and Hon. Samuel Hepburn, of Carlisle, appeared for the propounders of the will; and Messrs. Chapin and Stevens for the contestants. It was a contest of intellectual and professional giants, to which the magnitude of the interests involved, as well as the reputation of counsel concerned, attracted great public interest. Though unsuccessful in winning his cause, Mr. Chapin's address to the jury has been pronounced, by competent judges who listened to it with delight, the most eloquent oratorical appeal ever made to a jury within their recollection.

Mr. Chapin was not what is called "a case lawyer." A close reasoner, a profound thinker, deeply versed in the principles underlying the science of law, his arguments contained few citations of authority and few references to text-books. He was always listened to, both in the county court and in the supreme court, with the respectful attention his great professional learning and ability deserved.

Mr. Chapin was a great reader. He possessed a considerable knowledge of most branches of natural science. His learning and culture embraced a wide field.

As a legal practitioner his conduct was not only above reproach or suspicion of unfairness or impropriety, but he rejected as beneath him many of the methods resorted to by practitioners who are regarded as reputable. He once told the writer of this sketch, and his life bore witness to the truth of the statement, that he never, during his whole professional life, solicited or sought directly or indirectly the business or employment of any individual. Content with the business that his talents and reputation brought, he used no artifice to extend his clientage.

He was the counsel of the York & Maryland Line Railroad Company from the inception of that enterprise, and of the Northern Central Railway Company, into

which it afterward merged from the time of his death.

Mr. Chapin's delight and recreation was in the cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables. He was extremely fond of gunning, and his portly form, armed with a gun which few men could hold to their shoulder, was a familiar figure about Peach Bottom in the ducking season.

Mr. Chapin died on the 17th day of March 1869, leaving to survive him a widow, since deceased, a daughter, married to Edward Evans, Esq.,and a son Edward, now a practicing attorney at the York bar.

JOHN EVANS, ESQ.

John Evans, the only son and second and younger child of Joseph and Elizabeth Evans, was born May 9, 1800, in Hummelstown, Dauphin County. His father was a native of Dauphin County, a mill-wright by occupation and a man of unusual intelligence. His mother was born in Lancaster County. His paternal grandfather was a Welshman. When he was about six years old his father died and his mother removed to Columbia. He there attended school several years. When about fourteen or fifteen years of age, he came to York and entered the York County Academy to prepare for Princeton. While he was in York his mother died, and the guardian to whom his property was intrusted having failed, his property was lost and he was unable to acquire a collegiate education. He then for a time obtained employment in the store of William Ness.

He read law with the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens under the instruction of David Cassat Esq., and was admitted to the bar August 3, 1822, James Buchanan, afterward president of the United States, being one of the committee of examination. He was married to Margaretta L., a daughter of Jacob Barnitz, December 31, 1833. He was at one time editor of the *York Republican*. He soon became a prominent member of the bar. He associated with him John L. Mayer, Esq., who had read law under his guidance, the firm name being Evans & Mayer. He took part in many of the most important cases of his time, practicing in the supreme and several of the adjacent county courts. He was one of the lawyers who defended the right of the new school branch of the Presbyterian Church to the possession of the church property. For more than half a century he was regarded as an upright, industrious and intelligent member of the bar.

In addition to his professional duties he energetically assisted in any enterprise that might prove of advantage to the citizens of the county and town, and was often entrusted with prominent positions by them. He was much interested in agriculture and live stock. When the York County Agricultural Society was organized in 1852, he was elected president of the board, and held that position continuously till his death. By his interest, liberality and industry he largely contributed to make that society the success it has proven to be.

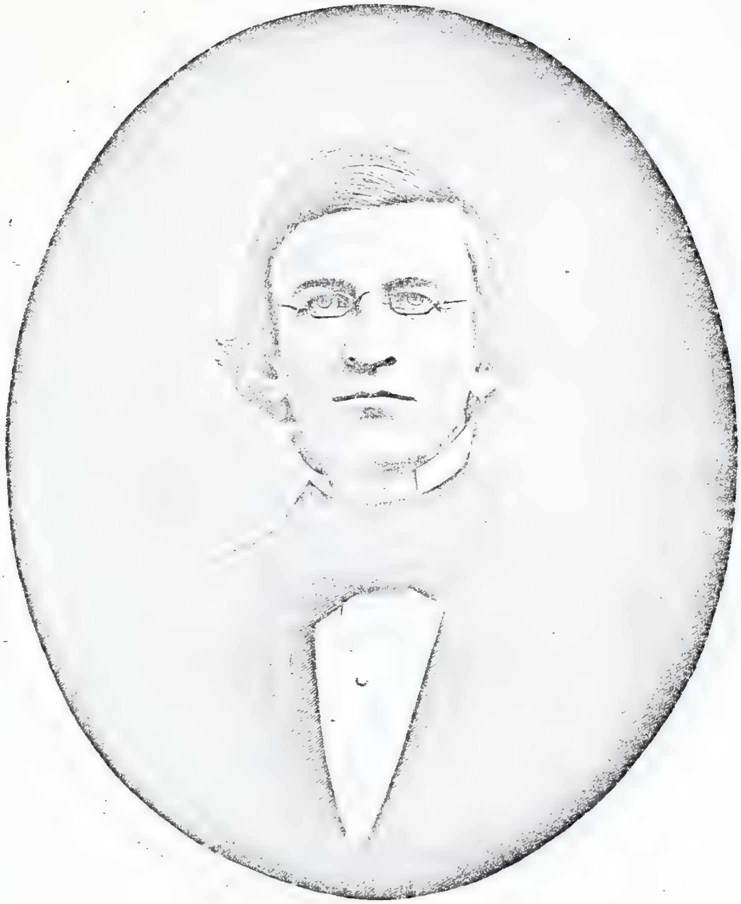
He was for a long time president of the York Water Company. During his presidency, he used his power to veto every measure which tended to yield the stockholders more than a legal rate of interest, maintaining that all surplus gains should be used in cheapening the water rents, rather than enriching the stockholders. He was a member of the board of directors of the York Bank as well as counsel to the board. He died January 30, 1876, after but a few hours' illness. A son and daughter survived him.

The firm of Evans & Mayer were widely known as careful and experienced lawyers, reputed for learning and professional skill. Mr. Evans was for more than half a century conversant with the business of the courts, and most largely engaged in all the important transactions connected with the administration of justice in the county of York. Mr. Evans was a very highly respected citizen, and filled the measure of usefulness. He was possessed of large public spirit and great liberality, prompt to respond to every call of individual aid and contribute to any enterprise of general advantage.

JOHN L. MAYER, ESQ.

John L. Mayer was born at Shephardstown, Jefferson Co., Va. (now West Virginia), on the 5th of August, 1810. After the usual education of youth at his home, he entered Yale College in 1830 and graduated in 1831. He studied law with John Evans, Esq., and was admitted to the bar of York County, February 20, 1834, and pursued diligently the practice of his profession in York for forty years. He was a partner of his preceptor, John Evans, Esq., for many years, and the firm of Evans & Mayer held the largest practice and tried the most of the causes in our courts during the partnership. After its dissolution Mr. Mayer continued to hold a very large and lucrative practice. He gave no attention to politics and never held office.

Christopher Bartholemew Mayer, the founder of the Pennsylvania branch of the Mayer family, was born at Carlsruhe, Germany,



John L. Mayer

John Gardner Campbell.

November, 1702, and came to this country in 1752. He was the grandfather of Rev. Dr. Lewis Mayer. He landed at Annapolis, Md., with his wife and four children, and did not tarry there long, but soon went to "Monocasy Station," or "Fredericktown," in the western part of the province. It is supposed that it was his design to acquire land and settle his family in that fertile region, but he died in November, six months after his arrival in America, and was buried in the "Gottes-Oken" of the Lutheran Church of Fredericktown, on the 21st of November, 1752. After their father's death, the family dispersed. George Ludwig Mayer, the oldest son and the father of Rev. Dr. Lewis Mayer, quitted Fredericktown, Md., for Lancaster, Penn., where many of his descendants still live.

Christian Mayer (second of that name), founder of the Baltimore branch of the family, was born at Ulm in 1763, and came to this country in 1784 and settled in Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Mayer was a man of very great learning in his profession—perhaps no one his superior in that respect. His arguments were close and thorough. His citation of authorities was voluminous; but it seemed necessary for him thus to cite them because of that keen analytical power he possessed of resolving the cases into principles, and then leading the mind to the particular point by a line of thought that distinguished his case from all apparent analogies. He was, moreover, a scholar in the true sense of that word; an indefatigable student in branches of learning outside of his profession, and he could adorn his argument with apt quotations and illustrations drawn from such other sources. He possessed, too, a knowledge of business, a practical mind, and, by close attention and prudence, amassed a handsome fortune. He died at his home in York, August 17, 1874.

JOHN GARDNER CAMPBELL, ESQ.

John Gardner Campbell was born in Chanceford Township, York County, in 1812. His grandfather, John Campbell, came to this country from the north of Ireland early in the last century. He was then but a young man, and commenced life as a merchant in Philadelphia. After several years' experience in that business, he removed to a farm in Lancaster County, and subsequently to York County, where he purchased a large tract of land about three miles from Brogueville, in Chanceford Township. He had, previous to his departure for America, been a member of the Church of England, and hence his descendants in this county have been connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was a prominent citizen of Chanceford, and died on his farm at an advanced age. His son, James Campbell, was ten years old when his parents emigrated to York County, and, upon the death of his father, succeeded to the estate and followed for a number of years the occupation of farming. He married Rebecca Gardner, of Hellam Township, and soon after became the possessor of the Gardner farm. This farm is situated in Hellam Township, and is the site of Campbell Station on the Frederick branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. They had three sons and one daughter, of whom a son, Clement, is living in Nebraska, and the daughter, Caroline, resides in the borough of York.

John Gardner Campbell was a member of the York bar distinguished for his learning and ability, as well as for his extensive practice. He grew to manhood in the country, and received the rudiments of his education and taught school there. He entered the York County Academy, and acquired a thorough English education and became proficient in the classics. He studied law with his uncle, John Gardner, a prominent lawyer of his day, and was admitted to the bar on the 17th of May, 1836. He soon took a prominent position at the bar, by reason of his industry and capabilities, and was recognized as one of the most learned and efficient of its members. He was possessed of enterprise as well as devotion to his profession, and took part in the organization of institutions for the benefit of the public. The York County Mutual Insurance Company, the oldest company of its kind in York County, was organized at his office. He was one of its charter members and was its secretary for many years. He assisted in the organization of the York County Bank and was for some years its president, and exhibited in that capacity eminent abilities as a financier. He was a forcible writer, and was for a time one of the editors of the *People's Advocate*, a newspaper published in the borough of York. There were associated with him in this enterprise Dr. W. S. Roland and G. Christopher Stair. The original character and interesting material of this paper under such management was a marked feature of that day. Mr. Campbell, in addition to the grasp of intellect which made him noted among his professional brethren, was gifted with a mind of uncommon versatility. He was a voluminous reader; everything that came within his reach was absorbed by him, and retained by a memory unexcelled by that of any one. His conversation was entertain-

ing by reason of this vast fund of information, and he was a great favorite with students, while in the recesses of his capacious mind were stored not only that practical and scientific knowledge that served him in matters of business, but all those curiosities of literature that give zest to conversation. Apt quotation and illustration sparkled through all he wrote. Arguments in his paper books were not the dry things they are in others' hands, but they are compositions that would bear publication. Some of his cotemporaries were inspired to contest the palm with him, and John L. Mayer and Thomas E. Cochran, Esqs., were his competitors in this novel species of legal disputation. Mr. Campbell married in York, in 1845, Sarah M. Spangler, daughter of Zachariah Spangler, formerly sheriff of the county. They had four children: one deceased in infancy, Helen (wife of J. G. McDowell), Florence and Dora.

HON. THOMAS E. COCHRAN.

Mr. Cochran was the oldest son of Dr. Richard E. Cochran, of Columbia, and was born at Middletown, New Castle County, Del., March 13, 1813. His early education was thorough, including a full classical course. In 1824 his father and family moved to Columbia. He remained in Columbia until 1834, when, at the earnest solicitation of Thomas C. Hambly, he came to York to edit and publish the *Republican*, of which he had charge until 1853, though he continued to contribute valuable editorial matter for publication to the literary and political world.

During his editorial life he became a student at law with the late Hon. Charles A. Barnitz, and was admitted as a member of the York County bar on December 6, 1842. In 1840 he was elected to the State senate, representing York and Lancaster Counties in the sessions of 1840–41–42–43. A writer of that day in referring to Mr. Cochran as senator, says:

"Mr. Cochran is inferior in point of native talents to no man in the senate. This is admitted by his contemporaries, who are competent judges in these matters, for they speak of that which 'they themselves do feel.'"

In 1856 Mr. Cochran was the anti-Buchanan candidate for canal commissioner, and, in 1860, was elected auditor-general and served until 1863. In 1872 he was a member of the State constitutional convention, in which body he was chairman of the committee on "railroads and canals" and a member of the committees on "accounts and expenditures" and on "printing and binding." In 1860, 1864, 1868 he was a member of the Republican National Committee. Besides these public positions of honor, he performed the duties of many offices of trust, such as school director, etc. As an attorney, he distinguished himself not only in the courts of York County, but in various parts of the State. He was next to the oldest member of the York County bar, Hon. R. J. Fisher being his senior. In 1860 he associated with him in the practice of law William Hay, Esq., his former law-student, who continued to be his partner until the time of his death.

In early life he connected himself with St. John's Episcopal Church and served as vestryman for many years. On April 14, 1853, he married Miss Barnitz, a daughter of Gen. Jacob Barnitz, who was his bosom companion until the time of her decease, which occurred about four months before his decease.

While Mr. Cochran was a prominent statesman and politician, and was one of the first to espouse the cause of the Republican party in this State, he was also prominently identified in various Christian and charitable enterprises. For many years he was a member of the York County Sunday-school Executive Committee.

He possessed great industry, energy and firmness of character, and was not easily driven from the course he believed to be right, nor forced from it when he determined that it was the path duty pointed out. And his judgment seldom led him astray.

He left to survive him a son, Richard E. Cochran, Esq., a practicing member of this bar, and three daughters.*

HON. JEREMIAH S. BLACK.

Jeremiah S. Black was born in Somerset County, Penn., January 10, 1810, and received the usual education in the schools of the neighborhood of his home. His father, Henry Black, was for twenty years an associate judge of that county, was a member of the State legislature and a representative in Congress. His mother was born in York County, and was a daughter of Patrick Sullivan, who came to this county about the year 1790; was a captain in the Revolutionary war, and was married in York County, whence he removed to Somerset. The future chief justice and statesman very early evinced a predilection for the higher order of literature and classics, and such studies prepared him for the exercise of that forcible rhetoric so eminent a characteristic of his

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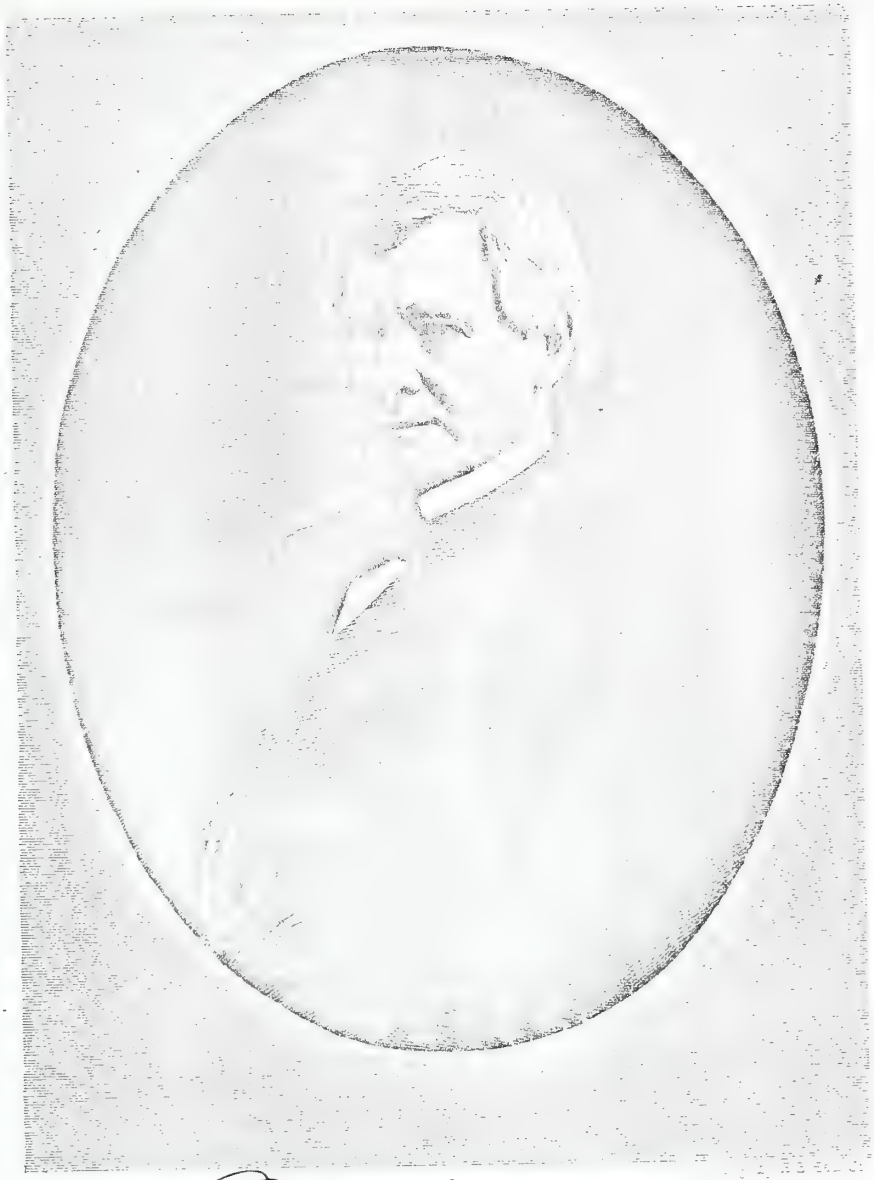
* York *Daily*.



Yours &c

J. S. Black

J. S. Black

Signature of left hand after injury to right hand in 1869.

D. Appleton & Co.

subsequent literary and forensic disputations. He studied law with Chauncey Forward, Esq., of Somerset, and was admitted to the bar before he was of age. When Mr. Forward was elected to Congress his business was intrusted to Mr. Black, who was soon after appointed deputy attorney general for Somerset.

In 1842, at the age of thirty-two years, he was appointed by Gov. Porter, president judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, succeeding the Hon. Alexander Thomson. He very soon attained distinction as a judge, and became known throughout the commonwealth as one of its judicial lights. The law was then, as it were, in a transition state in many of its features, and the symptoms of those innovations which subsequently occasioned almost acrimonious controversy on the elective supreme bench, had begun to manifest themselves. In 1851, under the judiciary amendments to the constitution, he was made one of the candidates by the Democratic Convention for the Supreme Bench, together with John B. Gibson, then Chief Justice; Ellis Lewis, then President of the Lancaster District; Walter H. Lawrie, of the district court of Pittsburgh, and James Campbell, late of the common pleas of Philadelphia. At the election he received the highest popular vote. On the opposite ticket were such men as William M. Meredith and Joshua Comley and Richard Coulter, the last-named being elected.

Judge Black became chief justice by lot, drawing the shortest term. In 1854, his term having expired, he was re-elected to the supreme bench over Hon. Daniel M. Smyser and Hon. Thomas H. Baird by a very large plurality vote. His judicial career, though brief, was distinguished; his decisions, contained in the state reports from Fourth Harris to Fifth Casey, are cited as emphatic expositions of the law; and when he was obliged to dissent from the majority of the court, his opinions contained unquestionable law at the time. His loyalty to his great predecessor in the chief justiceship, as well as his own firm convictions regarding what were then acknowledged landmarks of the law, held them together against what they conceived to be innovations; and this position was maintained by him after his lamented and renowned colleague, Judge Gibson, was removed from the bench by death. These evolutions, however, take place in law, as well as in other human affairs; and the body of our jurisprudence received a deep impress from his terse and vigorous style, the clearness and logical force of his reasoning, almost formulating a code on many subjects discussed by him.

Shortly after the 4th of March, 1857, while upon the supreme bench, President Buchanan appointed him attorney-general of the United States. In this position, upon which he entered with no other experience as a lawyer than the practice of Pennsylvania law affords, and no political experience other than may be gained by any citizen, he acquired distinction. In law, the great cases of the California land grants, involving in extent over 19,000 square miles, including a large part of San Francisco, the whole of Sacramento and other cities, and in money $150,000,000, called into exercise not only the legal ability, but the professional skill of the attorney-general, resulting in a great triumph of justice over a most stupendous fraud. This laid the foundation of his national reputation as a lawyer, and secured that marvelous success that attended his subsequent professional career.

In statesmanship, during that trying period of our country's history, there devolved upon him the most onerous duties. He was the principal adviser of the President, who was a man of high intellectual ability, but who, on account of the warring elements of his cabinet, was compelled to lean his arm upon his attorney-general for support. Upon the resignation of Gen. Cass, Mr. Buchanan appointed Judge Black secretary of State. The events of the closing months of that administration are memorable, and the action of the cabinet has been but recently revealed. The course of Judge Black has been vindicated by the documents prepared under his own hand or supervision, and the legal and constitutional status of the government and its powers, in case of secession as then expounded, and the wisdom of the determination of the many intricate questions arising in that crisis, have been sustained in the light of subsequent events.

During the earlier portion of that administration, the great struggle between the North and the South for the occupation of the territories under existing institutions culminated. The Lecompton constitution and other troublesome matters raised issues that severed the dominant party. The great champion of territorial rights, Stephen A. Douglas, had announced doctrines on behalf of the party which the attorney-general, entering that arena, showed to be unsound. It was in that controversy that Judge Black first attracted the attention of the people of the United States to that keen power of logic and force of rhetoric which have made him so famous in polemics.

At the close of Mr. Buchanan's adminis-

tration Judge Black was nominated for the supreme bench of the United States, but, in that crisis, and in the midst of the political excitement thereby occasioned, it was not acted upon. He was subsequently appointed reporter of the supreme courts, and published two volumes: First and Second Black.

At the close of Mr. Buchanan's administration he became a resident of York, and participated in the trial of some local causes.

The career of Judge Black after his retirement from public life was unexampled in the line of professional success as a lawyer. His name is associated with greater cases and larger fees than that of any American lawyer who preceded him, in the highest tribunal of the land or in local courts. The war gave rise to a class of cases which, strange to say, involved the fundamental principles of liberty, the struggles for which had been handed down to us from a past age, and which, it was presumed, had been settled a century before. The cases of citizens of the republic, Blyew, McArdle and Milligan, have made the state trials of the United States of America more illustrious than those of Great Britain, for they arrested in this land the encroachment of a government, Republican in form, upon the absolute rights of individuals, when the excitement of the hour seemed to obscure the better judgment of those in power. They established the judiciary as truly the bulwark of liberty.

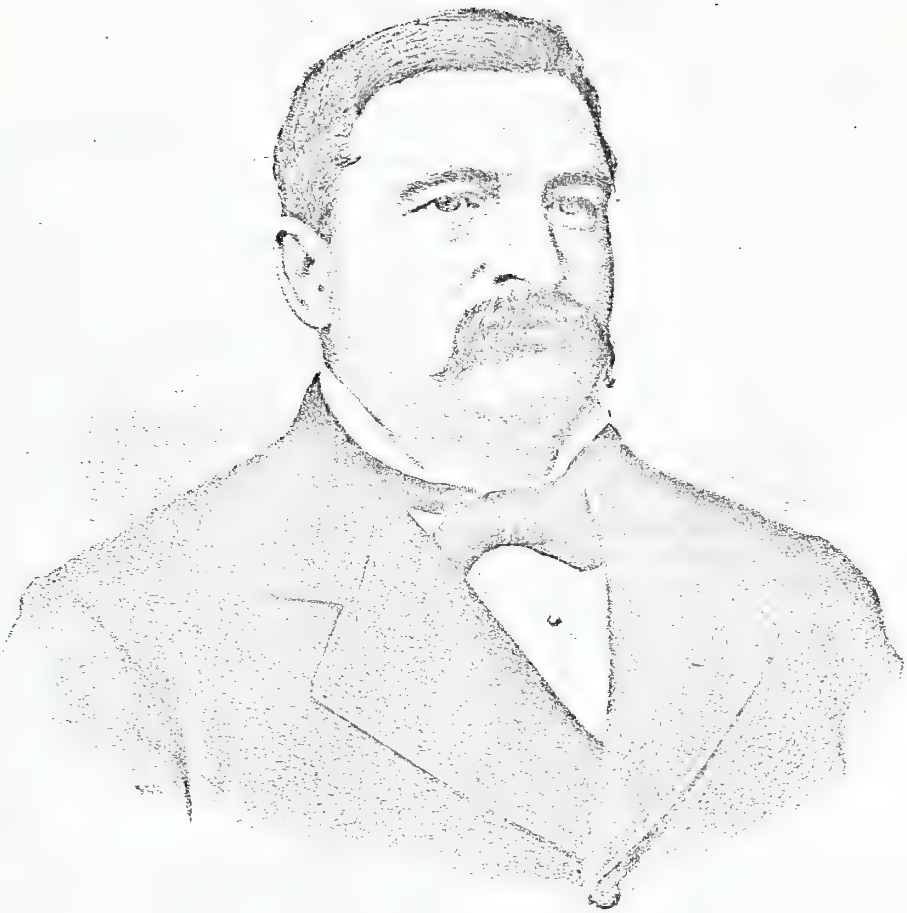
The case of Blyew arose under the Civil Rights' Bill. The defendant had been sentenced to death by a Federal court in the State of Kentucky, but the prisoner, for whom Judge Black appeared, was released by the supreme court. The case of McArdle arose under the Reconstruction acts. The defendant was held under a conviction by a military commission, and under the argument of Judge Black would have been released had not Congress ousted the jurisdiction of the supreme court. The prisoner was then released by the government. The case of Milligan was a trial and conviction before a military commission. He, too, was under sentence of death, approved by the president of the United States. The case came before the supreme court on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The argument of Judge Black, in this last mentioned case, is one of the most memorable of forensic efforts before any tribunal. The case is among the most celebrated of State trials, and its result, the discharge of the prisoner, maintained inviolate the constitution of the United States.

In 1876, the year that completed the centenary of American independence, a presidential election took place, the contest over the result of which shook the pillars of our electoral system. By an electoral commission, mutually agreed upon by the contestants, the question of the result in the several disputed States was determined by a majority of the commission according to their political predilections. Judge Black, as one of the counsel for Mr. Tilden, contended with great force against the fraudulent returns which were counted. His effort in the South Carolina case is a masterpiece of bold invective.

Judge Black occupied no official position after leaving the cabinet, except as a member of the constitutional convention of Pennsylvania, 1872–3, as a delegate at large. His appearance in that body attracted the marked attention of his fellow members, as did also every word he uttered there, not only in debate but in ordinary conversation. Though he participated but little in its public discussions, he largely influenced the action of the convention on many important subjects, notably those upon the restrictions on railroad corporations and upon legislative jobbery. Afterward he took the part of the people before the judiciary committees of the legislature against monopolies, as manifested in the combinations in defiance of the new constitution, and contended for the power of the general assembly to check their rapacity. In the matter of legislative jobbery, the offense of private solicitation under which the conviction of prominent lobbyists has been secured, was owing to him, as well as in a great degree the limits put upon the legislative power.

Judge Black acquired fame as a controversialist on many subjects connected with his own political experience on questions of political reform and the redress of wrongs. He also entered the arena in defense of Christianity, with a force of logic that the champion of the attack has not been able to answer.

His colloquial powers were of the highest order. It has been regretted that there has been no Boswell to transcribe his many wise and witty sayings, the strength and drollery of his observations, his readiness of forensic repartee, nay, his deep philosophy. The table-talk of many of the *literati*, such as Coleridge, for instance, has been given to the world, and the coteries of France, where the great Franklin appeared with his practical wisdom, have been celebrated by historians. Are there not many observations of our own *savan* that may yet be profitably gathered for publication?



Yours truly
John Wiest M.D

Judge Black enjoyed the powers of his intellect to the last. He seemed to be in the enjoyment of sound health when stricken by the hand of death at his beautiful home, "Brockie," near York. He died, August 19, 1883. His high character, his open heartedness and wealth of intellectual resources have made his memory sacred among the people of his adopted home, the fame of which has been enhanced by his presence.

MEDICAL HISTORY.[*]

VERY little is known of the very early medical history of York County. Nevertheless the first physicians, having received their education in Europe, were well educated, skillful in their profession and occupied prominent positions in the affairs of the county, and several became prominent in the early medical history of the United States. The first physician in York, of whom we have any records, was Dr. David Jameson. He came from Scotland, where he was born and received his medical education, and located in York to practice his profession among the first inhabitants of the town. During the French and Indian wars in 1756, he offered his services in defense of the colonies, and was commissioned a captain, and left his profession to share the dangers on the frontier. He was wounded in an engagement with the Indians near Fort Lyttleton, at Sideling Hill, on the road from Carlisle to Pittsburg, and was left for dead on the field. He afterward discharged the duties of brigade major and lieutenant colonel.

During the Revolutionary war he held the position of colonel. Notwithstanding his position in battle was that of a warrior, he also attended to the duties of surgeon, and at the battle of Kitanning, he dressed the wound of Gen. Armstrong, who was shot in the shoulder. He was a man of some wealth in those days and contributed liberally of his means to the support of his country. He was the father of Dr. Horatio Gates Jameson, who was born in York, in 1778, and succeeded his father in the practice of medicine at York, for a short time, and afterward removed to Baltimore, where he established himself permanently in practice, founded and became president of the Washington Medical College, and at one time health officer of the city. Dr. Jameson was celebrated for his surgical skill and knowledge, and also had a wide reputation for his successful treatment of cholera epidemic in Baltimore and Philadelphia, (1793–98) and 1832. In 1835 he accepted the presidency of the Ohio Medical College, and held the position until 1836, when he resigned and removed to Baltimore. In 1854 he again returned to York, to spend his last days among the scenes of his childhood. He died while on a visit to New York City, to investigate cholera, which was raging in the city at that time, in July, 1855.

While Dr. Jameson resided at Baltimore his brother, Dr. Thomas Jameson, practiced medicine in York, and in all important cases, especially those requiring surgical skill, Prof. Jameson was called from Baltimore in consultation. In 1850 he performed the first operation for ovariotomy attempted in York County on Mrs. Hoke, of Paradise now Jackson Township. The lady died during the operation. Dr. Jameson was a member of the American Medical Association; member of the philosophical societies of Berlin, Moscow, etc., and editor of the *Maryland Medical Record*, 1829–32. He was also the author of several medical works. Among these were two volumes on "American Domestic Medicine," 1817. "A Treatise on Cholera," 1856, and "A Treatise on Yellow Fever, intended to prove the necessity of blood-letting in that disease," and "the non-contagiousness of yellow fever."

Dr. H. G. Jameson, no doubt one of the ablest surgeons of his day. He took away for the first time in the world nearly the entire upper jaw (1830); in May, 1820, he ligated the external iliac artery; in 1823 he performed tracheotomy, the first in Baltimore; in 1824 he excised the cervix uteri (the first in Great Britain or America). He was the first in Baltimore to attempt ovariotomy. In 1831, while physician to the board of health, he obtained vaccine virus by vaccinating a cow. He was the preceptor of Profs. Smith and Gross, and was on the most intimate terms with these great surgeons. As he was born, raised and died while his domicile was in York County, practiced his profession here for some time, and claimed York as his home, we claim especially his history as part of the medical history of York County, and therefore feel justified in giving this extended notice of perhaps the most eminent man York County has yet produced.

Dr. Peter Hawk practiced medicine in York about 1780, and died in 1790. Dr. Charles Ludwig and Dr. Peter Lansing were also en-

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[*] By John Wiest, M. D.

gaged in the practice of medicine in York at the same time.

Dr. Thomas Jameson, son of Dr. David Jameson and brother to Prof. Jameson, practised medicine in York until 1838, when he died while on a visit to his brother, Dr. H. G. Jameson, in Baltimore. Dr. Thomas Jameson resided in Paradise, now Jackson Township, at a place known as Spangler's tavern on the Gettysburg turnpike, about nine miles from York, from 1832 to 1837. He had an extensive practice among the country people, and was elected coroner in 1808, and held that office until 1818. He was also elected sheriff in October, 1821, and held office until 1824, and was more extensively known throughout York County in his time than any physician before, or after him.

Dr. Thomas Jameson was excessively fond of sport, and was one of the greatest cock-fighters in the county.

His second wife was a widow named McClellan with two children, one named Henry M. McClellan, afterward the well-known Dr. Henry M. McClellan, who read medicine with his step-father, Dr. Thomas Jameson, and upon the death of Dr. Jameson in 1838, he acquired the greater part of his practice, and retained it and the confidence of the people, until he died August 7, 1869, aged sixty years. The other physicians who practiced in York in the early part of the eighteenth century, and are now deceased, were Dr. William McIlvain, Dr. John Fisher; Dr. John F. Spangler, grandfather of Hon. John F. Spangler, was a prominent physician previous to 1800. He died in 1825. Dr. John Morris, Dr. L. Martin, Dr. John Bentz, Dr. Michael Hay, Dr. T. N. Holt, Dr. Jacob Fisher, Dr. John Rouse, Dr. Luke Rouse, Dr. Theodore N. Haller, Dr. William F. Johnston, Dr. Jacob Hay, Sr., Dr. Benjamin Johnston, Dr. Alex. Small, Dr. Alexander Banitz, Dr. Andrew Patterson, Dr. Beard, Dr. John Hay, Dr. David S. Peffer, Dr. Thomas Cathcart, Dr. William Eisenhart, Dr. J. F. Holohan and Dr. E. H. Pentz, who died in 1872. Dr. Pentz was physician to the York County alms-house twenty-two years.

The physicians of the early period of the county took an active part in everything that tended to the welfare of the county, and several participated in the political affairs of the State and nation. They had the confidence of the people, and frequently were elected to important positions of trust and honor. Dr. Henry Nes, father of Dr. C. M. Nes, was elected to the Twenty-eighth Congress, and twice re elected. He served on important committees, and was an influential member of that body. Dr. Nes was one of the attending physicians of ex-President John Quincy Adams in his last illness, and the following letter was received by Dr. Nes from the ex-President's widow:

> WASHINGTON, 29th. May, '48.
>
> *Dear Sir*:—An offering of a small memento containing,the hair of my late and ever venerated husband, as a token of gratitude to Dr. Nes, for his kind attention to the venerated deceased, during his illness, although delayed, will, I trust prove acceptable as a gift from the widow of J. Q. Adams.
>
> LOUISA CATHERINE ADAMS.

Dr. Charles M. Nes was born in York, Penn., June 26, 1827. He received his early education in the public schools of the borough and the York County Academy. He studied medicine with his father Dr. Henry Nes, and attended lectures at the Columbian Medical College, Washington, D. C., during the years 1844 and 1845, and since which time has been in active practice in York. A number of physicians now practicing in York and elsewhere, have been students in his office.

Dr. Nes was one of three commissioners appointed from this State, by President Grant, to the Vienna Exposition in 1873, the other two being Daniel J. Morrell and J. Dawson Coleman. He is also the inventor of the Nes Silicon Steel, for which he was granted "letters patent" for the United States, Great Britain, France and Belgium.

Dr. John Rouse practiced medicine in York up to the time of his death in 1843. His son, Dr. Luke Rouse, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1817, and practiced in York until 1863, and was succeeded by his son, Dr. S. J. Rouse, who graduated at Pennsylvania Medical College in 1861, and has been in practice to the present time, and held the position of coroner eight years, physician to the county alms-house and hospital two years, physician to the country prison twenty-five years, and assistant surgeon in the United States hospital at York, during the late war, for eighteen months.

In Hanover we find Dr. John Baker engaged in his profession before and during the Revolutionary war. Dr. Peter Miller, a native of Germany, a graduate of the medical department of the University of France, and an eminent classical scholar, commenced the practice of medicine in Hanover in 1803, and was for many years the leading physician of the town. Contemporaneous with him was Dr. Wampler, born November 7, 1781, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and recognized as the most skillful physician of Hanover. He died February 5, 1836. Dr. Culbertson, who was educated in Ireland,

died a few years ago at the advanced age of ninety-three. He was for a long time the leading physician in the town and surrounding county. His son was also a physician, and practiced medicine in Hanover. Drs. Eckert, George W. Hinkle and Smith practiced at Hanover at a later period; they were all successful in their profession, and were well and extensively known in the country districts around the town. Dr. George W. Hinkle died in 1868, aged sixty-four years. He was a son of Judge Hinkle.

Dr. J. P. Smith was born in Conewago Township, Adams County, graduated at St. Mary's College at Emmittsburg, and medical department of University of Pennsylvania; located at Hanover, and practiced his profession there until his death several years ago. He was president of the Hanover National Bank, and a director of the Hanover & York Railroad. Dr. Smith was an active politician and an influential citizen of the town of Hanover, and enjoyed the confidence of a large circle of friends. The physicians practicing at Hanover now are Dr. H. C. Alleman, ex-president of the York County Medical Society, and an active physician and surgeon for many years; Dr. A. J. Snively, who has been practicing at Hanover for about eighteen years, and has quite an extensive practice; Dr. A. F. Koch, formerly from York, and Dr. J. H. Bittenger, Dr. A. C. Wentz, Dr. G. P. Weaver and Dr. Buchen, all men of ability in their profession and of good standing in the community. Among the early physicians in the county outside the towns of York and Hanover we have Dr. Montgomery, of Peach Bottom, three-fourths of a century ago. He was a noted physician of the vicinity of Slate Ridge and Peach Bottom, and afterward became a celebrated physician of Baltimore. Dr. Bryan, of Peach Bottom, was a pupil of Dr. McClellan, of Philadelphia, father of Gen. George B. McClellan; Dr. Bryan had an entensive practice in Peach Bottom, Fawn and Chanceford Townships; Dr. Thomas McDonald was a prominent physician of Fawn Township fifty years ago; Dr. DeLassel, a highly educated and skillful physician, practiced at Day's Landing about 1800. He moved to York and thence to Dover. His peculiarities prevented him from getting a large practice. Dr. Armstrong Dill, son of Col. Mather Dill, was a prominent physician of Dillsburgh vicinity immediately after the Revolution.

Dr. Webster Lewis, who died at Lewisberry in 1830, and his son, Dr. Robert Nebinger Lewis, for many years followed the medical profession at Lewisberry and Dover. Dr. Webster Lewis cultivated the opium that he used in his practice.

Dr. Roland Nebinger was an eminent scholar and physician at Lewisberry a half century ago. His son, Dr. Nebinger, is now a noted politician and physician in Philadelphia. Dr. Kennedy practiced medicine among the Quakers of Newberry and Fairview Townships before 1760.

Dr. Shearer, and his son, James Shearer, both deceased over half a century, attended the sick at Dillsburgh and vicinity, and had a large practice. They were both members of the State Medical Association.

Dr. Connor practiced at Manchester borough in the early period of that place, and Dr. Charles Bishop at a later period.

Dr. Andrew R. Prowell, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College and Bellevue College, N. Y., had a large practice at Manchester. He died in 1870.

Dr. C. S. Picking had a large practice in Paradise Township from 1850 to 1877, when he died.

Dr. William Albaugh for many years followed his profession in Codorus Township. He died in 1884. At Jefferson, Dr. Hambaugh practiced medicine from about 1800. He was succeeded by his son, who afterward moved to Adams County. Dr. F. E. Melsheimer, at Davidsburgh, who died in 1872, at the advanced age of ninety-two years, for many years attended to the practice of medicine in the vicinity of Davidsburgh, until he was succeeded by his son, Dr. E. W. Melsheimer, who continues the practice to this writing. Dr. F. E. Melsheimer was born in 1780; was the son of a clergyman. He early became noted throughout the United States and Europe as the most eminent entomologist of his time. He was a member and a contributor of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; a contributor of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, and contributed specimens of insects to various scientific schools in New England. He was also an excellent Latin scholar, as well as a botanist of some note. In visiting his patients he carried along his little net, and frequently he would tie his horse, take to the fields and catch insects, and forget all about his patients. He lived and died a short distance from Davidsburgh on a small farm, in a neat but small and unassuming weather-boarded house.

The York County alms house and hospital is attended by a physician who is appointed by the director of the poor. He generally makes one visit a day. The writer

has not been able to obtain the records previous to 1845. The appointments from that time have been as follows: Dr. T. N. Haller, 1845–46–47; Drs. Haller and Pentz, 1848; Dr. H. M. McClellan, 1849; Dr. E. H. Pentz, 1850–51; Drs. Pentz and C. M. Nes, 1852–53; Drs. C. M. Nes and S. J. Rouse, 1854; Dr. E. H. Pentz, 1855 to 1872; Dr. M. J. McKinnon, 1873 to 1876; Drs. McKinnon and Brickly, 1877–78; Drs. John Ahl and J. T. Perkins, 1880; Dr. John Ahl, 1881–82; Drs. John Ahl and Z. C. Meyers, 1883; Drs. Meyers and Brickly, 1884. Dr. Z. C. Meyers is the attending physician at the present time (1885).

A large part of the treatment of the sick, especially in the country districts, was in the hands of self made physicians, or irregular practitioners—most noted among them was the Eisenhart family, living a few miles west of York. Previous to 1800 Mr. Eisenhart attended to wounds, sores, etc., prescribed charms and salves, and had quite a reputation over a large part of York County. He was succeeded by his sons, Adam Eisenhart, who died in 1874, and Dr. Jacob Eisenhart, who died in 1878. The latter had acquired a large practice in his line, and was well and favorably known through the county. Dr. Georges, an irregular practitioner, lived in Yocumtown; he led the followers of the Millerite doctrine in 1843, which predicted the end of the world that year. Dr. Dady, in the early part of the century, created quite an excitement for a while by curing diseases by charms and incantations, and fleeced his unfortunate victims of large sums of money. Many of these self-made healers were women; some of them had large and extensive practices, especially as midwives; among these we might mention Mrs. Gladfelter, of West Manchester Township. She died in 1860, after practicing midwifery for about forty years. She visited her patients horseback, on a fleet-footed animal, and never refused a call day or night.

When a person was taken sick one of these healers was sent for and some domestic remedy or often some magic was used, the patient was bled and purged, and if no improvement followed a physician was sent for who examined the patient, diagnosed the case, and then required some one of the family or neighborhood to call at his office for medicine. After the first visit some one of the family would report the patient's condition to the doctor every few days, and unless something extraordinary happened, no more visits were made by the medical attendant to that patient, consequently one physician could attend to a great many families living over a large scope of country. The doctors all traveled on horseback, mounted on fleet-footed horses, and such a thing as a physician traveling in a buggy or wheeled vehicle was unknown.

At this time the principal diseases were malarial intermittent and remittent fever, or ague and fever as it was termed, and was prevalent all over the county until about 1840. From about that time until the present, this disease has existed mostly along the Susquehanna River, Conewago Creek, and a few other places. The treatment in the early period of the county for this disease, then sometimes called the "shakes," was Peruvian bark in the form of powder, and was known by the people as "barricks."

One of the most fatal scourges and a disease that carried off more of the early citizens of York County than all other diseases together was small-pox. Previous to 1830 it was almost as rare to meet with an adult, in the county, who had not at some time or other had small-pox, as it is now to meet one who has not had measles or whooping-cough.

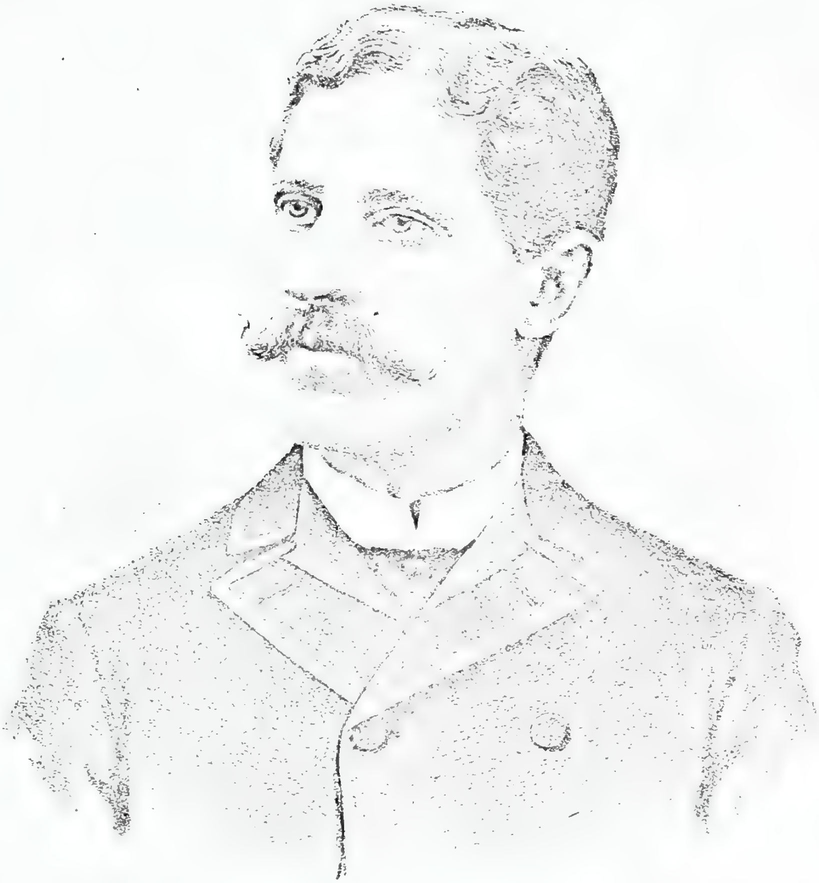
Scarlatina and dysentery were frequently epidemic in the county previous to 1850, and often carried off the children of entire families.

In 1859 diphtheria first made its appearance in the county and from that time to the present it has made its appearance at irregular intervals in various parts of the county, until at present there is not a village or hamlet in the county that has not been visited by this disease so fatal among children.

A great part of the time of physicians, up to 1840, was taken up in venesection or bleeding; every person taken sick had to be bled several times, and nearly the entire adult population had to be bled every change of the seasons.

The first medical society organized in the county met at Hanover, in March, 1868. The members were Drs. Smith, Plowman, Koch, Alleman, Wiest, Jones and Culbertson. Its object was to advance the medial profession. The society met every week during the spring and summer, and during the winter ceased to exist. In 1870, a number of physicians met at East Prospect, among them Drs. Porter, Bigler, Rewalt, Weist, Bryan and others, for the purpose of forming a county medical society. Constitution and by-laws were adopted and several meetings were held at Brogueville, Prospect, Shrewsbury, Wrightsville and York.

Through the exertions of Dr. John F. Holohan, now deceased, a number of physicians met in the office of Dr. Kerr, in York,



L. C. Gable M.D.

May 11, 1873, and there and then organized the present York County Medical Society. Dr. James W. Kerr was elected the first president and Dr. John F. Holohan the first secretary. In a few months the members of the old York County Medical Society were merged in the new society. The meetings have been held in York monthly ever since with but few exceptions. The meetings have been well attended and the membership gradually increased so that at present forty-eight members, including all the prominent physicians of the county, have signed their names to the constitution and by-laws. Through it the physicians of the county are acting in harmony.

The following is a list of physicians, members of the York County Medical Society, July, 1885: Drs. F. X. Weile, J. S. Miller, John Wiest, E. L. Melsheimer, W. I. Ickes, A. C. Wentz, E. T. Rohrbaugh, G. E. Holtzapple, E. F. Wagner, J. A. Melsheimer, H. B. King, Martin Hoke, G. W. Bahn, C. F. Overmiller, A. P. T. Grove, C. G. Hilderbrand, W. W. Bailey, Wilson A. Long, Z. C. Myers, W. J. McCurdy, J. B. Kain, G. A. Rebman, J. T. Perkins, G. P. Weaver, W. C. Stick, W. J. McClure, J. R. Spangler, G. P. Yost, J. A. Armstrong, A. R. Blair, Levi Frey, J. A. Gladfelter, J. M. Hyson, J. W. Hickman, W. S. Roland, L. M. Lochman. B. F. Spangler, H. C. Alleman, W. H. Wagner, J. Deisinger, I. C. Gable, D. K. Gotwalt, W. F. Bacon, J. W. Kerr, A. J. Snively, M. J. McKennon, J. H. Bittinger, and S. J. Rouse. They often make their influence felt, and frequently accomplish changes for the benefit of the people of the county.

Ever since the organization of this society delegates have represented it in the meetings of the State and national medical societies. The first delegates representing the York County Medical Society in the State association were Drs. Holohan, Bailey and Wiltbank at Carlisle, June 11, 1873. At a regular meeting of the York County Medical Society, held at York, February 1, 1879, Dr. Roland submitted the following, prefaced by a few general remarks:

"A hospital in York for the reception and care of the sick and injured:

INTRODUCTION.

"A gentleman of York Borough, well known to all our citizens as a true philanthropist, had suggested the necessity of a hospital in the borough of York for the alleviation of the sufferings of the needy and those who may require medical attendance with home comforts; and for the purpose he had very kindly volunteered to donate a plat of ground eligibly located about 200 feet front by 230 feet deep, and he further says that he believes the York County Medical Society should take the initiatory steps toward the accomplishment of so praiseworthy and noble a purpose. Among the many and various means used to enlarge the circle of human happiness perhaps there are none rank higher than those which have been directed to the discovery and application of means calculated to ameliorate human suffering. In a man deserving of fame no investment is surer than the hospital. Lands and houses last scarce three generations; funeral monuments endure not the temper of the elements, the fury of war, nor the greed of men. But the hospital, giving life and health, goes on forever; therefore

Resolved, "Approving of the object as one eminently calculated to awaken compassion and invigorate exertions for the alleviation of the suffering: We, the members of the York County Medical Society, do recommend the establishment of such an institution to be known as the —— hospital for the reception and care of the sick and injured.

Resolved, "That this society will at all times furnish a competent medical staff, who will give gratuitously their service for the benefit of said hospital, provided all the medical and surgical cases admitted into said hospital shall be under the immediate control and direction of this society.

Resolved, "That a committee of five be appointed to call on Mr. ——, the gentleman referred to in this paper, to consult with him on the subject, and report the result of that conference to this society."

The resolutions were adopted and the committee appointed.

Monday, December 8, 1879, a meeting of citizens favorable to the establishment of a hospital and dispensary was held in Temperance Hall.

Hon. Thomas E. Cochrane was called to the chair, and Jere Carl, Esq., was elected as secretary. The subject was discussed by Dr. Roland, Dr. Kerr, Capt. Frank Geise, Dr. John Wiest, Hon. Thomas E. Cochrane, James Latimer, Esq., Jere Carl, Esq., and William Smith.

Dr. Roland then read the resolutions read at the medical society on February 1, and stated that the person referred to in the resolution was Mr. Samuel Small, Sr., of York. He further stated that this benevolent gentleman had purchased the Busser (formerly the Webel) property on College Avenue, on which was erected a large and conveniently arranged

three story brick building, conveniently arranged, of dimensions of over fifty feet square, and standing on a plot of ground about 250 feet square, having a garden, fruit and shade trees, and other buildings thereon. Mr. Latimer offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, "That a committee of five be appointed to prepare a charter of incorporation and the certificates of incorporation, and the certificates of incorporation required by the act of assembly of 1874, regulating corporations. Said committee to report to a subsequent meeting to be held here."

The chair appointed on that committee James W. Latimer, Esq., Drs. Roland, Wiest, Cathcart, and Mr. Smith. The committee in due time obtained a charter under the name of the York Hospital and Dispensary Association, and adopted a constitution, by-laws and rules and regulations. In February, 1880, an election for nine directors for the hospital and dispensary was held in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The following gentlemen were elected: Samuel Small, Sr., Dr. W. S. Roland, Frank Geise, Jere Carl, E. G. Smyser, David E. Small, Drs. E. W. Meisenhelder, John Wiest and Thomas L. Cathcart.

On June 3, 1880, the medical society held its first meeting in the new rooms at the York hospital, at which place they have met to the present time.

The hospital was attended gratuitously by the members of the medical society until May, 1885. Several important surgical operations were performed, and a large number of out-door patients prescribed for gratuitously by members of the York County Medical Society.

In 1881 the society passed a resolution requiring all students of medicine to pass a literary examination before they could enter the office of any member of the society to begin the study of medicine. This rule has been strictly adhered to by the members of the society, but am sorry I can not say the same of the medical colleges.

From 1767 to 1806 all the medical students from York County received their medical education at the University of Pennsylvania. From that time to the present, part received their education at the Baltimore schools. From 1846 to 1860 the greater part of the students from the county attended lectures at the medical department of the Pennsylvania College at Philadelphia. Since 1860 the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia has had the largest patronage from the county, with the University of Pennsylvania next, followed by the University of Maryland and other schools of Baltimore and New York City.

On the 27th of June, 1862, a United States hospital was established at York by Dr. C. W. Jones, of Delaware. The hospital was located on the commons in buildings erected early in January for the accommodation of the Sixth New York Cavalry. Dr. Jones was succeeded by Dr. Henry Palmer, in the fall of 1862; Dr. Palmer was succeeded by Dr. S. J. W. Mintzer of Philadelphia. September 7, 1864; Dr. A. R. Blair of York served as acting assistant surgeon United States Army executive officer during the existence of the hospital, which closed its usefulness in the fall of 1865. The assistant surgeons on duty at the hospital at some time or other were as follows: Drs. Henry F. Bowen, Henry L. Smyser, George Byers, E. F. Spaulding, Samuel J. Rouse, J. Spencer Stokes, John H. Furhman, Henry L. Rowland, James Bardwell, C. E. Woodward, W. L. Robinson, James McGuigen, James O. Neil, James W. Kerr, Daniel F. Batdorf, Samuel J. Wiltbank, James M. Shearer, Jacob Hay, H. C. De Grau, Peter C. Snyder, George R. Hursh and J. C. Painter.

The mortality, when compared with the large number of patients admitted, was remarkably light in the York hospital, which speaks well for those who had charge of the hospital, as it did also for the heathly location.

Over fourteen thousand wounded and sick soldiers were admitted to this hospital during the war; of these only about two hundred died; over half were returned to the army restored.

The York physicians connected with the hospital were Drs. Blair, Kerr, Jacob Hay, Smyser, Rouse, Wiltbank, McGuigen; from York County, Drs. Bardwell, Shearer and Hursh.

On September 1, 1883, through the efforts of Dr. J. Wiest, a dispensary for the treatment of eye, ear and throat was organized for the gratuitous treatment of diseases affecting these organs; a suitable room was rented and supplied with proper instruments for the treatment of disorders of the eye, ear and throat. Since its organization over 300 persons from various parts of the county have applied for relief, and a number of operations performed, among them one for the removal of a growth requiring the extirpation of the parotid gland; several operations for cataract, a number for the relief of strabismus, a few for obstruction of the lachrymal duct, and a number of minor opera-

tions. The medical department is in charge of Dr. J. Wiest, who has charge of eye diseases and the correction of errors of refraction, assisted by Dr. W. H. Wagner, who treats deafness and diseases of the ear, and Dr. Z. C. Myers on throat and nose troubles. The medical attendants are assisted by students Samuel B. Pfaltzgraff and Allen G. Smith. The expenses of the institution are defrayed by contributing members; they pay annually $1 per year, and have the privilege of sending poor persons for treatment.

The physicians at present engaged in the practice of medicine in York are Dr. James W. Kerr, who commenced to practice in 1840 in partnership with Dr. McClellan until 1844, when he opened an office himself, and has been in active practice ever since. Dr. Kerr has the reputation of a skillful physician, and has always had a large practice. He has been a member of the pension board for many years, and is an earnest worker in the Sunday-school. Dr. Jacob Hay, who succeeded his father, and his brother, Dr. John Hay (deceased), has a large practice. He graduated at the University of Maryland. He has been member of the board of school control for a number of years. Dr. James McKinnon has the reputation of being a skillful surgeon and has a good practice. He served as surgeon in the army during the war, physician to the almshouse for several years, and a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, session of 1885. Dr. A. R. Blair held the office of county superintendent of the public schools from 1857 to 1862, and assistant surgeon and executive officer of the United States Hospital at York from 1862 to 1865. Dr. Roland has been pension examiner for a number of years, and a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and director and secretary of the York County Agricultural Society. Dr. John Ahl practiced medicine for a number of years at Dover before he moved to York. He has been coroner for six years, and physician to the almshouse for several years. Dr. E. W. Meisenhelder graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1868; practiced medicine with his father at East Berlin, Adams County, a few years before he moved to York. He takes an active part in politics. He has been secretary of the medical examiners for pensioners for a number of years.

Dr. L. M. Lochman commenced the practice of medicine at Manchester Borough; served on the sanitary commission during the war.

Dr. C. M. Nes succeeded his father and had a large practice until a few years ago, when he partially retired from the practice of medicine.

Dr. B. F. Spangler graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1868, and has practiced his profession in York ever since, enjoying a lucrative practice. His brother, Dr. J. R. Spangler, graduated at the same college in 1870, and also has a good practice.

Dr. J. Wiest graduated at the University of Michigan in 1867, and practiced his profession in Jackson Township until 1878, when he was elected to the legislature. He served in the legislative session of 1879. He was re-elected in 1880, and served another session in 1881. While in the legislature he served on all the important committees, and was an important factor in passing the Medical Registration Bill. He also served on the revenue commission in 1881 with Gov. Hoyt, Cyrus Elder, Silas Wright, Hon. Buckalew, and others. He also had a bill passed appropriating $7,000 to the York Hospital and Dispensary Associations. Dr. Wiest has been a frequent contributor to the various newspapers of the county, as well as to the medical journals. Several years ago he retired from the regular practice to devote his time to the treatment of eye diseases, and has established for himself a large and paying practice in this specialty. He was appointed pension surgeon under Cleveland's administration, and elected secretary of the Pension Board.

Dr. W. H. Wagner graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1881, and has already built up for himself a fine practice.

Dr. I. Gable graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1876, and has a good paying practice.

Dr. Z. C. Myers graduated at the University of Maryland. Is the present attending physician at the almshouse.

Drs. Alfred Long, F. X. Weile, Jordy, King, Gotwald, J. B. Kain, S. Miller, I. Ickes and Beltz are physicians who have located in York within the last five years and are doing a good practice.

Of the physicians practicing in other parts of the county, we have Dr. G. R. Hursh, in Fairview Township. Dr. Hursh served in the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1869 and 1870. Dr. W. E. Sweiler, at Yocumtown, with a large practice; Dr. P. D. Baker, a rising young physician at Franklintown; Dr. Bailey, with a paying practice at Dillsburgh; Dr. A. C. Heteric, of Wellsville; Dr. J. A. Reynerd, at Goldsborough; Dr. J. M. Gross, at Dover; Dr. E. W. Melsheimer, at Davidsburgh, and Dr. J. C. May—all with large practices and established reputa-

tation, attending to the ailments of the citizens of the upper end of York County; while in the lower end. Dr. W. F. Smith. of Airville. who was a surgeon during the late war; Dr. B. F. Porter, of Chanceford, who was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1869 and 1870; Dr. J. S. Heteric, at New Freedom; Dr. G. P. Yost, at Glen Rock, at present a member of the Pension Board; Dr. George Holtzappel, at Logansville; Dr. Hildebrant, at Winterstown; Dr. J. M. Hyson, at Red Lion; Dr. J. R. Martin, of Stewartstown, are physicians well known throughout the lower end of the county, and enjoying the confidence and respect of the communities in which they practice their profession.

In Windsor Township Dr. W. Bigler, a member of the Pennsylvania Legislative session of 1883, has a good practice. In Hellam, Dr. J. A. Armstrong and Dr. William Deisinger have good paying practices. At Wrightsville, Dr. Thompson and Dr. G. A. Rebman have, for many years, attended to the wants of the sick.

In Jackson Township, Dr. G. W. Metzger succeeded Dr. C. S. Picking, deceased, and Dr. L. A. Roth took the place of Dr. Wiest, moved to York.

Dr. M. A. Hoke and Dr. C. Bahn, located in the new town of Spring Grove, and have grown up with the place.

At Jefferson Dr. William Brinkman succeeded Dr. Hambaugh about forty years ago, and for a long time attended to all the sick in the town and surrounding country, until 1870, when Dr. Z. C. Jones moved to the place and soon built up for himself a fine practice.

In Codorus Dr. W. C. Stick has a large practice, and has a good reputation as an eye specialist.

At Seven Valleys Dr. Allen Glatfelter has a good practice. He succeeded Dr. Weiser, deceased, who practiced medicine at this place from about 1850 until he died, in 1876.

At Shrewsbury Dr. E. W. Gerry and his brother, Dr. James Gerry, have practiced medicine in partnership for many years, and have a large practice in the town and surrounding townships. Dr. H. G. Bussey has been practicing his profession in the same place for over half a century. He served the county as prothonotary for one term, and was elected a member of the State senate in 1875, and was re-elected for a second term.

In Shrewsbury Township Dr. C. Taylor has a large practice. He takes a prominent part in the affairs of the township, and in the politics of the county.

Homœopathy was introduced into York County by one Dr. Ehrman, who came here with his family from Germany, in 1823. His son, Dr. Ernest J. Ehrman, studied medicine under his father, and, in 1844 he located at Liverpool, where he was the first homeopathic practitioner. Dr. P. Scheurer, a Lutheran minister, located at Hanover in 1839, and established the system of homeopathy in that place. He attended to his ministerial duties and practiced medicine until he died, a few years ago. In 1846, Dr. George Brickly began practicing homeopathy in York. His sons, Dr. O. C. Brickly, and Dr. J. W. Brickly have both established lucrative practices in York. The former graduated at the Homeopathic College of Pennsylvania in 1855, and the latter in 1863. Drs. B. T. Reich and Yeagler, practicing in York, have become physicians of note among the believers of homeopathy.

Dr. E. A. Wareheim is having an extensive practice at Glen Rock. Dr. D. B. Grove, a graduate of the New York Homeopathic College, is at present practicing homeopathy at Hanover, and Dr. J. D. Keller at Glennville. He succeeded his father, Dr. Keller, now deceased, who practiced homeopathy and domestic medicines in the Manheim and Codorus Townships for many years.

[From Medical Annals of Baltimore, by John N. Quinan.]

JAMESON, HORATIO G., M. D.,* born in Pennsylvania, 1778; University of Maryland 1813; Consulting Surgeon Baltimore City Hospital, 1819–35; Consulting Physician Board of Health, Baltimore, 1822–35; Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy, Washington Medical University, 1827–35. and one of its incorporators, 1827; Member American Medical Association, 1856; Professor of Surgery Cincinnati Medical College, 1835; member Philosophical Societies of Berlin, Moscow, etc.; editor Maryland Medical Recorder, 1829–32, and ——; died in New York, 1855.

[Gives subjects of Medical works, treatises, et ceteræ, of which he was the author, published from 1813 to 1856, included in which are two volumes—"American Domestic Medicine, 1817," and "A Treatise on Cholera, 1854," and treatise "On Yellow Fever, intended to prove the necessity of V. S. (Blood-letting) in that disease," and "On the Non-Contagiousness of Yellow Fever," (read before the Medical Section of the Literary Assembly, held in the city of Hamburg) 1830].

"Dr. H. G. Jameson was no doubt one of the ablest surgeons of his day. He took away, for the first time in the world, nearly the entire Upper Jaw (1830); in May, 1820, he ligated the External Iliac Artery; in 1823, he performed Tracheotomy, the first in Baltimore; in 1824, he excised the Crevix Uteri, (the first in Great Britain or America). He was the first in Baltimore to attempt Ovariotomy,"—"The Surgeons of Baltimore and their Achievements," (Read before the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, at their meeting in honor of the Sesqui-Centennial of Baltimore, October 13, 1880, by Bernard B. Browne, M. D.). While physi-

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*See pp. 392 and 455.

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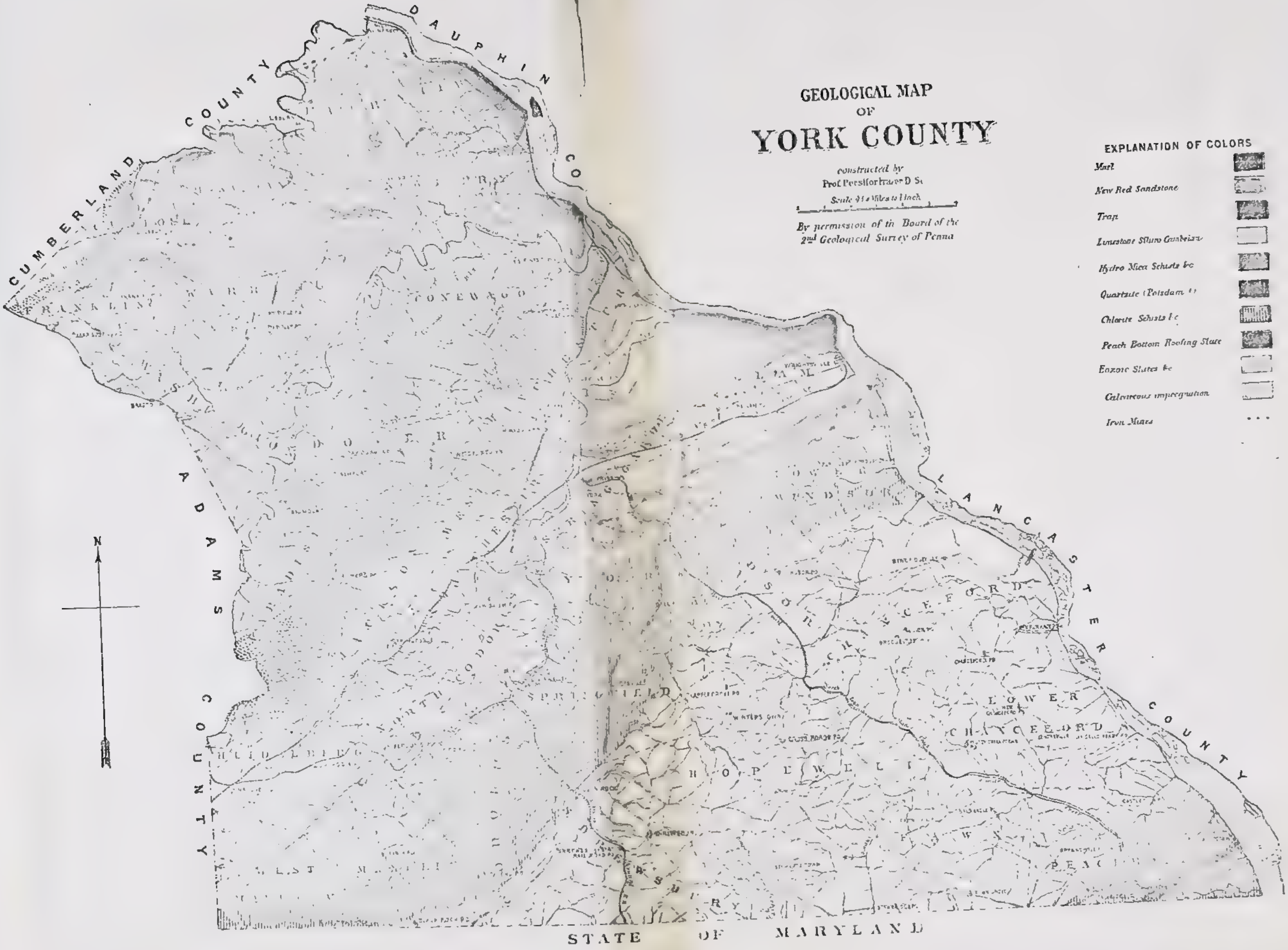

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF YORK COUNTY

constructed by
Prof Persifor Frazer D Sc

Scale 4¼ Miles to 1 Inch

By permission of the Board of the 2nd Geological Survey of Penna

EXPLANATION OF COLORS
Marl
New Red Sandstone
Trap
Limestone Siluro Cambrian
Hydro Mica Schists &c
Quartzite (Potsdam ?)
Chlorite Schists &c
Peach Bottom Roofing Slate
Eozoic Slates &c
Calcareous impregnation
Iron Mines
CUMBERLAND COUNTY
DAUPHIN CO
LANCASTER COUNTY
ADAMS COUNTY
STATE OF MARYLAND
N
FRANKLIN
WARRINGTON
CONEWAGO
DOVER
HELLAM
LOWER WINDSOR
WINDSOR
YORK
SPRINGFIELD
NORTH CODORUS
HEIDELBERG
CHANCEFORD
LOWER CHANCEFORD
HOPEWELL
PEACH BOTTOM
SHREWSBURY

cian to the Board of Health, Baltimore, he obtained vaccine virus by vaccinating a cow.—See his report, 1831."

1820, January, Dr. H. G. Jameson removes the upper maxillæ, after trying the carotid. (The first operation of the kind on record).—Gross.

1821, August, Dr. Jameson (H. G.) ligates the external iliac artery for aneurism.

1823, October 20, Dr. Jameson (among the first in Maryland) performs Tracheotomy. He also attempts Ovariotomy, but fails (first attempt in Baltimore). He also (the first in Great Britain or America) excises the Neck of Uterus.

1826, August 25, Dr. Jameson successfully operates for stone.

1827. March 13, Washington College, of Washington, Penn., authorizes the establishment of a Medical School in Baltimore. Faculty are H. G. Jameson, Surgery; Samuel K. Jennings, Materia Medica and Therapeutics; William W. Handy, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women; James H. Miller, Practice; Samuel Annan, Anatomy and Physiology; John W. Vethake, Chemistry. They organize and lecture on Holliday Street, opposite the old City Hall.

1831. March 7, Dr. H. G. Jameson secures virus by vaccinating a cow.

1855. Dr. Horatio Gates Jameson ob. æt. 77 (in New York).

SKETCH OF THE GEOLOGY OF YORK COUNTY.[*]

THE conditions which make York County soil productive, the study of its geology interesting, and that geology itself varied, are due to effects of movement in early geological time, which, compared with those which have shaped our continent, are so small that their results can hardly be represented upon a geological map of the United States of ordinary size. Yet, in a rough and general way, York County is a partial imitation, on a very small scale, of the United States; inasmuch as, like that part of the American continent, it consists of a belt of Archæan rocks in the northwest, of another in the southeast, and its intermediate portions are made up of newer formations containing fossils. Indeed, owing to the occurrence of the marl in Carroll Township, near Dillsburg (and perhaps a few instances of cavities in the limestone filled with lignite and vegetable remains similar to those existing at the present day), it may be said that each of the five great divisions of the rocks of our planet, viz.: the "original" (?) or Archæan; the "old life," or Palæozoic; the "middle life" or Mesozoic; the "new life" or [†]Cainozoic (including under this head for our purpose the Quaternary and Recent), and the eruptive or Igneous, has a representative (or several of them) within the confines of the county. If it were of interest or profit, the analogy might be pushed a little farther to include the occurrence of the igneous rocks in the northwest; the broad belt of Mesozoic strata which abut upon the Archæan (but in the case of the continent also upon numerous masses of new rocks which are scattered over a great part of their junction); by the contact of the Palæozoic (Silurian in both cases) on the southeast border of the Mesozoic and the contact on the southeast of the latter formation with the Archæan. The last feature of the United States geology which fails in the case of York County, is the border line of new life or Cainozoic rocks to the southeast of all the above formations; but even this might be supplied if the limits of the county were pushed a comparatively short distance across Mason and Dixon's line, into the State of Maryland. But enough has been made of this fancy, which is only introduced in order to fix more securely upon the memory the fact that, geologically speaking, York County may be considered to be a part of a great accidented plain, of which the general trend is east of north and west of south. Its valleys, or portions of them, have successively formed the ocean bottom of four or five different geological epochs, probably extending from first to last over many million years.

A short explanation of the ordinarily received divisions or groupings of these rocks must here preface a description of the county. As in other sciences there is very great difficulty in finding a terminology which is acceptable to the largest number of workers, and the number of times that such geological terminologies have been proposed, employed for a time and at last partially or completely abandoned, furnishes a fair measure of the fluctuations of opinion, which are yet going on, and which always precede the successful establishment of a theory. Without entering into details, it may be said that one of the early propositions was to divide all the rocks of the globe into *primary*, *secondary* and *tertiary*; understanding those names to relate to succession in age, and not to modes of formation. In other words it was meant that such and such rocks were first formed; another set were next formed; and yet another series was formed after the last.[*] Such a nomenclature would be very convenient were it not that we cannot ascertain what

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[*] By Persifor Frazer, Docteurès-Sciences Naturelles (Université de France); Professor of Chemistry, Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

[†] Written frequently Cenozoic.

[*] It was not meant merely to imply that the so-called secondary rocks were made out of primary rocks, or by a secondary process of formation, though to a large extent such must be the fact.

rocks *are* the first, and the second, and the third; and the "physical breaks," as they are called, are frequently not greater between the supposed primary and secondary series, than between successive members of the same series. This attempt having failed, was very generally abandoned; but while the names "primary" and "secondary" were suppressed, and thus the whole system destroyed as an idea, the terms "tertiary" and "quaternary" are very generally employed to designate the later divisions of rocks. A similar, but much more elastic scheme was devised to classify the rocks of the State, by the first State geologist of Pennsylvania, Prof. H. D. Rogers. He took the lowest rocks to be below the fossiliferous (i. e.: to have been formed before living animals or plants existed), and these rocks (usually gneiss) he called Hypozoic,* or "under the living things." In common with many others, he included the "secondary" for the most part, in the "Palaeo-Zoic," or "old forms of life," and in part with under the "Meso-Zoic," or middle-aged forms of life. The "tertiary" fell into the Caino-Zoic, or "new forms of life." He gave also special names to individual members of the Palæozoic, which, were they all constant in characters over large areas, would be greatly preferable to the local, non-committal and sometimes barbarous names given shortly afterward by the New York geologists, to the same or cotemporaneous formations in their own State. Rogers's names were "primal" (or the *beginning* of life), "Auroral" (or the *dawn* of life); "Matinal" (or the *morning*, same metaphor); "Surgent" or *rising*, etc., to the lower divisions of the Palæozoic; and "Cadent" (or *falling*), "Umbral" (or darkening); "Vespertine" (or *evening*), etc., to the later divisions. The insurmountable objection to these terms was, that they did not describe any general state of facts. Thus it might be asked: Of what are these rocks the beginning, dawn, evening? Certainly not of life, for the terms expressing the later members were known to be inappropriate then, and at the present time, when evidences of life in rocks, much earlier than those called "Primal," by Rogers, are abundant, the terms applying to the first members of this series are equally so. The New York geologists adopted the course of giving a name to each formation, which should either recall the locality where it was characteristically displayed: such as the "Potsdam Sandstone," the "Marcellus Shales," the "Oneida Conglomerate," etc., or describe it lithologically, as the "Calciferous Sandrock." This system would be a good one for provisional use, were it not that in addition to the geographical designation, a lithological definition is added, which, because restricted in the area to which it is applicable, is often as inaccurate as the time description of Rogers. Thus the "Potsdam Sandstone" is a "Hellam Township Quartzite," in York County, and Prof. Fontaine, of Virginia, thinks it represented by a peculiar schist containing quartz fragments in Virginia; and some persons are sure that it occurs in other places as a gneiss. The "Calciferous Sandrock" of New York is the same formation which makes up the major part of the broad and fertile limestone valleys of Lancaster, York, Cumberland and Franklin Counties, etc., where it is not a sandrock at all.

It is plain that there are various objections to every system yet proposed. As the best compromise with them, I will here adopt a classification which seems to require the fewest hypotheses for its support, and to lend itself most readily to any new developments of our knowledge.

The Eozoic (or "early life") in this classification, comprises those rocks usually crystalline in structure, but of very varied and divergent character, in or below which the very earliest known or suspected forms of life occur—and those very sparingly in York County. This series comprises all the rocks which are geologically inferior to the Hellam Township Quartzite.

The Palæozoic (or "old life") includes all the rocks from and including the Hellam quartzite to the new red sandstone, and is made up of the quartzite, hydro-mica schists, and their included iron ores, the great blue and buff limestone on which the city of York is built, together with that of lower Windsor Township; that near New Holland, in Manchester Township; around Newmarket, in northern Fairfax Township; and north of Dillsburg in northern Carroll Township.

The Mesozoic (or "middle life") rocks are the reddish brown sandstones and shales (and perhaps the igneous rocks penetrating them) which cover almost the entire northwestern part of the county. If the imagination might be indulged in likening the area of the county to the lower part of a horse's leg,

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* A very poor substitute for this term is "Azoic," or without life, which will be found on the maps of York and Lancaster Counties, and was put there by the Chief geologist. This merely replaces one inaccurate term by another; for, if we have no reason to conclude that these rocks are of earlier date than the appearance of living things, it is because we find they contain the remains of such living things, and therefore, cannot be Azoic any more than Hypozoic. Eozoic, or early life, is the least objectionable, though its strict accuracy is open to doubt like the other terms.

this formation would constitute the fetlock joint and all that portion immediately above the hoof proper.

The Cainozoic (or "new life") includes all these rocks of which the origin is of later date than the last mentioned, but still before the date of any evidences of the appearance of man on the planet. It is not known to me that there is a representative of this age present, unless it be that marked "marl" in the geological map, which has been supposed to belong there.*

The Quatenary and recent deposits comprise those deposits which have been made from the earliest appearance of man on the planet down to the present time, including of course those of origin so late that they might have been historical. Such are the marks of the denudation which has shaped the meadows and hills as they are at present; the moulding of the ravines and deepening of the stream beds; the distribution along the latter of gravels, etc.; and finally (for the sake of saving one more division of time, which would otherwise lie wholly within this one, and at best remain very uncertain as to exact date) the works of man's hand which are discoverable in the arrowheads and sculptures not infrequently observed along the lower course of the noble river which forms York's northeastern boundary.

One word more is necessary as to the subdivision of the rocks of these different geological ages before their occurrence in York County becomes our theme.

If the average thickness of all the strata which have been yet recognized as distinct in the state of Pennsylvania were laid one upon the other, it has been estimated that the height of the pile would reach something like forty thousand feet. But this is made up almost without taking into account other than the Palæozoic rocks. If the ordinary methods of calculation were pursued in estimating the thickness of the Mesozoic or new red sandstone and shale alone which crosses York County, three miles and a half would be added to this column.† No very great thickness of Tertiary or Cainozoic rocks is to be found in Pennsylvania, but if instead of counting upward, or from the most recent of the Eozoic series, we were able to count downward to its lowest member or to the earliest existing rocks of the globe, it is probable that a thickness of this series alone greater than all of those that we now know put together would be established. That the exposure of rock in York County will not justify the belief that any considerable fraction of this Eozoic series can be reached by boring, the following list of its divisions, accepted by many very able geologists, will sufficiently show. They are given in descending order, the lowest being the earliest known, and the first named the most recent.

*VI. Keweenian.
V. Taconian.
IV. Mont Alban.
III. Huronian.
II. Norian.
I. Laurentian.

THE EOZOIC ROCKS OF YORK COUNTY.

I have not seen in York County any rocks which I considered to be of Laurentian age. If there be any, they are to be sought in the portion of the South Mountain, which is included in parts of Carroll and Franklin Townships, but it is very improbable that any will be found there. The same may be said of the Norian, which is simply another name for what was once called "Upper Laurentian." There remain, then, only the Huronian, the Mont Alban and the Taconian, for the Keweenian is not known in this part of the United States. The lowest member of the Eozoic series, therefore, which has been recognized in York County is the Huronian, and if I be not in error in my deductions, the rocks of this age form the greater part, if not all of its lower sections. On the accompanying geological map it is colored pink, as well as all that previously referred to in Carroll and Franklin Townships forming the South Mountain.

A broad flat arch of these rocks crossing the Susquehanna somewhat obliquely becomes evident in plotting the observations on section lines along either the right or left bank† of the river.

The perpendicular thickness of the Huronian rocks which constitute the visible parts of this arch has been calculated by me to amount to 14,400 feet or two and seven-tenths miles (or four and three-tenths kilometers) measuring from the lowest rocks exposed a short distance above McCall's Ferry to the base of

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*In volume CC, p. 334, of the publications of the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, among the specimens collected during the year 1875 are two, of which the provisional field numbers are 424 and 425, marked respectively "Mesozoic limestone (marlite?)" and "marl (?) Mesozoic limestone conglomerate," both from Welty's farm, Dillsburg. From the second entry, it would appear that there were two distinct specimens comprised under the same field number. Whether the same be true of the former number also, or whether I was led at first to regard this marl as a small remaining patch of Cretaceous marl like that of New Jersey, I cannot now say. Nor have I at hand the evidence which induced the belief, subsequently, that this was of Tertiary (Cainozoic) age. That, however, is my present impression. P. F.

†There are, however, good reasons for rejecting such an estimate.

*See Vol. E, p. 241, Publication of the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania.

†See these sections in Atlas accompanying Vol. CCC, Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, by the writer.

the Peach Bottom slates. This arch (or anticlinal, as it is technically called) is a very important feature in the geology of this part of the State; for, if my conjecture as to its extent be well founded, it is in all probability the leading element in the structure of a broad belt of rocks extending from a point at least north of the Schuylkill River, (and not improbably even within the New England States) to and into the State of Alabama.

But whether this carefully considered hypothesis be true or not, there is not the slightest reason for doubting that the rocks of this part of the county form the floor on which all the others in the county were laid down. Another fact in relation to this flat arch or anticlinal remains to be considered, viz. the line along its crown (or along the top of the arch) appears not to have been a horizontal line after the last great earth-crust movements of which we can find evidence in this part of the continent had been completed.

As architects, geometers, and geologists would express it, the *axis* of this arch appears to have sloped upwards, from the west of south to the east of north. As the axis lies along the summit of the bend in the lower bed over which all the other beds are laid down, it follows that it lies in the lowest beds which form the arch; and to say that this axis rises towards the northeast, is to say that, judged from our present surface, the lower (and consequently older) beds of this arch rise nearer to that surface the farther one follows this direction of northeast, and of course these same rocks sink lower beneath the surface the farther one follows the direction of the arch to the southwest. I have elsewhere given reasons for the hypothesis that this "anticlinal" joins and continues the anticlinal of the Buck Ridge * near nshohocken, a few miles northwest of Philadelphia on the Schuylkill River, traversing Lancaster and Chester Counties a little south of the Chester Valley. But at Conshohocken, the anticlinal is represented by Laurentian gneiss, while in Lancaster and York Counties the Huronian schists, which have been torn off by atmospheric denudation at the former locality, still remain; and still farther to the southwest it is not unlikely that even more recent sheathings may be found, unless the axis be broken or bent and rise also in this direction. The main fact, which it is my purpose to emphasize here, is that the same structure of arch evidently affects an enormous thickness of beds, and in all probability is traced in the flexed rock masses of at least two entirely different geological periods: indeed it may possibly be discovered in those of yet others outside of the limits of the field which it is the purpose of the writer to describe.

A somewhat arbitrary division has been made by the writer between the rocks of the Huronian and those of the next following age. The line which constitutes this division may be seen passing through the southern part of Lower Windsor, the middle of Windsor, the eastern part of Springfield, including Codorus, and reaching the Maryland line a short distance east of the boundary dividing Manheim from West Manheim Townships. This line does not profess to be, and in all probability is not, an accurate line of demarcation between the two formations. It was adopted as an approximate dividing line between two regions which exhibit lithological characteristics diverging from each other in a degree proportional to the distance on either side of it. The same is true of the line which separates these lower rocks from the triangular area in the extreme southeastern corner of the county, in which are found the justly famous Peach Bottom roofing slates. These two lines, which are in the average parallel to each other, are approximate boundaries only between the two regions and that filled by the rocks of the McCall's Ferry, or the Tocquan Creek anticlinal. The rocks of the latter belt are strongly marked crystallized rocks,* i.e., their structure is coarse and the minerals which compose them are large and well crystallized, especially along the central parts of the belt. The rocks of the two bordering regions just mentioned are more crystalline, i. e., crystallized imperfectly, or in much smaller masses, besides having other differences in kind. For example, the arch-belt (if I may be permitted to express it so) contains larger amounts and larger specimens of Muscovite and potash micas. The rocks are lighter, and not infrequently enough feldspar is found to give them a decidedly gneissic character; and the more so in general terms the farther one gets away from the bordering regions. The rocks in these latter regions, on the other hand, are more and more magnesian, darker in color (usually greenish or yellowish-green) and softer. They contain large quantities of chloritic minerals, and are more remarkable for the great number of white quartz dykes which intersect them than those of any other series in the county; or indeed,

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*See "Thèses presentées a la Faculté des Sciences de Lille. Université de France, etc., 1882," and "History of Lancaster County, etc., Philadelphia. Everest & Peck. Published 1883" p. 3.

* See note 1 at the end.

if they be taken in their entirety, in the United States, than any other rock series represented here.

These "arch-rocks" are very generally destitute of valuable minerals, so far as they have been explored in York County, except on the fringe of the South Mountain, where they are very generally in close proximity with a series of iron ore deposits similar to and in fact continuous with those known as the ores of the "Great," or "Cumberland Valley." But though this juxtaposition would tempt one to connect these ores with the rocks just spoken of, and though it is conceded that rocks of this age do often carry iron ores, the strong probability is that the proximity is "accidental;" that is to say, that the ores occur at the foot of the mountain, because having been originally embedded (as constituents of minerals) in the rocks which covered these slopes, during the degradation and destruction of these latter, they have been disintegrated, carried away from their original place (sometimes not far off), and segregated in the soft and unctuous clays to which these loose beds have been reduced. But it is not improbable that some of these ores may have owed their origin to the same kind of alteration taking place within the mass of the Huronian rocks themselves. So that wherever the loose debris of higher formations (and notably of the Hellam quartzite (Potsdam Sandstone) which everywhere abounds on the slope in boulders and blocks) will permit the undoubted Huronian to appear near one of these great iron mines, it is likely to be found that a part of the wealth of the latter consists of a somewhat peculiar ore, unlike the rest, which can be traced to its first resting place within the bosom of the Huronian rocks.

The belt of rocks which represents the Eozoic in York County, lies, as it may be said approximately, between two lines, one following Muddy Creek from its mouth in the Susquehanna to its right angled bend and thence through Bryantsville to Constitution; and the other commencing opposite Turkey Hill (in Lancaster County) and passing northwest of Windsor Postoffice, southeast of Dallastown and nearly through Glen Rock Postoffice. The portion of the South Mountain above referred to as belonging to the same age is small in area within the county limits, and occurring at the end of one chain of Eozoic rocks where they appear to sink beneath the newer limestones and shales, its slopes are gentler, it has been subjected to greater erosion, and is covered for the most part with the debris of more recent formations. This belt, thus defined, contains no minerals which are yet mined (if we except the iron ores from the category), but the soil formed by the chemical and mechanical action of the atmosphere on its rocks is next in fertility to that of the limestone belt itself. The rocks of the Eozoic belt thus defined are intersected by but few igneous dykes or trap; and this fact taken in connection with the remarkable prevalence of such dykes in the northwestern part of the county, and their frequency throughout the middle belt of limestone and schists, would lead one to conclude either that the seat of the igneous action resided within the beds of the newer rocks, or that the superposition of the latter in some way favored the development of the Plutonic forces which may have forced molten rock for miles through narrow crevices and cracks in the envelope of the globe. Perhaps the explanation may be found in the supposition that the number of such dykes would depend upon the number of fractures in the earth's crust, and that this number would increase with the growing weight due to thickening sediments deposited by water. However this may be (and it does not explain all of the facts connected with the new red sandstone), the only points where I have observed trap penetrating the rocks of this belt are: First, in a small exposure north of York Furnace on the Susquehanna; and second, a short distance east of Black Rock Furnace.

THE BELT OF UPPER EOZOIC.

I have preferred to describe this belt under a separate heading because there are difficulties connected with its assignment either to the Eozoic rocks, just considered, or to the Palæozoic, which will next be described. These difficulties arise in great part from the lack of outcrops of "rock in place" or bedded rocks, which remain substantially in the position in which these were deposited and hardened. The decomposition which has attacked this intermediate belt has destroyed the indentity of the individual beds and strewn the surface with its products, which are mingled with the remains of rocks of much later date. This is not surprising, if we may assume that this belt formed the upper and later portions of the great Eozoic series, for we have abundant proof that in contrast to the stability and repose of the broad flat arch to the southeast, this new region was the hinge on which the first of a number of severe plications of the strata were operated. This bending and twisting unquestionably crumbled the rocks and left loose material, which was easily moulded by the waters of the

ocean which subsequently covered it to forms which more or less resembled those which had originally characterized it. But after its consolidation with the next succeeding formation, both were together similarly treated, so that in the contorted state in which it was left, it exhibits some features which recall the lower Eozoic, and others which remind one of the lower Palæozoic of the county. Its precise boundaries, being difficult to ascertain on the ground, cannot be given with precision in the text. It will suffice to say that beginning on the Susquehanna River a short distance south of the southern outcrop of the Prospect limestone, one part of it occupies all the region lying between the northwestern boundary of the Eozoic, already given, and the southern and eastern limits of the Hellam quartzite shortly to be described. It is traversed through part of its extent by two large trap dykes, and contains numerous deposits of iron ore which I am disposed to ascribe to segregation from iron minerals in other formations. Some limestone occurs interbedded with these rocks (as at Glen Rock) which may be safely assumed to be of earlier date than the important York limestone, whether or not it be (as seems not improbable) a part of the regular Huronian series.

The most extensive iron ore banks noted in or on the border of this intermediate belt are the Brillhart and Feigley banks, and marked Nos. 11 and 12 on the map.

The Peach Bottom districts, including the famous roofing slates lying to the south of the flat arch, was described by me in Volume CCC, Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania in 1877, where I showed that its position in the series was doubtful and that these rocks might be interpreted to represent the upper Eozoic (below the Potsdam) or the schists immediately above the Potsdam, or (by supposing a fault) a formation still higher—the "Matinal" of Rogers. Since then fossil algae were furnished to Prof. James Hall from the quarries, but he was unable to determine the age of rocks from them with greater precision than to refer them to the second or third of these horizons with a preference to the second.* The commercial value of these slates will doubtless be treated elsewhere. Photographs of the quarries, and of the manner of working them. will be found in Volume CCC, second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania.†

THE PALÆOZOIC ROCKS. HELLAM QUARTZITE. (POTSDAM SANDSTONE).

Prof. H. D. Rogers, in the first geological survey of Pennsylvania, marked out and described the members of the different formations represented in the State. This formation, which we may consider the base of the Palæozoic, in a sketch like the present, which is intended for the people and not for specialists, was considered by him to consist of three parts: a lower series of "talcose" slates, a middle white sandstone and an upper series of talcose slates. It will be easily understood, by what has just been said, to what extent the view here offered differs from that of our great pioneer geologist. These "lower talcose slates," in all probability, are identical with the intermediate or upper Eozoic beds, just described, and therefore their position relatively to the beds beneath them and above them, is the same, whether they be considered upper Eozoic or lower Palæozoic. It will have occured to the reader before this to inquire what kind of evidence is needed to separat e the layers of rock of one formation from those of another. Like most simple but comprehensive questions, this cannot be answered in a few words, and I will not attempt to do more than hint at the nature of the answer in this place. The bases for conclusions in geology have widened and deepened by long and patient comparisons of observations of different kinds of facts; so that at the present time botany, zoölogy, mineralogy, topography, and a thousand other things are cited as evidences that this or that layer of rock is older or younger than another. But in questions of age all other means of investigation are founded upon *stratigraphy*, which proceeds to study the chronological order in which one rock is laid down upon another, on the assumption that in sedimentary rocks that which is really on top is the later or newer in origin, and that which is below is the older. In rocks where certain minerals or plant and animal remains, called fossils, occur, they have been carefully studied, and where various kinds of similar remains have been found, geologists have assumed that the beds containing them were of the "same horizon," even when stratigraphical evidence was not at hand to establish the point. Thus the secondary or indirect evidence has often been successfully used to correct the apparently direct evidence of superposition where this has been obscured by reason of the overturning of a series of beds, which has caused those first formed to appear, at the present time, on top of newer strata. This much premised, it can now be explained that the one indispensable concomitant of a change of formation is a "physical

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*See Proc. Am. Inst. of Min. Engrs. Troy meeting, 1883.

†See note No. 2, at the end.

break," between the two. That is to say, that as long as the layers of rock appear to be nearly parallel to each other, the strong inference is that the beds are all of the same formation, but where a sudden change of "dip" (or inclination to the plane of the horizon or in compass direction) is noted, especially when accompanied, as it usually is, by a change of the material of which the beds are made, the presumption is strong that this marks the end of the formation to which the lower bed belongs; and that then succeeded movements of the crust of the earth altering their horizontal position; and that we have the commencement of a new formation, of which the bed, showing the change of dip and material, is the bottom layer.

The explanation of the exceptions to this rule would lead me far away from my present plan, and must be omitted here. It may be found in any elementary book on geology. Now, to apply this to the present case: There are no good exposures of the Hellam quartzite with the slate below it at any place in York County which the writer recalls. On the flank of the South Mountain, the quartzite is very much rent and crushed into fragments, while of the small patch on the map about two miles west of Case's ore bank (No. 8 on the map) no accurate dip was recorded. The Hellam quartzite, of which a part composes the "Chikis Mountain," exhibits indeed, in its numerous foldings, the rock called by Rogers "talcose slate" between its two principal beds of quartzite, but not appreciably lower than the latter.

We are forced to look to other parts of the county for a clearer knowledge of the relation to each other of this quartzite and the schists on which it rests. We find abundant instances of this contact in Chester County, north of the valley of that name, and in all of them the quartzite lies "unconformably" (i. e. with changed dip) upon the schists. The latter, it is true, are somewhat different in minor characteristics from those of which it is here the question, but so also is the quartzite. Yet we have the best reasons for believing that each is of contemporary origin with its analogue in York County; and indeed, the differences, which would not be considered at all important by any but a critical geologist, are what we might expect when we remember that these rocks are sediments laid down at the bottom of successive seas, and that their characters depended upon the kind of material which different streams, draining different parts of the country during different epochs, brought down to be strewn out at different localities.*

It will be explained before long that the physical break between the Eozoic schists and the limestone series is rendered highly probable by the observations in York County; but that between the flat arch belt and the Hellam Township quartzite must rest upon the direct evidence obtained in other counties, unless here also we may apply the indirect method, mentioned above, and conclude that inasmuch as the Hellam quartzite contains one important fossil, and the Eozoic schists contain none that have been yet discovered in York County, this fact alone entitles them to be considered different formations.

This fossil is the *Scolithus linearis*, and is supposed to be the burrow hole left by some boring worm, which inhabited the Hellam (or Potsdam) sea. It was first recognized and named by Prof. S. S. Haldeman in the rocks of Chikis, and has since become one of the most characteristic marks of the lower Palæozoic series, and one of the few widely distributed fossils of this formation.

The Hellam or Chikis quartzite is a hard quartzose rock of which the general color is white or gray, tinted by some other color, usually pink, brown, or blue, depending upon the minerals with which it has been associated. It is almost always crystalline, and in disturbed regions like this, is most frequently found in broken fragments rather than in continuous beds, owing to its brittleness, which prevented it from yielding gradually to the strain which has folded and tilted the other rocks of the county. These strains have twisted, broken and crumbled it; but on account of its great hardness and its resistance to the chemical action of the atmosphere, it is the least altered or decomposed of all the rocks to be considered here, and almost always indicates its presence by a hill, whatever be the position of its strata.†

It is not necessary to specify the localities within the county, where this quartzite occurs, because they are indicated by yellow on the geological map; still less is it desirable to discuss here all the possibilities of structure which these scattered out-crops suggest. It is important, however, before leaving the floor of the Palæozoic column to say that eleven years of experience in the field have caused me to doubt the correctness of ascrib-

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*Let any one observe the great differences between the characters of the sand beach of our own Atlantic coast within short distances. See on this subject Delesse's important contribution entitled "Geologie du Fond des Mers," and the writer's notice of the same in Proc. Am. Philos. Soc.

†The reason of this is that the erosion which has torn off hundreds and perhaps thousands of feet of the other measures has not been able to reduce it to the same extent, and it remains consequently as a hill or chain of hills.

ing to this formation the iron ores which are found in the schists immediately above the quartzite.[*]

The Grubb ore bank (No. 111 of the map) is the only one which lies wholly within the area of the Hellam quartzite, as given on the map, but a reference to the disposition of this bank (Vol. C, p. 64, 2d G. S. of P.) leads to the belief that the larger part of the ore lies in a small remnant of the bottom schists of the next higher formation, which has escaped the erosion that cut off the higher layers of that formation. Part of it, however, answers to the description of an iron ore which may really belong to the quartzite, and which has been noticed in the rocks forming the outer casing of the South Mountain.[†]

THE YORK LIMESTONE (AURORAL OF ROGERS).

In part the Calciferous Sand Rock of the New York Survey). This important member of the Palæozoic series in York County consists of at least two and perhaps three distinct kinds of rock, and inasmuch as the kind that occurs at the bottom (resembling strongly that which occurs among the limestone beds themselves, and also above them) has already been mentioned several times by anticipation, it will be advisable to consider it first.

HYDRO-MICA SCHISTS.

It was previously stated that Rogers, and following him, almost all other writers on geology up to the commencement of the second geological survey of Pennsylvania, had given the name of "talcose slates" to a group of rocks which he connected in epoch with the quartzite. The word talcose was applied to them because, from their softness and greasy feel, it was assumed that they were largely composed of "talc," which is a silicate of magnesia containing water. But subsequent investigations of these rocks in the chemical laboratory have shown that they contain little or no magnesia, and that they derive their peculiar characters from large amounts of a group of micas containing potash or soda and water. Prof. James D. Dana conceived the happy thought of naming the group the "Hydro–micas" or water (containing) micas, and naturally the rocks which mainly composed them are called Hydro–mica[*] schists.

These hydro-mica, or nacreous schists, are not of uniform appearance. Sometimes, and especially in the beds that underlie the limestone, they are firmly compacted together, making hard rock masses and high hills, as at many places along the Susquehanna from Wrightsville to Cabin Branch Run, and elsewhere in the county. Sometimes they are so much disintegrated as to form dust, which on close view is seen to be mainly made up of little glinting particles. In the former case the beds are very often strewn with little yellow crystals of metallic lustre, composed of the sulphide of iron and called pyrite by mineralogists, or mundic by the miners. Again, in place of these little crystals of iron (and occasionally copper) sulphide are beautiful casts or moulds, of the shape of cubes, more or less filled with a dark brown iron rust obtained from the decomposition of the original crystals. These little crystals have been of no small importance to the prosperity of York County, for there is good reason for believing that by far the largest part of its iron ores have been derived from their oxidation, transportation by water and final deposition in the clays formed from the grinding up of the rocks which originally contained them.[†]

These argillites, or limestone-schists, as I have sometimes called them, in all probability hold all the important iron ore[‡] mines of the county, outside of the formation of red sandstone and shales. It is true that sometimes the iron ore banks appear to be far from the area colored as limestone, and sometimes directly within the boundaries of that area, but in neither case is it under conditions that forbid the belief that they are in the veritable hydro-mica schists, even if the latter may have been reduced by the weather to soft unctuous and variegated clays. It is not too much, therefore, to call this portion of the York County rocks the real iron-bearing (or ferriferous) region. The edges of the rock appear in the right bank of the Susquehanna River, where that river has cut through them, and one would hasten to the part just above Wrightsville to ascertain whether these schists were uncomformable upon the quartzite, but the following records of the dip or inclination of the two rock series, taken from Section 1 of my report on the county[§], will show that

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[*] Of course if the Potsdam have an upper member consisting of schists, the above assignment is correct; but I know of no instance in which the opposite supposition is not equally supported by the facts. It is also to be noted that the limestone and iron-ore bearing schists are more frequently found together without the quartzite, than the quartzite and schists without the limestone.

[†] Cottrell & Benson's, and Smyser's mines (Nos. 11 and 112) are on the border line between the quartzite and limestone.

[*] This word is used for rocks which have crystalline, as opposed to simple bedded structure. In the other case they are called slates.

[†] See Vol. C, 137, 2d G. S. of Pa., by the author.

[‡] See note 3, at the end.

[§] Vol. C, p. 78.

both formations are so flexed or twisted, that no certainty can be obtained there. First, there are two dips in the quartzite of south 50° and almost at the contact with the schists south 20°, east 45°. Next, there are three dips in the schists which are respectively south 45°, south 10°, east 50°, south 10° and east 10°. Still there is every probability that in fact the dips of the two differ, both in direction and amount, while there are no such indications for the dips of the schists and of the limestone proper at this place.

THE YORK LIMESTONE WITH ARGILLITES.

One of the best opportunities of measuring the thickness of this limestone is afforded by the section referred to along the Susquehanna from a little run half a mile above the Columbia bridge to Kreutz Creek.[*] This is evidently a trough with the axis close to the bridge, and measures 2,800 feet of limestone and included schists. If the schists between the quartzite and the limestone be included, it would add some 1,600 feet to this, making the limestone and the schists below it to the quartzite 4,400 feet thick. The same beds measured by me in Lancaster County only amounted to 3,400 feet. These beds, therefore, may thicken 1,000 feet in the twelve miles which intervene between this section and the city of Lancaster, and of this thickening 400 feet belong to the schists below the limestone and 600 feet for the limestone itself and its included schists.[†] The limestone, of which numerous analyses will be found in Reports C, CC, CCC, M and MM, is dolomitic, that is to say, it is a carbonate of lime containing varying amounts of carbonate of magnesia. There is also some ground for believing that two kinds of limestone are represented, each having its own peculiarities of physical structure. It was noticed in many cases that two kinds of limestone were often exposed in the same quarry, and that they usually showed slight variations of dip. One, which was apparently the elder, was of a buff or grayish color and less marked stratification; the other, blue, with white streaks and spots of lighter colored limestone (often calcite). One case was recorded where, in a contact between the two, pebbles of the buff were found in the blue. There seems no doubt that the great mass of limestone now under consideration was formed subsequently to the quartzite, and at about the epoch of the calciferous sand rock of New York and before the Trenton, or in other words in the Canadian epoch of Dana. But no fossils were found in the county to settle the question. The connection between the limestone near New Market and that of York, which doubtless exists, is covered up by the beds of the Mesozoic. That which once connected that of Wrightsville and that near Prospect, has been washed away in the general planing down of the surface by erosion.

THE MESOZOIC ROCKS IN YORK COUNTY.

None of the numerous members of Mesozoic rocks are known to be represented but the groups of sandstones and shales known as the "New Red Sandstone," and sometimes the "Triassic Sandstone."

There are many puzzling questions which arise from the study of these rocks, not the least of which is their thickness. If one assumes them to lie naturally without distortion, layer upon layer in York and Adams Counties, their perpendicular thickness in this region will be not less than sixteen thousand four hundred feet.[*] The lower bed of this formation, which forms its eastern boundary, is very generally a conglomerate of the blue limestone pebbles imbedded in Mesozoic rocks. This can be observed about two miles west of York at Beeler's Cross Roads (Vol. C, p. 92, Sec. 2a.)

The upper bed seems to be also a conglomerate, which forms its western boundary on the slope of the South Mountain. Rogers was in doubt whether the so-called "Potomac marble" was represented by the upper or lower of these (see Report CC, p. 265.) Borings with the diamond drill by Mr. Heinrich, recorded in the paper above mentioned, show that no such thickness exists in point of fact, as one might conclude from the appearance of the beds; and the probability is that the actual thickness there is not above fifteen hundred feet. No such borings have been made in York County, but this thickness is not likely to be greatly exceeded. But these measures in York County are chiefly interesting on account first, of their fossils; second, of their iron ores; and third, of their coal. From the former, Prof. E. D. Cope was able to pronounce the

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[*] In the section above referred to it is probable that a further study would enable me to abandon the hypothesis of non-conformability at *g*, *i*, *k* and *o*, which I considered necessary to assume eleven years ago.

[†] See note 4, at the end.

[*] See Vol. CC, Second G. S. of Pennsylvania, p. 303, by the author. See also by the same "The American New Red Sandstone." Trans. American Institute of Mining Engineers, The Mesozoic Formation in Virginia by O. J. Heinrich; The Trans. A. I. M. E., February, 1878; Notes on the "Mesozoic of Virginia" by Prof. William M. Fontaine. Am. Journal of Sc. and A., January, 1879; and "Some Mesozoic Ores," Proceedings American Philosophical Society, April 20, 1877, by the writer. In the article cited second, and in a review of the others in the *American Naturalist* for May, 1879, I have shown that by calculating the thickness of Prof. H. D Rogers' Yardleyville section of this formation (First Geological Survey of Pennsylvania), by the ordinary method, the thickness of beds would appear to be 51,500 feet, or nine and three quarters miles.

beds containing them undoubtedly of Triassic age. The coal, which is found about three-quarters of a mile north of Liverpool on I. Spahn's farm, and elsewhere, represents the extensive deposits known as the Richmond Coal Fields, which have been wrought in Virginia for a century to advantage, and are so still. Although its analysis indicates it to be a good bituminous coal (see CCC, p. 259)*, yet it has never been found in Pennsylvania in paying quantities.

Copper and other valuable metals have been similarly observed in this formation though in disappointing quantity in this county, though they have supplied furnaces in other parts of this State and in other States. The richest deposits of these metals is usually found near the borders of the formation.

IRON ORES.

What has just been said of the copper and other metals, may here be said of the iron ores. Although an immense amount of iron must have been consumed in providing these beds with their characteristic red color, and in fact large quantities of thin oxide scales are to be observed almost everywhere between the strata, the only localities, where iron ores appear to have been found in any abundance or permanence, are: first, those near the margins of the new red sandstone, when it overlies another formation containing iron ore; and second, in the neighborhood of the trap dykes, which contain over 11 per cent of oxide of iron.† In the former case, it is extremely probable that the deposits of the older beds (as on the flank of South Mountain), have been torn up by the agitated waters, which laid down the Triassic rocks, and re distributed as part of the latter. In the other case it is very probable that after the decay of the exposed portions of the Trap, part of their iron oxide contents was concentrated by natural water-flow, and carried into the cavaties and seams of the porous Mesozoic rocks. The Traps, probably, not only supplied the original material for these ore beds, but in addition protected them from being washed away, and new outbursts of molten rock very likely gave them their altered appearance and magnetic character.

THE TRAP.

Though the trap cannot be said to be of the same age as the Triassic (since it cuts through the highest beds and therefore appeared clearly after the latest sedimentary bed of the Mesozoic), still there is no reason to believe that it appeared very long afterward in a geological sense. The most interesting features of the York County Trap are, its appearance sometimes as a dyke cutting through narrow clefts of the rocks, and sometimes as mesas, or "tables," covering large areas after having been poured out from a comparatively small vent. One of these may be seen in Warrington, and one in Monaghan Township. The chief constitutents of this rock are Pyroxene (or Augite) and Labradorite (a lime feldspar). But magnetic oxide of iron is almost always present, and Apatite is very generally so. The Trap in Warrington is directly connected with the mass in, and to the east of Gettysburg, and is identical in composition with the so-called "Gettysburg Granite."*

CAINOZOIC AND RECENT.

Of these, accepting the definition given above, the only representatives are the marl bed north of Dillsburg, and the gravels, fluviatile deposits, and Indian sculptures on the banks and islands of the great river. Full descriptions and phototypes of these latter will be found in Vol. CCC.

NOTES.

ANALYSES OF ORES, ROCKS, MINERALS, ETC.

Note 1.—An analysis of a mica schist, with imbedded crystals, from half a mile northwest of Cully's Station, Columbia & Port Deposit Railroad, is added here for a comparison with that of the Peach Bottom Slate, which follows. (No. 1705 in Survey's catalogue of specimens, CCC, p. 271.)

	Per cent.
Silica ($Si O_2$)	59.01
Titanic Oxide ($Ti O_2$)	1.34
Phosphoric Oxide ($P_2 O_5$)	(trace)
Alumina ($Al_2 O_3$)	17.02
Iron Sesqui-oxide ($Fe_2 O_3$)	7.76
Ferrous Oxide (Fe O)	2.64
Manganous Oxide (Mn O)	0.96
Lime (Ca O)	2.08
Magnesia (Mg O)	0.07
Potash ($K_2 O$)	2.63
Soda ($Na_2 O$)	2.44
Ignition	4.42
Sum	100.37

The rocks of which the above is an analysis correspond with those between Centerville and Castle Fin in York County, not far to the northwestward of the Peach Bottom District.

Peach Bottom Slates.

Note 2.—Mr. Andrew S. McCreath gives the following report of a specimen of the Peach Bottom Slate taken from J. Humphrey & Co.'s quarry, half a mile east of Delta, York County. (P. 270, CCC.)

	Per cent.
Silicic Oxide ($Si O_2$)	55.880
Titanic Oxide ($Ti O_2$)	1.270
Sulphuric Oxide ($S O_3$)	0.022
Alumina ($Al_2 O_3$)	21.849

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*See Note 5, at the end.

†See Note 6, at the end.

*See Note 6, at the end.

Ferrous Oxide (FeO)	9.033
Manganous Oxide (MnO)	0.586
Cobaltous Oxide (CoO)	(trace)
Lime (CaO)	0.155
Magnesia (MgO)	1.495
Soda (Na_2O)	0.460
Potash (K_2O)	3.640
*Carbon (C)	1.794
Water (H_2O)	3.385
Iron bisulphide (FeS_2)	0.051
Sum	99.800

Note 3.—The following analyses of two different kinds of ore from York County are given. The first is from the "lower Auroral" or limestone schists. It is from Earley & Killinger's Mine 2½ miles east by north of Littlestown. It was analyzed by Mr. McCreath. (See C, p. 44.)

	Per cent.
Insoluble Residue	12.320
Iron Sesqui-oxide (Fe_2O_3)	67.000
Alumina (Al_2O_3)	0.950
Manganese Sesqui Oxide (Mn_2O_3)	2.341
Phosphoric Oxide (P_2O_5)	2.804
Sulphuric Oxide (SO_3)	0.277
Lime (CaO)	1.680
Magnesia (MgO)	0.591
Water (H_2O)	11.890
Sum	99.853

In the above there were:

	Per cent.
Metallic Iron	46.900
" Manganese	0.815
Sulphur	0.110
Phosphorus	1.224

The following is the result of an analysis of the Mumper Mine in the Mesozoic Sandstone one mile northeast of Dillsburg. (C, p. 71).

	Per cent.
Ferrous Oxide (FeO)	18.643
Iron Sesqi-oxide (Fe_2O_3)	42.100
Pyrite (FeS_2)	4.093
Copper Sulphide (CuS)	0.098
Cobalt Sulphide (CoS)	0.766
Alumina (Al_2O_3)	2.417
Manganese Sesqui Oxide (Mn_2O_3)	0.186
Lime (CaO)	6.132
Magnesia (MgO)	6.738
Potash and Soda	0.350
Phosphoric Oxide (P_2O_5)	0.052
Sulphuric Acid (SO_3)	0.119
Carbonic Acid (CO_2)	1.760
Water (H_2O)	1.080
Silica (SiO_2)	15.120
Sum	99.654

	Per cent.
Metallic Iron	45.880
" Manganese	0.129
Magnetic Oxides of Iron	59.040
Ferric Oxide	1.703
Sulphur	2.680
Phosphorus	0.023

Note 4.—In MM, p. 344, Prof. Lesley gives some analyses which derive their peculiar interest from the fact that they are very numerous, and all from a comparatively small thickness in the Walton Limestone Quarry opposite Harrisburg. His paper to the Am. Phil. Soc. Proceedings was presented December 20, 1877, but the article just referred to is dated June 23, 1879.

From analyses of 115 layers of the limestone exposed in this quarry, it appears that

	Per cent.
The Carbonate of Lime constituted	80.662
The Carbonate of Magnesia constituted	14.215
The Insoluble Residue constituted	4.715

These proportions will give a better idea of the average constitution of the good, merchantable, York and Cumberland limestone, than any number of scattered analyses. Prof. Lesley's attempt to ascertain a connection between a given horizon and a constant proportion of the carbonates of lime and magnesia to each other, seems to have been suggested by some analyses which I made previously with the same end in view (See CC, p. 307.) in 1875.

The analyses I made are as follows:

No. 1. From the west branch of Kreutz Creek near Wrightsville.

No. 2. Upper bench of Pine Grove quarry.

No. 3. Lower bench of Pine Grove quarry.

No. 4. White limestone 100 yards east of Beeler's Cross roads, 2 miles west by north of York.

No. 5 was from Detwieler's quarry, northwest of Wrightsville.

No. 6 was from Detwieler's quarry, south of Wrightsville.

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	Av.
Specific gravity	2.832	2.735	2.731	2.750	2.737	2.770	2.759
Insoluble siliceous residue	4.400	12.270	12.000	3.570	0.490	41.710	*6.546
Alumina and Ferric Oxide	1.170	1.540	0.450	0.210	1.440	6.350	0.962
Carbonate of Lime	49.920	73.320	81.617	91.580	91.400	43.728	72.260
Carbonate of Magnesia	42.980	10.750	6.400	4.110	7.290	6.450	12.996
Sulphur	0.220	0.120	0.422	0.113	0.003	1.480	0.175
Sum	98.690	100.00	100.489	99.583	100.623	99.718	99.850

Note 5.—Mr. A. S. McCreath's analysis of the coal referred to is as follows:

	Per cent.
Water	4.310
Volatile Organic Matter	18.482
Fixed Carbon (by loss.)	74.358
Sulphur	0.528
Ash	2.322
Sum	100.000

Rating this coal according to the system proposed by me in a paper in the Trans. Am. Inst. of Min. Eng., and subsequently published as part of report MM (Second G. S. of Pa.):

The p. c. carbon: the p. c. Volatile Hydro-Carbons: : 80.1:19.9, and the "Fuel Ratio" would be 4, or within the range proposed for the bituminous coals (5 to 0.)

Note 6.—The following is an analysis by Dr. Genth of the trap (Dolerite) dyke which crosses Beeler's farm two miles southwest of York:

	Per cent.
Silicic Oxide	52.53
Phosphoric Oxide	0.15
Titanic Oxide	0.32
Alumina	14.35
Ferric Oxide	5.93
Ferrous Oxide	5.45
Manganous Oxide	(trace)
Magnesia	7.99
Lime	10.27
Lithia	(faintest trace)
Soda	1.87
Potash	0.92
Copper	(trace)
Sulphur	0.08
Ignition	1.23
Sum	101.04

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*Average of three determinations.

*No. 6 not counted in the average.

By a mineralogical analysis of these results (C. p. 123*) it appears that there are two molecules of labradorite and one of pyroxene, which together essentially make up the rock.

METEOROLOGICAL.

THERE have been a number of great floods along the Susquehanna river, Codorus and Conewago Creeks and their tributaries. The first great one on record occurred in 1744, second in 1758, the third in 1772, the fourth in 1784, the fifth in 1786. The last named was known, along the river, as the great "pumpkin flood," by which, on low places along that stream, immense quantities of pumpkins were lodged that had floated down with its current. The sixth flood occurred in 1800, the seventh in 1814, the eight in 1817, the ninth in 1822, the tenth in 1846 and the eleventh in 1884. There were a number of destructive ice floods along the river; among them were those of 1830, 1865 and 1875.

A description of some of the most disastrous rain-storms and floods is here given.

THE FLOOD OF 1817.

On Friday, the 8th of August, 1817, at about 10 o'clock in the evening, the air was uncommonly heavy, unusual darkness soon followed, and then a moderate rain. At about 12 o'clock, the rain increased, and at 1 A. M. it became violent. The storm continued until 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, when the sky suddenly became clear, and the sun shone brightly. Danger was not anticipated as yet, but the fallen water accumulated and the Codorus soon became a raging stream, and overflowed its banks along its entire course. Bridges gave way to the dashing current. In York, the wooden bridge at the north end of George Street, was carried with the current. The Codorus continued to swell, and soon covered Market Street, from Water Street on the eastern side, to Newberry Street on the western side. People living west of the creek were admonished of approaching danger, but did not think the results would be so disastrous. Believing their houses would save them they did not desire to desert them and were soon surrounded by the raging waters. Col. Michael Spangler, first with a horse that could swim the tide, and afterwards with a boat, removed many persons from imminent danger. At one time there were eight persons in the small boat so that it was almost impossible to make it move over the rapid waves. The water finally got so high that it was impossible for the persons on land to communicate with those in the submerged districts. They were compelled to remain and endure the danger that threatened their lives. Says the History of York County: "The torrent now raged through York as though the fountains of the great deep had been broken up. The Codorus had swollen into a mighty river; it was from a quarter to half a mile wide and deep enough to float the mightiest war-ship that rides the ocean. On came the torrent bearing on its broad bosom bridges, mills, houses, barns, stables, etc."

House after house either rose on the water and was borne off or was undermined and sunk beneath the waves. As the small and less strong houses were most exposed to danger, their inhabitants betook themselves to those which were more fortified against the element. Many beat holes from room to room, thereby ascending to the tops of their dwellings; and then, by jumping from roof to roof, escaped.

The houses in which the people mostly collected for safety, were Mrs. Margaret Doudle's, Jesse Spangler's and Jesse Love's. There were eight persons saved in Mrs. Doudle's house; six in Mr. Spangler's; and between twenty-five and thirty in Mr. Love's. The people in these houses remained for nearly four hours in continued expectation of instant death; for the houses stood in the midst of a current which was on all sides overthrowing buildings apparently as firm as they.

Helpless relatives and friends were seen extending their arms from roofs and windows for assistance, expecting that the house which sustained them would instantly yield beneath them, or float down the torrent.

Penrose Robinson and John Wolf secured two colored people who were floating down the torrent on the roof of a house. Messrs. Seacrist, Eichelberger, Leitner, Cookes, Hart, Dougan, Detterman and John Miller exerted themselves in boats like heroes, fearless of the waves, and despising danger.

There were ten persons who lost their lives by this flood; they were Hugh Cunningham and wife, Daniel Updegraff (formerly editor of a paper entitled *The Expositor*), Master Samuel Eichelberger (son of Martin Eichelberger), aged about fifteen years; a Miss Calvin, of York County; a child of John F. Williams, aged about two years, and four colored persons.

Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham and Samuel Eichelberger were found in one and the same room, lying dead side by side. They

were in part of Mrs. McClellan's house, which was lodged a few perches from the channel against a tree. Out of this house Mrs. McClellan had been taken but a few minutes before it was carried away. Mr. Joseph Wren, a soldier of the Revolution, was found alive in the garret of the same house. Mrs. Williams' child was thrown from its cradle in sight of its mother, who was herself saved with difficulty.

The following is a list of most of the buildings, that were ruined by the flood, between Water and Newberry Streets: Michael Doudel's currying-shop, tan-house, etc., and his stock of hides and leather; Jacob Barnitz's stone brewery, Samuel Welsh's brick brewery and nail-factory, Jesse Spangler's hatter shop, stable and out-house; Mr. Schlosser's brick dwelling-house, stable and out-houses; Joseph Morris' kitchen, stable and out-houses; Mrs. Morris' kitchen, stable and out-houses; Mr. Hantz's tavern, now Motter House (occupied by Thomas Smith), stable, sheds and out-house carried off, the tavern and back-buildings, all of brick, nearly ruined; Peter Ruhl's dwelling-house, kitchen and stable; John F. Williams' grocery store; Alexander Underwood's kitchen, stable and out-houses; Jessop & Davis' jeweler store carried off; Jonathan Jessop's cotton warehouse, with a large quantity of cotton; John Elgar's nail factory, stable and dwelling-house; George Rothrock's stables and out-houses; Mr. Lanius' stables and out-houses; Martin Spangler's tan house, two other houses and stable; Jacob Smyser's tan house, etc.; Mr. Ilgenfritz's stable; Jacob Gardner's tan house, bark house, barn, etc.; Israel Gardner's new two-story brick house (occupied by George Lauman); Thomas Owing's back building and stable; John Love's tan house, bark house and stables; the Rev. Michael Dunn's stable and out-houses carried off, dwelling-house injured; Welrich Bentz's two dwelling-houses, stables and out-houses; Mrs. Margaret Doudel's tan house and out-houses, and two-story brick dwelling-house injured; Mrs. Rummel's stable, and Mr. Carnan's stable, Mr. Behler's log-house and still-house on Water Street, Mr. Seichrist's shed full of bricks, the whole of the curtain and wing walls of the stone bridge in High Street broken down. The tenants who mostly lost their all, were Martin Eichelberger, Mrs. M'Clellan, G. K. Kane, Samuel Hartman, George Lauman, Abner Thomas, and several others.

The damage done to York and its immediate vicinity amounted to $200,000. About fifty families were nearly ruined. In short many people worth from $1,000 to $7,000 on Sunday morning were in a few hours reduced to poverty.

Application was made to the legislature of the State for relief. That body at their first session after the flood, granted (on February 13, 1818) the sum of $5,000 to the commissioners of the county, to be applied in building and repairing the public bridges which had been destroyed or injured; and likewise the sum of $1,000 to the burgesses of York, to be applied in repairing the public streets of the borough.

The expanse of several miles of water below the town was covered with ruin: roofs floating down with people on them, reaching and crying for assistance; stables with dogs, fowls and other domestic animals; wrecks covered with tables, beds, bedsteads, chairs, desks, bureaus, clocks and clock cases, trunks, cradles, sideboards, and many other articles both of furniture and clothing; dry goods and groceries; barrels, hogsheads, timber and mill-wheels, trees, wheat and rye sheaves, corn, oats, fences, etc., all passing along with lifeless bodies, down the torrent.

In the country there was great distress. The saw-mill of J. P. King was carried away. A house occupied by Samuel Boyer, who lived at King's paper-mill, was swept off. The bridges on the Baltimore Road were broken down; the stage was unable to travel the road on Monday. The large bridge over the Conewago, on the York Haven Road was destroyed. William Reeser, the founder of Liverpool, had just crossed over it.

FLOOD OF 1822.

In 1822, York suffered from another flood. A snow of between fifteen and eighteen inches deep, fell February 18th. On the 20th, a south wind arose, accompanied with heavy rain; the snow dissolved with rapidity, and on the 21st, the Codorus was within four feet four inches, of being as high as on the memorable 9th of August, 1817. From the vast quantity of floating ice, the flood was very destructive to bridges, mill-dams, etc. Three arches of the bridge in Market Street, York, and five arches of the then new stone bridge over Conewago, at Berlin, were thrown by the ice, the bridges being thereby destroyed.

The following is an account of the principal sufferers in York Borough. Mike Doudel's tannery, was much injured; he lost moreover, a shop and a considerable number of hides and leather. The dwelling-house and brew house of Samuel Welsh was much injured; he lost a framed store house. Jacob

Schlosser lost his still-house and distillery. The stables of Jesse Spangler, Joseph Morris and Andrew Neuman were carried off. Jacob Sechrist sustained a considerable loss in his brick-yard.

DROUGHT OF 1822.

Persons who had lived nearly a century, had witnessed nothing like the great drought of 1822. There was no rain of any consequence from February 21st, the time of the flood, until some time in September, a period of about six months. Fountains which had been considered as perennial, were dried up. Grinding was not done at one mill out of ten; and where grinding was done, the demand for flour was not supplied. Many farmers went twenty miles to mill, and then were obliged to return with a quantity of flour not sufficient to satisfy immediate want. An account of the drought written August 13th, says "the summer crops have almost totally failed; some fields will yield not a grain of corn, and the best fields not more than a few bushels to the acre." Shortly after this there were two showers, which relieved the country: the one fell on the 23d, and the other on August 24. The showers, however, did not extend to the northwestern part of the county, where the distress was excessive. On September 13, 1822, there was not a drop of water to be seen in the channel of the Big Conewago, at the place where the bridge is thrown across it on the Carlisle Road. At low water the stream there is generally from 90 to 120 feet wide. Turnips were raised in the bed of the stream that summer.

SNOW STORM.

In January, 1772, there was an uncommon fall of snow in York County. On the 27th, the snow was three feet and a half deep. A heavy rain then came on, which freezing, formed a thick crust. Nearly every man and boy now turned out to chase deer, for while the hunter could run fleetly on the crust, the poor animals struck through, and were unable to proceed far. The consequence was that (with exception of a few that were on the mountains, and in the more remote part of the county), the race was nearly extirpated. Before that time deer were common throughout the county; since then but few have been found.

HAIL STORM IN 1797.

The following account of a hail storm in the year 1797 is extracted from manuscripts left by the Hon. Thomas Hartley.

"On the *** day of June, 1797, there was a hail storm in York and the neighborhood, which as far as it extended, destroyed the gardens and broke down the winter grain in a most extraordinary manner; there was hardly a hope that any would be saved, but the farmers were able, in the harvest, to gather more than half of what they considered as lost. The hail stones were prodigiously large. Several persons were in danger of losing their lives from them. Many fowls and birds were killed. Some of the stones were as large as a pullet's egg, or as the apples then growing. It is supposed that in York and Bottstown, fully 10,000 panes of glass were broken."

HAIL STORM OF 1821.

On May 29, 1821, an uncommon hail storm destroyed most of the grain in the neighborhood of York. On that same day the heat was uncommonly oppressive in the borough of Hanover; and in the evening there was violent thunder and lightning; but (a circumstance very strange) at the distance of three miles from Hanover, there was a destructive hail storm.

WIND STORM OF 1830.

A violent wind storm prevailed in York and vicinity on May 18, 1830. A number of wild ducks of a new species were dashed down in a terrific gale, into the streets of the town. They were beautiful specimens of the feathery tribe, on their way northward to the lakes, but were unable to encounter the violence of the wind. The storm occurred during the night and the ducks, many of which were dead, were taken up by the citizens the next morning. About four miles from town many more were found. The storm caused considerable destruction to orchards and property.

THE MIRACULOUS FLOOD OF BEAVER CREEK.

This stream, a branch of Conewago, is one of three by the same name in York County. During the summer of 1826, there was a singular cloudburst above the southern slope of Round Top, in Warrington Township, which caused a terrible flood along this stream. It was purely a local rain. Mr. Griffith, who was standing one and a-half miles west of the mountain in the open air, did not get wet. At this point the sun was shining. The cloud was passing in a southwest direction. The water rushed down the sides of the mountain, tearing deep gulleys. The tannery of William Ross was taken away by the high water, and the leather taken down with the dashing current. Daniel M. Ettinger, of York, was an eye witness to this remarkable meteorological phenomenon, and

describes it as follows: "On the morning of that day (Sunday), I was traveling from Dillsburg to Rossville, passing within a mile or two of Round Top, the highest mountain in York County. The top of this mountain was hid all the morning in a dense cloud. No rain fell where I was. When the cloud moved off, or rather disappeared, a great rush of water came down into Beaver Creek, which flows past the base of that mountain. On that Sunday a religious meeting was held near its banks. My sister, who is still living, attended it. She says, in the morning, she and others crossed the creek, in which there was but little water. No rain fell there on that day where the meeting was held, which was but two miles from the mountain. During the meeting the flood came rushing along the channel of the creek, the first wave being about seven feet high. The cattle grazing near the creek were overtaken and carried off. There was great consternation and confusion at this meeting, on account of the flood." An old gentleman then living near the Conewago Creek, some distance above the mouth of Beaver Creek, observing the water in the Conewago running up its channel, reversing its course, concluded the end of time had come. It is said that he earnestly employed himself, the best way he could, for the great change which he thought was just at hand.

THE FLOOD OF 1884.

The most destructive rain storm that ever visited southern Pennsylvania and central Maryland, came on the night of June 25th and the morning of the 26th, 1884. The amount of water precipitated greatly exceeded the rain-fall of 1817, and any other previous ones known in the history of York County, and the devastation caused by the flood which soon followed, was very much more wide-spread in its destruction. York and Adams Counties in Pennsylvania, Frederick, Harford, Baltimore and Carroll counties in Maryland, included the area over which the largest amount of rain fell on this occasion. It began to fall early in the evening, gradually increasing in amount until 9 o'clock P. M., when it rained, rained, rained, continuously rained, one peltering, pouring stream of rain. There was no cessation and very little variation. The flood gates of Heaven seemed open until 3 A. M., when it gradually ceased. In that space of time Nature astonished herself by precipitating at various points in York County twelve inches of rain, a phenomenon astonishing to describe as having occurred within seven hours in the temperate zone. It has only been equalled or exceeded in a few places within the tropics. The Codorus and Conewago creeks and their tributaries soon became large, broad streams—dashing, rushing, swelling, crashing, slashing, thrashing, smashing, tearing, spreading, foaming, roaring, raging rivers, causing great devastation along the entire lines of the creeks and rivulets. To the question, what caused it? the only answer is, the unprecedented rain-fall.

What caused the immense rain-fall? Peculiar meteorological conditions of the atmosphere; eastern currents of air from the Atlantic coast, freighted with an abundance of moisture, came in contact with currents from other directions, equally well charged with moisture. There was a change in temperature; dense clouds, possibly a mile in depth, were formed, and rain was the result—a miraculous rain which for amount of water precipitated in so short a time, was never before excelled in America, except at Honduras, in Central America.

Mr. Henry Wirt, of Hanover, since 1878, has regularly kept a record of amount of rain-fall each year in this locality, with the following results:

	Inches.
1879	28.80
1880	37.20
1881	37.99
1882	35.99
1883	35.97
1884	49.46

The instrument used is an accurately made 5-inch rain-gauge. It will be noticed the amount of precipitation in 1884, greatly exceeded that of previous years. The yearly average for Pennsylvania is about thirty-eight inches. The amount of rain-fall, as a rule, decreases in passing from the equator to the poles. It will be interesting and appropriate here to give a few statistics. The place where the greatest amount of rain falls in the world is in Cherrafronjee, India, near the Cossyah Hills, facing Bombay, caused by the ascending currents of monsoon winds from the Indian Ocean, namely 610 inches yearly. At Singapore it is 190 inches yearly; Honduras, in Balize, 153 inches; Kingston, 83. The lowest amount of fall is in Venezuela, South America, 7½ inches, and in Astrakan, Russia, 6½ inches yearly. One meteorological report states that 60 inches of rain fell in the mountain regions of Spain in twenty-four hours, a half-century ago.

The flood of 1884 in York County was most destructive at York, and along the line

of the Codorus Creek. The amount of rain-fall at no place in the county exceeded twelve inches. The writer of this, immediately after the flood, collected facts and statistics and published an article in the columns of the York *Daily* from which the following is abstracted:

"I have endeavored to ascertain the amount of rain-fall in York County, especially in that portion of the county drained by the Codorus Creek and its branches, during the tremendous rain storm of last Wednesday night, with information gathered in Codorus, Springfield, Heidelberg townships and other points in Codorus Valley, I can safely estimate that the average depth of rain for that entire region was eight inches. The following calculation will show the immensity of this accumulation of water by the time it reached York. It will also show how futile and even foolish the argument is, that the Spring Forge dam, or all the other dams in the Codorus Valley together, were the cause of the disastrous flood in York on Thursday morning last. The comparison of their water bank-full, with the amount of rain-fall, is as a drop of water to a barrel-full.

"There are 160 rods or 43,560 square feet in an acre. Taking the average 8 inches of rain or two thirds of a foot and multiplying 43,560 square feet by two thirds we have 27,040 cubic feet of rainfall to every acre. One cubic foot of water weighs 1,000 ounces or 62½ pounds, which multiplied by 29,040 cubic feet gives 1,815,000 pounds of water to each acre; dividing this by 2,000 we have about 907 tons to the acre. There are 640 acres to each square mile, hence 580,480 tons to the square mile.

York County contains about 921 square miles, of which about 225 square miles are drained by the Codorus Creek and its branches above York. Hence 225 times 580,480 or 130,608,000 millions of tons of water-fall during the night. Possibly three-fourths of this flowed down the Codorus, making 96,956,000 tons, as not more than one-fourth soaked into the ground owing to the fact it fell so rapidly. Nearly all of this amount passed through York before 10 o'clock on Thursday morning. There was enough water passed Market Street, York, from Dr. Hay's residence to Gable's drug store, every ten minutes for four successive hours to have filled all the dams tributary to the Codorus Creek."

The Flood at York.—The actual loss to York County occasioned by this flood, was not less than $700,000; a vast amount of this loss was to the borough of York, caused by the Codorus overflowing its banks. The course of the stream through the built-up portion of the town, measures about one and a quarter miles. The stream usually about eighty feet wide through Market Street, on this occasion was fully one fourth of a mile wide extending from Dr. Hay's residence on the east of the Codorus to Gable's drug store west of the same. An area of 100 acres of houses, streets and lots were under water. The rise began rapidly about 5 A. M. Thursday morning; by 6 o'clock, it had grown into an angry flood, and so continued until 10 A. M. when it rapidly subsided. Fortunately there were no lives lost at York, but there were many thrilling adventures and miraculous escapes. One by one the bridges across the Codorus were taken away; at 7 A. M. all were gone. Bridges from up the stream, and buildings, farm implements, furniture, dead and living animals were seen in the passing waters. The stream rose so rapidly in headlong rolling waves, that many people were soon imprisoned in their houses, on the second or third stories. The roaring of the waters, the crashing of the bridges, the crunching of the buildings, the thundering of logs and trees against the houses, terrified even the most courageous of them, and caused dread and apprehension of great loss of life by the spectators. The water was twenty-five feet above the usual stage.

Heroic Deeds and Narrow Escapes.—Capt. John Albright and Frank Hubley saved the life of a woman and child on Newberry Street; Frank Ginter while attempting to save the life of Mrs. Berkheimer, his horse stumbled and they both narrowly escaped, through the assistance of others; Mrs. Berkheimer was saved by Jacob Cookes, whose father in 1817 performed similar acts; Mrs. Elsesser and her children were saved by William Kable; Levi Erion rescued his wife and child from his flooded home by means of a horse; on Grant Street a number of persons were saved from attic windows with boats; Anthony Munchel swam to land with his wife on his back; John F. Patton, the energetic druggist, was in his store when a wave, several feet high, broke in the front door; the gable end fell in at the same time, and his escape was miraculous; High Constable Zorger cut a hole through the roof of his house and by means of a rope escaped with his wife; Frank Rohrbaugh, grocer, was for a considerable time in great danger; B. S. Bivenour swam a long distance to his house and saved his child; Policeman George Powell stood up to his waist in water, assisting persons in danger to escape; James

Boner attempted to make his horse swim the Codorus, and was only rescued by men in a boat; William Engles and some one else rescued the family of John Diehl; Kirk Sanders carried his wife and son on his shoulders through water nearly to his neck; Mrs. Henry E. Houser, living near the bridge, was at breakfast when the bridge tore out the corner of the house, and the water dashed into the room; she narrowly escaped with her life. E. Chalfant also marvelously escaped. In Grothe's row at the north end of Duke Street, about thirty families were saved with boats; Jere Horton and some of his employes were imprisoned on the upper story of Codorus Paper Mills; at the Motter House, Christian Landis, proprietor, was getting his account books, when the water rushed in the windows—he ran up stairs just in time to escape being surrounded by the water; Mrs. Smith, who in the flood of 1817 was nearly drowned in the Motter House, was rescued from danger in this flood at her residence on Water Street. She was then ninety years old. There were many other similar adventures.

Ruin and Desolation.—There is not space in this article to give an adequate description of the appearance of the flooded district and the ruin and desolation. Some of the names of persons who lost heavily by the flood are as follows: on Market Street, east of the bridge, Jonathan Owen, clothing store; Logan Marshall, liquor dealer; Theresa Seavey, milliner; Hantz & Bro., hardware; J. D. Harnish, confectioner; Lewis Shive, furniture; Misses Alleman, milliners; Henry E. Houser, butcher; Miss Doudel and Mrs. Croll, private residences. On Market Street, west of bridge, all was devastation from the creek to Newberry Street; among the losers were William Wiest, grocer; Peter Wiest, dry goods merchant, lost very heavily; he had $28,000 worth of goods on hand; nearly all was damaged or swept away. Kaylor's bookstore; Frank Rohrbaugh, hardware and grocer; John F. Patton & Co., druggists, store was completely washed out and the goods taken away or lodged in the back yard, several thousand dollars loss; Baugher, Kurtz & Stewart's large foundry sustained a heavy loss; Vigilant Fire Co.; Isaac Heller, clothier; Joshua Green; H. J. Gresley, butcher; Michael Smyser, hardware; C. Landis; Motter House; Alexander Wantz, tinner; H. B. Schroeder; V. Welsh; E. M. Hugentugler, grocer; C. A. Klinefelter, hardware; Miss Sue Chalfant. The losses of these persons ranged from $500 to $20,000. David P. Frank's carriage shops on Mason Avenue, were severely damaged. Along Newberry Street the scene was indescribable. Many houses were swept away, and all damaged. The Colored Church on this street was badly damaged. J. C. Fallon's planing-mill, J. R. Davis' comfort works and soap factory, Jacob Allison & Co.'s brick-yard, were all badly damaged. The first floor of every house in the flooded district was covered with mud and slime, as well as the streets and alleys. The Empire Car Works, owned by Michael Schall; Barnitz's, Wilts', Gerber's, Fahs & Smyser's coal yards, and the Variety Iron Works, on the east of the creek—all sustained heavy losses. George Street, from railway to bridge, was submerged, as well as a large section of town north of the depot. Between York and Louck's mill, along the meadows there was a sight which was viewed by many people. Huge piles of rubbish, store goods, furniture, broken buildings, etc., were piled up in promiscuous confusion. Thousands of people visited York during the week following the flood to view the devastation. The generous people of the town soon took an active interest in the flood sufferers. Money was raised, relief committees formed, and many who lost property received a part of the value thereof. Several thousand dollars were distributed among the needy.

Destruction in Other Points in the County.—The greatest amount of rain fell west and southwest of York. At Spring Grove, P. H. Glatfelter lost heavily in the destruction of his property. George E. Miller, at that place, lost 400 tons of ice. A barn was carried away at Myer's mill and two horses drowned. Mr. Alwine's brick-yard was nearly ruined. At Menges' mill, the railroad bridge was taken away and the track was destroyed for yards. The coal-yard of P. H. Menges was flooded.

Miss Maggie Straley, aged twenty-one years, was drowned at Jacob's mills, four miles east of Hanover. She had gone out to assist in rescuing some pigs and was unexpectedly swept away with the rushing waters, and thus unfortunately lost her life. The destruction of bridges, and the tearing up of railroad tracks was terrible at places, especially of the Hanover Junction and the Hanover & York Railroads, and the trains could not run over them for several days.

The damage done along the Conewago and Little Conewago was very great, as also along part of Muddy Creek. The grain crop was considerably injured, and much hay that was lying on the ground spoiled. The entire county suffered heavy loss.

There was much other destruction in the county not herein named.

To the question: Will such a flood occur again? we answer: Not likely. Even though more than two-thirds of York County is cleared land, the average yearly amount of rain-fall now is equal to what it was seventy years ago. Facts are stubborn things and they destroy theories sometimes.

The commissioners of York County, Messrs. Haines, Kiefer and Bentz, placed wooden bridges at the following places, where the flood had taken away bridges previously placed there: Across Codorus Creek at Sprenkle's Mill, at the New Salem Road, and Hyde's Fording; iron bridges across the same stream at Penn, Princess, King, Market, Philadelphia and George streets, in York; two at Louck's Mill in Spring Garden Township, at Myer's and Brillinger's Mill, in Manchester Township; across the Little Conewago at Emig's and Neiman's Mills; across the Big Conewago at Gross' Fording, Diehl's Mill, Benedict's and Bower's Fordings; one across Bermudian Creek, across one of the many Beaver Creeks in York County at Masemer's Mill, two over Oil Creek near Menges' Mill, and one across Mill Creek in Peach Bottom. In all twenty-four bridges, nearly all iron. Their cost was $91,000. At the same flood Adams County lost 12 county bridges; Carroll County, Md., 21; Cecil, 15; Frederick, 20, and Hartford, 20.

THE METEORIC SHOWER OF 1833.

November 13, 1833, is signalized as the period of the greatest meteoric shower ever known on this continent, and was then described by one who witnessed it, as "grand, awful and sublime." Many superstitious people believed it was "the end of all things," and to them it was overwhelming and terrific. In the language of an old gentleman, still living, who witnessed the phenomenon, "it rained stars." Many of them were globular in shape, but in their rapid motion each one left behind a luminous tail, which the imagination of the credulous transformed into so many "fiery serpents." Some people spent the time in lamentation and prayer, owing to the horror of mind that seized upon them.

About 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, October 12, 1833, some meteors were observed in the atmosphere. They continued to increase until 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning, when the heavens presented a sight grand beyond description. The radiating point for this latitude seemed to be a little south, southeast of the zenith. There were short intervals of cessation, and then there was no space in the heavens, three times the diameter of the moon, which was not filled with the celestial fire-works, with many long translucent phosphorescent trains. Some large meteors darted across the heavens, leaving luminous trains behind them that were visible for ten minutes or longer. Ten thousand little meteors might be observed at a time igniting, falling perpendicularly for a short distance and then disappearing, to be followed by others. Not a cloud was visible, not a breath of air was perceptible. The luminous trail which each meteor left behind it, as it moved, gave the heavens almost the appearance of a solid mass of flame. The scene continued until their light was eclipsed by morning dawn.

Meteoric showers of a similar kind seem to occur about three times a century. The first one of modern times, familiar to history, took place on November 12, 1799, and was also noted for brilliant display. Another occurred 1866, when every intelligent person in Europe and America was awaiting the appointed time. The display was prominent only in England. A shower may be expected in 1899.

TOPOGRAPHY.

THE topographical features of York County consist principally of easy-rolling hill and valley surface in a great variety of aspects. The county belongs to the open country of the great Atlantic plain, with an average elevation of about 500 feet above high tide at Philadelphia. A ridge of the South Mountains, with an elevation of about 1,000 feet, enters the northwestern corner of the county and terminates above Dillsburg. A spur of these mountains extends across Fairview Township and down along the Susquehanna. They were formerly known as Priest's Hills, after David Priest, an early settler; they now are called Haldeman's Mountains or River Hills. Enclosed within the different smaller ridges are the fertile Redland and Fishing Creek Valleys, composed of the new red sand-stone and red shale formations. Round Top 1,110 feet above sea level, and its quiet neighbor, Knell's Hill, are isolated peaks of basalt or trap formation, located in Warrington Township. The Conewago Hills, isolated ridges of South Mountain, cross the county toward York Haven. Above Wrightsville, as far as to the mouth of Codorus Creek, extending

westward to near the Harrisburg Pike, is a woodland ridge of white sandstone, known as Hellam Hills. Between this and Conewago Hills there is a wide extent of red sand-stone.

Pidgeon Hills extend through the western part of the county, to within eight miles of York, and are of elliptical formation. The southeastern portion of the county contains slate ridges and hills, and extensive quarries are worked in Peach Bottom Township, yielding roofing slate in the very best quality. The Martic Ridge crosses the Susquehanna from Lancaster County, on which ridge there are many high bluffs along the river. There are banks of calcareous rock south of York and valuable quarries. This ridge extends westward to Jefferson. The southern and southwestern portion of the county is undulating, containing here and there woodland hills.

Conewago* Creek is a large stream, which, with its branches, Little Conewago, Bermudian Creek, Beaver Creek and Stony Run, etc., drains the northern part of the county. Codorus Creek, with its two branches, flows through the central part, past York. Muddy Creek, with two large branches, drains the southeastern section. These streams provide a plentiful irrigation.

The surface of the county furnishes a variety of scenery—rugged and fair, mountain and river, hill and plain, glen and dale, purling and dashing streams. The climate is changeable but salubrious. The people who inhabit this fair land are well adapted to the cultivation of the means of enjoyment and prosperity so bounteously afforded them.

The county has the shape of an irregular quadrangle. It borders on Maryland and lies on the parallel of latitude, 39° 43′ 26.3″ (Mason and Dixon's line), and extends northward nearly to Harrisburg or about 15′ above the 40th parallel, which crosses the county through Emigsville. The county is crossed by the meridian of Washington, and with reference to that, its extreme eastern and western points are in longitude respectively 45′ east and 10′ west. It extends along the Maryland line about forty miles, bordering on the counties of Harford, Baltimore and Carroll. It adjoins on the north and west the counties of Cumberland and Adams, the latter of which was formerly a part of it. It contains an area of 921 square miles. The Susquehanna River flows for nearly fifty-five miles along the eastern boundary, and the extreme eastern point of its southern boundary is about fifteen miles north of Havre De Grace, at the head of the Chesapeake Bay, with which it is connected by means of the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canals.

ELEVATIONS ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL.

The accompanying tables and specifications of true altitudes above the ocean level of many points in York County were gathered from various sources, many from observations with transit or barometer; some were gathered from altitudes measured by practical geologists of the two different State surveys, and still others from the profiles of railroads. The average elevation of York County above the sea level is about 500 feet.

The highest point in the county is the isolated peak called "Round Top," on account of its shape. It is located in the northern part of Warrington Township and its elevation above tide water at Philadelphia, as taken by the barometer, is 1,110 feet. Its base is four miles in circumference. The geodetic and coast survey had a signal station and an observatory on its summit during the year 1884, and their observations accurately taken and furnished upon application, conform to the foregoing statement. The exact latitude of this peak is 40° 6′ 13″ longitude, 76° 55′ 34″ west of Greenwich, azimuth, 248° 16′ 27″ back azimuth, 68° 34′ 39.2.″ Stations under the same authority were located, and observatories erected on "Pulpit Rock," the summit of the Pidgeon Hills in the western part of the county and near the village of Winterstown.

The following is a table of elevations of various points in the county above mean tide at Philadelphia:

Round Top	1,110
Base of Round Top	605
Rossville	501
Mount Royal	547
Conewago Hills, highest point	800
Dover	431
Wellsville	489
Franklintown	580
Emig's Mills	550
Dillsburg	540
Lewisberry	601
York (Center Square)	385
Shunk's Hill	880
Longstown	637
Innersville	680
Loganville	734
Jefferson	600
Hanover Fountain Square	601
Maryland line south of Hanover	820
Dallastown	656
Bangor	500
Fawn Grove	810
Castle Fin	190
New Park	812
Bryansville	210

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*Conewago is an Indian name meaning "at the rapids." It flows into the Susquehanna at the foot of the rapids.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

	Feet.
Baltimore	000
Parkton	420
New Freedom	827
Seitzland	611
Glen Rock	551
Hanover Junction	422
Smyser's	389
Glatfelter's	335
Tunnel	299
York, Junction with Fred'k. Div. Penn. R. R.	366
Emigsville	376
Mount Wolf	376
Summit, No. 2	466
Conewago Bridge	289
York Haven	291
Goldsboro'	304
Middletown Ferry	307
Marsh Run	307
New Cumberland	312
Bridgeport	355

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, FREDERICK DIVISION.

	Feet.
Columbia	251
Wrightsville	257
Hellam	348
Hiestand's	427
York (depot)	366
Codorus Creek	357
Graybill's	426
Bair's	452
Spring Forge	455
Menges' Mill	455
Iron Bridge	496
Jacobs' Mill	504
Railroad Crossing, Hanover Junction and Gettysburg R. R. Crosses at grade	607
Hanover	599
Conewago Bridge	546
Littlestown	619
Bridge	623
State Line	540

The levels on the line of the Frederick Division Pennsylvania Railroad were copied from a profile in the office at Philadelphia. The datum is mean tide at Baltimore.

HANOVER & BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

	Feet.
Lineboro	682
Valley Junction	741
Black Rock	790
Glenville	701
Junction	544
Porter's	510
Hanover (depot)	590
Abbottstown	457
East Berlin	273

YORK & PEACH BOTTOM RAILROAD.

	Feet.
Susquehanna River	85
Peach Bottom, grade	118
Bangor Summit	511
Delta	435
Bryansville	241
Woodbine	294
Bridgeton	304
Bruce	331
Muddy Creek Forks	366
High Rock	382
Laurel	411
Fenmore	434
Brogueville	478
Felton	536
Windsor	598
Springvale	734
Red Lion	900
Dallastown	657
Ore Valley	570
Enterprise	531
Small's Mills	433
Spring Garden	431
York	372

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL.

The elevations here given are estimated above mean tide at

	Feet.
Havre De Grace	
State Line	68
Peach Bottom (on canal)	101
Muddy Creek	121
Slate Tavern	130
McCall's Ferry	117
York Furnace	141
Shenk's Ferry	152
Lockport	163
North Bridgeville	187
Wrightsville (on canal)	214

By a comparison of all the above tables it will be observed that the elevation of nearly all points in the southern part of the county is higher than in the northern part.

EARLY IRON INDUSTRIES.

THE expedition sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1585 to the Carolinas gave to Europe the first information that iron ore existed in America.

What is known to history as the London Company, in the settlement of Virginia manufactured, during the year 1619, the first iron in the limits of what is now the United States. The early English colonists "set up three iron works" on a branch of the James River. These existed until 1622 when they were destroyed by hostile Indians, and no other attempt to make iron in that colony, was attempted for one hundred years. A furnace was erected at Lynn, Mass., in 1643, by a company with John Winthrop as president, and in 1651 a forge was added to this, the first furnace put in successful operation in this country. The first vessel made in New England was a small iron pot, cast by Joseph Jenks, at Lynn in 1644. In 1656, the first iron works were established in Connecticut, at New Haven, by Capt. Thomas Clarke. In 1675, a forge was erected at Pawtucket, R. I., and was soon after destroyed by the Indians. Henry Leonard,

of Lynn, Mass., about 1664 "set up" the first forge in New Jersey. Iron was not made in New York until 1734. The first iron works in that State, of which there is any record, were built in 1740, by Philip Livingstone, ancestor of the signer of the Declaration of Independence, who died at York while congress was in session here. In 1715, the iron industry was revived in Virginia by the erection of two furnaces at Fredricksburg. Principio Forge, in Cecil County, Md., was built about the same time.

FIRST IRON WORKS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Experiments were made in 1692 in a common smith's fire at Philadelphia to make iron, but the industry was not established until 1716. The Swedes and Dutch, who were its first settlers, alternately holding almost entire possession of its territory down to the granting of Penn's charter in 1681, so far as is known, made no iron. In one of William Penn's letters, written 1683, he states that his province contains "mineral of copper and iron in divers places. Gabriel Thomas, an intelligent member of the Society of Friends, who came over in the "Welcome," in 1698 published in London a description of the province of Pennsylvania in which he says, "there is ironstone, or ore, lately found, which far exceeds that in England, being richer and less drossy." In 1716, two years before the death of William Penn, Thomas Rutter erected Pool forge and blomary, near Pottstown, the first in the State. This forge was attacked by Indians in 1728, but not destroyed. Soon after this a number of forges and furnaces were erected in eastern Pennsylvania.

FIRST IRON INTEREST IN YORK COUNTY.

Sir Wm. Keith became governor of the province of Pennsylvania in 1717, and his administration continued until 1726. He had iron works in New Castle County, then in Pennsylvania but now in Delaware, as early as 1730, and turned a great deal of his attention to developing the iron interests of the province. In 1725 he wrote to the London Board of Trade that he had "discovered great plenty of ore in Pennsylvania." On April 4 and 5, 1722, Gov. Keith, accompanied by his surveyor-general located for Keith's benefit, a tract of land in the northern portion of York County, with the belief that it contained large deposits of "iron and copper ores and other minerals." It is known to history as "Sir William Keith's tract called Newberry" and was the first surveyed tract of land west of the Susquehanna River, under Pennsylvania's title, the survey being made nearly fourteen years before the Indian treaty of 1736, which extended the boundary of the province "west to the setting sun." That the first tract of land in York County should have been located for its mineral deposits, is a significant fact of history. It was claimed at the time by Philip Syng, a silversmith of Philadelphia, that he had 200 acres of this land granted him under the Maryland title, some months before. Singularly, there never was any valuable mineral obtained on this tract even though many other sections of York County have yielded an abundance of iron ore.

Previous to 1838, charcoal made from chestnut wood or coke was invariably used in smelting or blooming the ore, and in the manufacture of wrought iron. The process of manufacturing wrought iron, at first, was to burn the ore and then pulverize it, then it was placed in an open fire, about eighteen inches square by fifteen inches deep, formed of stone, having a tuyere five inches below the top, one inch in diameter, supplied by blast from tubs, and water-wheel to drive the tubs, making a half pound to the inch. Work commenced by filling the open fire with charcoal; the blast was applied to the tuyere, and pulverized ore put in from above with a shovel; as it melted, the iron ran down below the blast, the cinder being drawn off, and when the space below the blast was filled up to the tuyere, being in a solid mass, it was raised out by a bar 100 pounds in weight, and taken to a hammer weighing about 500 pounds, driven by a water-wheel at the rate of rom 50 to 200 strokes per minute. The chunk was then hammered into a bloom; then one end was heated in the same fire to a welding heat and drawn into what was called an anchony, when some twenty or thirty of these were made. Workmen then enlarged the fire to twenty inches square and twenty inches deep, and heated the bloom or large end and drew it out under the hammer into bars of various lengths from five to ten feet long, and various widths and thicknesses, ready for market. When the furnaces were under way and pig metal was being made, old fashioned Dutch fires were used to work the pig metal into anchonies, and draw it out into bars. This was the work of the forge.

There were several charcoal furnaces and forges in York County which manufactured iron, as has just been described, or on a very similar plan. A description of each one of these follows in chronological order. They have all long since ceased to exist.

SPRING FORGE AND BLOOMARY.

As early as 1756 an enterprising iron manufacturer, from Delaware County, Penn., named Peter Dicks, came to York County, and according to a description of Acrelius, a Swedish clergyman and historian, about that time "Dicks found a valuable mine of iron, near which he erected a bloomary, and immediately began the manufacture of iron. The ore he found must have been the rich vein along the Pidgeon Hills. He was the first person to engage in the iron business within the present limits of York County, and here made the first iron west of the Susquehanna River. This is an intensely interesting and valuable fact of history. The breast of the present paper-mill dam is largely composed of cinders which yet contain considerable iron in them. This is faithful evidence that a bloomary once existed at this place, even though there is now no tradition of it among the oldest citizens of the neighborhood. There are no records to show how successful he was with his enterprise. The bloomary was discontinued and a forge was erected in the year 1770, which was given the familiar name of "Spring Forge." There were two forge fires and two hammers. The greatest amount of bar iron made in any one year at this forge was 223 tons. It was made in many forms and varieties, for the use of blacksmiths and other mechanics. About the time of the beginning of the Revolution, 1775, the property was purchased by Daniel Shireman. It then contained the forge and 1,000 acres of land. It was purchased by John Brien, Esq., of Philadelphia, in the year 1800, and then contained a forge, 180 acres of cleared land, and 700 acres of woodland, all of which were then valued at £2,100 in Pennsylvania money.

Hon. David Eaton, of Philadelphia, became the owner of forge property, and 980 acres of woodland in 1807, and sold it to Robert Coleman in 1815 for $9,000. From the year 1817 to 1850, it was owned by his son, Thomas Burd Coleman, who, during which time in connection with his brother, did a large business. When he became the owner, in addition to the forge property, there were 1,093 acres of woodland on Pidgeon Hills belonging. The entire valuation was $11,000. During the year 1832, it was assessed $32,000.

In 1849 there were 190 tons of bar iron made, forty workmen were employed, and twenty-five horses and oxen were used. The Colemans built a handsome residence and a number of tenement houses for their employés at the forge and a number of houses on Pidgeon Hills for their wood-choppers. Chestnut wood was burned with charcoal for the forge. From 1,000 to 1,500 cords annually were used. The forge and bloomary were in active operation for ninety-four years, during which time the same chestnut timberland was cleared at least three times. One strong Irishman, it is asserted, cut seven cords of wood a day, and on a wager once, lifted 525 pounds of iron. A man named Wilkinson could daily cut seven cords of chestnut wood. When the Colemans owned the forge, the pig iron was brought from Columbia and York by teams, and was manufactured into saw plates, forge iron for wagons, and a variety of forms of wrought iron for general purposes. The pig iron was placed in a brilliant charcoal fire, and melted, and from this a bloom was made; this was through another refining process, more of the carbon being removed by heating, and pure wrought iron formed.

A fire in 1830 caused considerable damage, but in the year 1840 almost the entire forge was destroyed by a second fire; all except the water-wheel and coal-shed were burned. It was immediately rebuilt, and continued in operation until 1851.

Jacob Hauer, who came from the celebrated Colebrook Furnace in Lebanon County, also owned by the Colemans, located at Spring Forge in 1835, and was manager of it until he purchased the interests. He then had the large tracts of woodland on Pidgeon Hills surveyed into smaller tracts, and sold them. On several occasions there were destructive fires in these woodland hills. The forge ceased to be operated in 1850, and a paper-mill was started.

MARY ANN FURNACE.

In June, 1750, John Hunsicker, a German emigrant, obtained from the proprietaries of Pennsylvania a grant for land within the present limits of West Manheim Township, four miles south of the site of Hanover. William Matthews, the Quaker surveyor, called this tract "Friendship." A level meadow four acres in area, of this land, was crossed by the head-waters of what has since been known as Furnace Creek. George Ross, a lawyer of Lancaster, and Mark Bird, of Philadelphia, in 1762, leased the four acres mentioned, and on it in the same year began the erection of Mary Ann Furnace. In 1763 they petitioned the York Court for a public road from their "furnace lately built at a great expense" to the road from the Conewago settlement to Baltimore. This was one year before the founding of Hanover, and

the Conewago settlement mentioned was on that portion of "Digges' Choice," in and around the present site of Hanover. The same company, in 1766, petitioned for a road from their furnace to the Monocacy Road at Frederick Eichelberger's tavern, which was on the present road from Hanover to York, about four miles southeast of the former. This petition was granted and the road opened by Richard McAlister, Marks Forney, Michael Danner, Adam Eichelberger and Jacob Bollinger. According to facts furnished the writer by James M. Swank, secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, this was the first furnace erected in Pennsylvania, west of the Susquehanna River. Peter Dicks had started his bloomary at Spring Forge in 1756, and opened ore mines along the southeast slope of Pidgeon Hills. The Mary Ann Furnace Company obtained much ore on the south slope of those hills, about four miles northeast of Hanover, and also some a short distance south of Hanover. The cause of the building of Mary Ann Furnace where it was must have been on account of the abundance of chestnut timber in the vicinity, which was burned into charcoal and used in smelting the ore. In 1789 the company was assessed with 5,000 acres of wood-land, 16 horses, 8 cows, 1 slave, all valued £666 13s. 4d., and an additional rent of £600. The land was all located in Manheim Township, which then extended north to Pidgeon Hills. How much business was done by the original firm cannot be stated. In 1790 the land and furnace were purchased by John Steinmetz, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, and John Brinton, a lawyer of the same city.

In 1801, John Steinmetz was assessed with 3,150 acres of land, in Manheim and Pidgeon Hills, and a furnace, all valued at $14,260. The former soon after became the sole owner, who, in 1806, transferred the property to David Meyer, a farmer. It was a few years before this time that the furnace ceased operation. There are now no traces of the furnace; but the pits, where the charcoal was burned, are indicated by the black soil along the hillside near by, and the race, through which passed the water used as a motive power, is still observable.

Cannon Balls for the Revolutionary War.—At the foot of this race, some years ago, nearly a cart-load of balls were found while excavating the alluvial soil that had accumulated. The history of this singular incident is as follows: During the war of the Revolution, while the Continental Congress was in session in York, in the winter of 1777–78, this furnace and Hellam Iron Works, at the mouth of the Codorus, were put to use in manufacturing cannons and balls for the American Army. Some of these balls are yet found, scattered over the farm on which this furnace was located, which farm is now owned by Mr. Dusman, and "his plowshare turns them out." They vary from the size of a minie ball, to the four-inch cannon ball. Years ago, school boys amused themselves searching for them, and in innocent play carried them away, which explains why they are found scattered over the surrounding country. A huge pile of cinders seven feet thick, and covering an area of at least an acre of land, adjoins the site of the historic old furnace, which as a business venture, even though it existed about forty years, was doubtless a financial failure. Judging from the size of the stream, one would not think it large enough to furnish sufficient motive power for a large furnace. A great many stoves were made at this furnace. The firm that built the furnace in 1761–62, was George Ross & Co.

George Ross, the principal owner, was born in New Castle County, Del., in 1730, moved to Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1750. From 1768 to 1770, he was in the colonial assembly of Pennsylvania. For his excellent career while there, Lancaster County voted him £150, which he declined to accept. From 1775 to 1777 he was a member of the Continental Congress, and thus he became one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In 1779 he was appointed judge of the court of admiralty, at Philadelphia, but died suddenly of gout a few months later.

HELLAM IRON WORKS.

On the south side of the Codorus Creek, near its junction with the Susquehanna River, and in the extreme northeast corner of Hellam Township, is the site of a very important early iron industry in Pennsylvania. It was variously known as the "Hellam Iron Works," "Hellam Forge," and later as the "Codorus Forge." There are now no vestiges of these works, and the place where they once stood is but dimly shown. A forge and furnace were erected here in 1765 by William Bennett, who continued the business until May 21, 1771, when the works, unfortunately, fell into the hands of Samuel Edie, sheriff of York County, who sold them to Charles Hamilton, and he transferred the property soon after to Hon. James Smith of York, signer of the Declaration of Independence, who

seems to have been poorly qualified to conduct the iron business. He lost by these works, about £5,000. Of the two different managers whom he employed to run them, and who were the cause of his misfortune, he once said with his wonted pleasantry, "one was a knave and the other was a fool." He disposed of them on April 16, 1778, (while congress was in session in York and he a member) to Thomas Niel a merchant of York. These works were used during the Revolutionary war, for casting cannons and cannon balls for the Continental Army. During the winter of 1777–78 a great many were made. In 1793, Thomas Niel owned 1,500 acres of woodland, forge and saw-mill at an assessed valuation of £2,029; in 1800 he started a bloomary, in connection with the forge and owned 3,275 acres of land, valued at $15,875. About this time Samuel Iago became the owner; Thomas Kettera, a prominent lawyer, and member of Congress from Lancaster, had an interest in the works for a time. The entire property was purchased in 1810 by Henry Grubb who enlarged the works and after that date the place was known as Codorus Forge; he paid $17,810 for them. John Shippen late president of the Miner's Bank of Pottsville Penn., was manager from 1818 to 1825; one of the managers of the forge was John T. Ubil who afterward became a "slave catcher," and several times got a reward for returning them. He lived in Liverpool. The other managers were Henry P. Robertson, Elijah Geiger, now an old citizen of Lancaster City, Mr. Trego, Henry Feltenberger, David Lockard, William Moore, John McIlvaine and Robert S. King; during the year 1837 a furnace was built. Most of the ore used was obtained from the famous Chestnut Hill mines in Lancaster County, part of which mines are still owned by the Grubbs. The ore was towed across the river in flat-boats. "Wood right," to large tracts of timber-land, was purchased by the Grubbs' in Hellam, Conewago and in Newberry Township above York Haven.

The furnace and forge ceased operation in 1850, after an existence of eighty-five years. For many years, sixty men were regularly employed. A large charcoal house was built by the Grubbs above York Haven, which was taken down the Susquehanna in 1848, and thus $5,000 of prepared charcoal and chestnut wood, floated down the stream and was lost. Vast quantities of pig-iron, were made at the furnace; this was made into bar iron and blooms, at the forge. Much of the manufactured iron, was loaded in shallops, and floated down the stream to tide water and from thence to Philadelphia and Baltimore. The firm owned in 1830, nearly 4,000 acres of woodland in Hellam and Spring Garden Townships. The valuation of the property in 1848, including woodland, was $52,000. Clement Grubb of Lancaster, and Edward Grubb of New Jersey, composed the firm that operated these works last.

A "flint-mill" was started on the site of the iron works in 1884. The quartz rocks from the Hellam Hills are ground. The flood of 1884 took away 140 tons of ground flint.

CASTLE FIN FORGE.

This forge for many years was a very important manufacturing industry. It was located in the extreme southern portion of Lower Chanceford Township, on Muddy Creek, at a romantic spot surrounded by high hills. It only recently ceased operations. The name "Castle Fin" was given to it in honor of Robert Coleman, the great iron manufacturer, of Pennsylvania, who was born in the village of Castle Finn, province of Ulster, county of Donegal, Ireland.

The iron business was begun here in 1810 by Joseph Webb. It was first called Palmyra Forge. This site was selected on account of the abundance of chestnut and other timber in the vicinity, suited for burning charcoal. In 1812 Joseph Withers & Co. managed the interest and continued until December 26, 1815, when the property was offered for sale by John Kauffelt, sheriff of York County. Joseph Webb became the rightful owner again, and disposed of it to Thomas Burd Coleman, of Cornwall Furnace, Lebanon County, who did a very extensive business. An immense tract of Chestnut timber land was purchased, and a large number of employes put to work.

Mr. Coleman built a large mansion, which is still standing. About fifteen houses were built for the employes. Some woodland was bought as low as $5 an acre; the same land is now very productive. There were in 1840 about fifty hands employed. Large quantities of hammered iron and blistered steel were made. In 1849 there were three forge fires, two hammers; 150 tons of blooms, and 250 tons of bar iron were made. One of the managers, and who conducted the business for many years, was Edmund Evans. He was succeeded by Isaac Eaton. Robert and William Coleman succeeded in the ownership. Joseph Longenecker purchased the forge of the Colemans. The land around this site is now owned by Mr. Beebee.

An extensive business is done at present at the Merchant Mill, near the site of the forge.

THE YORK FOUNDRY, FURNACE AND FORGE.

This enterprise was originated by Phineas Davis and Israel Gardner in 1820, or thereabouts. Davis was a silversmith, and worked at his trade a few miles west of the Motter House, in York. Israel Gardner was a practical machinist. James Webb soon after became associated with them, and they built a foundry, and afterward a furnace and forge, on the corner of Newberry and King Streets. Their business prospered and all kinds of castings were made. The most notable products of this establishment were the steamboat "Codorus" and a number of locomotives.

The Steamboat Codorus.—Public attention was called to the importance of removing obstructions and improving the navigation of the Susquehanna River as early as 1793. In March, 1823, the legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act for the improvement of the river, from Northumberland to tide water. Commissioners were appointed to superintend the work. They made a report January 14, 1828, stating that the improvement from tide water to Columbia was then nearly completed. "Crafts would be able to descend from Columbia to the head of Maryland Canal, bearing sixty tons burden, which heretofore could not bear half that amount. The section between Columbia and Northumberland was yet unfinished, and on both sections $15,524 were spent in the improvement of the river." This was paid by a State appropriation. A number of enterprising citizens of Baltimore, most of whom were identified with the Merchant Flouring Mills at York Haven, formed a company, for the purpose of "testing the practicability of running steamboats on the Susquehanna between the towns of York Haven and Northumberland. The stock was soon subscribed; some York merchants took an active interest in the project.

The company then advertised for the manufacture of steamboats. John Elgar, who was an intelligent and ingenious Quaker of York, was then a master mechanic in Webb, Davis & Gardner's foundry and machine shop. He went to work and constructed a sheet iron vessel in these shops. It was ready to be launched on the 8th of November, 1825.

The boat had sixty feet keel and nine feet beam, composed externally of sheet-iron, riveted with iron rivets. The weight of the iron on it was 1,400 pounds, the wood 2,600 pounds, the steam-engine and boiler two tons, and the entire weight of the boat five tons. The form of the boiler was cylindrical. Anthracite coal was used to produce steam. The entire cost was $3,000. The boat was now completed and loaded on an eight-wheeled wagon, to which ropes were attached, and on November 14, 1825, it was drawn from the foundry west of the Codorus Creek to the east end of Market Street, amidst the shouts and huzzas of a great multitude of people. The boat was named "Codorus," in honor of the stream along whose waters it was brought into existence. It was launched on the Susquehanna, and soon after "in majestic style" sailed up the stream to Harrisburg, with a party of 100 people on board. Thousands of people gathered at the shore to witness the novel spectacle. The star-spangled banner, on a flag-staff at the prow of the vessel, was waving in the breeze and Capt. John Elgar commanded the boat, and on their arrival at Harrisburg the entire party were escorted to "Buehler's Hotel," where a banquet was prepared for them.

The boat then made a number of trips between York Haven and Harrisburg. The members of the legislature, on December 5, 1825. expressed their "great satisfaction with the success of the experiment of the 'Codorus,' and its enterprising proprietors should receive legislative enactment in their favor." Early the next spring Capt. Elgar determined to navigate the Susquehanna as far up stream as possible; a party of eighty persons accompanied him. They stopped at different towns along the way. At Bloomsburg, their arrival was greeted by the booming of cannon, and a great supper was prepared for them at Brew's Inn. Toasts ware responded to; one was as follows: "Capt. Elgar, the proprietor of the 'Codorus;' may his enterprise meet with suitable reward."

Another: "The steamship "Codorus," the first to navigate our waters. On April 19, 1826, the "Codorus" with its "cargo of sixty persons" arrived at Wilkesbarre; their arrival was greeted by the discharge of cannon, the hearty cheers of the multitude of people, and the delightful strains of martial music. The next morning, a party of eighty persons went a few miles up the river to Forty Fort, the place where the Wyoming massacre occurred during the Revolution. Here they sat down to a rich banquet. They returned to Wilkesbarre and remained for a few days, and then were propelled by steam up the Susquehanna as far as the New York State line. After an absence of four months, Capt. Elgar returned from an apparently successful trip and harbored his boat in the Conewago Canal

at York Haven. Owing to the shallow water of the Susquehanna, steam navigation was practicable only for a few months of the year. The success of the "Codorus" was a great event of that day, but its use on our river was soon discontinued and it was sold, to be used elsewhere.

There were two other vessels made for this Baltimore Company: the "Susquehanna," which exploded at Berwick, eighty miles above Harrisburg while attempting to ascend the river; and the "Pioneer," which was too heavy.

The First Locomotive in America that burned Anthracite Coal.—As described in the history of railroads in this work, a reward was offered by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, for the best steam-engine of American manufacture. Phineas Davis, one of the proprietors of the York Foundry, was an inventive genius and an intelligent Quaker. He determined to compete for the prize, and began the construction of an engine in his York shops. It was completed in July, 1832, and conveyed in wagons to Baltimore, as the railroad to that city was not yet built.

The Baltimore *Gazette* of July 31, 1832, says: "We are gratified to learn that the locomotive steam engine 'The York,' constructed by Davis & Gardner of York, Penn., commenced her operations on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad under the most favorable auspices, at 9 o'clock. It started from Pratt Street depot for Elicott's Mills, with the entire train destined for that place, consisting of fourteen loaded cars, carrying, together with the engine tender, a gross weight of fifty tons. The whole went off in fine style, and was soon out of sight. We have not had any news from the cavalcade since its departure, but understand that no fears are entertained of the abilities of the engine to perform the duty which has been laid upon it. A gentleman present says it was out of sight of the depot in about six minutes, and the rapid gliding of the immense train was one of the most imposing and beautiful spectacles he ever witnessed."

The York *Gazette* of August 9, 1832, states that it made the journey (thirteen miles) in one hour and five minutes. Made the journey back with one car, a passenger coach, in fifty-seven and one-half minutes. Last mile returning made in three minutes.

The trial journey was made Saturday, August 4, 1832. The train, exclusive of tender, consisted of seven cars, weighing twenty-five tons. The fuel was anthracite coal.

Edwards' *American Locomotive Engineer* says: "In 1832 Davis & Gardner of York, Penn., built several locomotive engines of the "Grasshopper" type, for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, from designs by Phineas Davis and Ross Winans. These engines had vertical boilers, similar to those now used on steam fire-engines, fifty-one inches in diameter, and containing 282 fire tubes, sixteen inches long, and tapering from one and one-half inches at the bottom to one and one-fourth inches at the top, where the gases discharged through a combustion chamber into the stack. These engines weighed about six and one-half tons. One of these engines, the 'Atlantic,' was set to work in September, 1832, and hauled fifty tons over a rough road, with high grades and short curves, at the rate of fifteen miles per hour. This engine made a round trip at the cost of $16, doing the work of forty two horses which had cost $33 per trip. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad exhibited one of these engines at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, in 1876, and there are one or more still used as shifting engines at Mount Claire station, Baltimore, Md."

In competition with other engines, Phineas Davis won the first prize of $3,500, for making the first engine in America that was successfully worked, that burned anthracite coal.

He soon afterward removed to Baltimore, where he became superintendent of the large shops of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and prospered in his enterprises. He was a diligent worker. Mr. Rupp, of Hanover, now living, was one of his employes. Davis lost his life by accident. He had command of one of his engines, and was taking a party of Baltimoreans on an excursion, when, a few miles out from the city, one of the iron rails, on the left side of the track, bent and broke, flew with great force backward and struck him while on the engine, and he was instantly killed, on September 27, 1835. His death was deeply lamented.

He was a native of York, and August 15, 1826, was married in the Friends' Meeting House, at York, to Hannah Taylor, the great-granddaughter of William Willis, who built the first court house. He was only about forty years old when he was killed. A great many car-wheels and other foundry products were made at the York Foundry. It was last owned by Judge Durkee and Samuel Slaymaker. There was attached to these works a steam grist-mill, carding-mill and fulling-mill. Joel Fisher was manager of the last two. The steam grist-mill burned down.

MARGARETTA FURNACE AND WOODSTOCK FORGE.

These important iron works, were located in Lower Windsor Township, near where the village of East Prospect now stands. The furnace was built by Samuel Slaymaker, of Lancaster, in 1823, and put into operation in 1825. Soon after completion his nephews, Henry Y. and S. Slaymaker succeeded in the ownership and began a large business. A good quality of native ore, in the immediate vicinity, was used and a good pig iron made; a foundry was built, and in 1828 Woodstock Forge was erected about one and a half miles further east on the Cabin Branch Creek. At the foundry, a large number of ten-plate stoves were, made, "iron kettles, skillets and various kinds of hollow ware; specimens of these are are still in use in the neighborhood. Charcoal was used, and the wood obtained from the surrounding country; an extensive business was done, and many acres of valuable woodland were soon stripped of their chestnut timber. About 8,000 cords were used annually. John E. Beard, ex-county commissioner, then a young man, and his brother, Henry, together hauled 14,000 cords, in five successive years, to Margaretta Furnace; at one time the firm owned 1,900 acres; much of the timber was obtained from the land of other owners, and some of the ore was gotten near York.

These works were in operation about nine months of the year. Each week, thirty tons of iron were made, or about 1,100 tons annually. Samuel Slaymaker moved to York, and purchased an interest in the furnace and foundry there. Henry Y. Slaymaker conducted the business alone, for a number of years; built an elegant mansion, which is still standing. He was very popular with his employes, but the "fates were not propitious" with him, and the business did not bring in the needed revenue to keep it going. He failed in 1843, and soon afterward moved to Davenport, Iowa, where he died a few years ago a highly respected citizen. Judge Patterson, of Lancaster, is married to his daughter.

The works were started again by some of the leading employes, among whom were Messrs. Curran and Connelly, and Dr. Barton Evan (now a venerable citizen of Wrightsville, who at present time is hale, hearty and vigorous at the advanced age of eighty-two years,) was associated with them. William H. Kurtz, John Campbell, James Curran and Dr. Evans formed a co-partnership until 1847.

Israel Gardner and Franklin Wright at one time owned it, until the property finally passed into the hands of the present owner, Mr. Himes, of New Oxford.

MANOR FURNACE.

First known as Sarah Ann Furnace this was started by William G. Cornwell, in Chanceford Township, about 1830. He did a considerable business, but met with a financial collapse in 1835. John Herr, a farmer of Hellam Township, purchased the interests and manufactured considerable iron, but the business again failed. It was afterward run by other parties, and many years ago ceased operation.

YORK FURNACE.

For over a half-century York Furnace has been one of the most important business places in the county along the Susquehanna River. It lies in the northeast part of Lower Chanceford Township near the mouth of Otter Creek. The Charcoal Furnace was built in 1830, by James Hopkins of Lancaster, a prominent lawyer and the preceptor of James Buchanan, president of the United States. Mr. Hopkins manufactured pig iron, some stone and hollow ware. It was for a time rented by Henry Y. and S. Slaymaker, of Margaretta Furnace. The name, York Furnace, was given to it because it lay in York County. Mr. Hopkins owned a similar furnace then, in Lancaster County.

It was purchased by John Bair, in the year 1850. Soon afterward David Bair, John Schaffner and Jacob Hoover became partners. After conducting the business together for some years with different changes in the firm, John Bair became sole proprietor. A great amount of iron for car wheels and cannons was made here during the civil war.

Some of the ore was obtained in York County, near Margaretta Furnace, and from Moser's bank, about four miles from York. The greater part however came from Lancaster County, and was transported across the river in flat boats. The Charcoal Furnace is now in operation.

CENSUS REPORTS AND POST OFFICES.

THE county commissioner, by a special order, in the year 1783 appointed assessors to take a complete assessment of all taxable property in the county for the purpose of laying a special tax to assist in defraying the expenses of the government incurred by the Revolutionary war. These assessors were also required to take a census of the county.

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